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The Political Economist.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—HIS CHARACTER AND CAREER.

In our last number we pointed out the causes which made the Government of the late King of the French as unsatisfactory and unsuccessful as all that had preceded it. But we cannot allow so eventful a life entirely to pass away without some few additional remarks on the character of a man who has filled so

few additional remarks on the character of a man who has filled so large a space in the history of modern times.

Louis Philippe is at last—not indeed "gathered to his fathers,"—but committed to the grave in the hope that at some future day, when the subsidence of old animosities or the occurrence of some new convulsion shall have rendered it practicable, his remains may be permitted to revisit the country he so long governed. He was interred at Weybridge, near Claremont, on Monday, September the 3rd. Three years ago the death of no individual in the world would have been so widely felt, or so deeply feared;—now, the death of the Clerk of the House of Commons is scarcely a more unimportant occurrence. Three years ago this demise was the expected signal of a European convulsion; political observers looked for it as an event pregnant with the mightiest consequences; statesmen dreaded it as opening the floodgates of a deluge; lovers of anarchy and rapine longed for it as the signal which was to let loose the hell-hounds of war and revolution, and place society at the mercy of daring and designing men. Now, it serves chiefly as a text on which writers may moralise over the vicissitudes of greatness, and the errors of the reputed wise. It is simply an historical—no longer a political event.

simply an historical—no longer a political event:

Louis Philippe was the last survivor of his generation. With him terminates the race of men who saw the commencement of that great social earthquake, which overthrew the oldest Dynasty in Europe, shook society to its foundation, unsettled the minds of men to their inmost depths, turned up the subsoil of nations with a deeper ploughshare than Destiny had ever before driven, and opened the way for those new political ideas and those new political arrangements which are still operating and fermenting, and the final issue, the "perfect work," of which our childrens' children may not live to see, "His long long life was coeval with that series of great events which, for magnitude and meaning, have no parallel in human history; by all of which he was more or less affected; in most of which he took a prominent part; in some of the chief of which he was the principal and foreground figure. He was connected with nearly all the great actors and great sufferers

in the tragedies and reverses of the last sixty years, and was himself perhaps the greatest sufferer of them all. He was ten years old when the American Revolution was consummated; in the first French Revolution he was engaged both as a politician and a soldier; for twenty years subsequently he was a wanderer on the face of the earth; the Restoration of 1814 gave him back his hereditary property and honours; the Restoration of 1815 led to his half-voluntary banishment; the second Revolution raised him to a throne; the third Revolution drove him into an exile as ignominious as that of any of his predecessors; and he has just terminated, at the age of 77, a career even more chequered than that of his great contemporary Napoleon. Napoleon, like many other of the great conquerors of history, rose, by the influence of vast military genius, from the condition of a soldier of fortune to an Imperial Crown, and, in consequence of military failures, fell from the eminence he had achieved, to die in a miserable exile. Louis Philippe, born on the steps of the very throne which Napoleon usurped, became early an exile and a fugitive; supported himself at one time as teacher of mathematics in a village school; was called, partly by popular voice and partly by political intrigue, to assume the sceptre which had just been wrested from the elder branch of the House of Bourbon; reigned amid immense apparent prosperity and success for 17 years, and was then driven forth in penury and disgrace to ask the hospitality of a nation which had already afforded a refuge to two fugitive monarchs of his race. He lived just long enough after his dethronement to see the convulsions which had followed his fall throughout all Europe gradually subsiding in every country but his own; over the future destinies of which he has left still hanging an impenetrable cloud.

When Louis Philippe ascended the throne of France twenty years ago, it would have been difficult to name an individual from whom more wisdom and sagacity in so elevated a position might reasonably have been anticipated, or who had undergone more precisely the especial training which should have secured supreme ability, prudence, and success. Omnium consensu capax imperia, nisi imperasset. From his birth he had enjoyed advantages such as no crowned head since William of Orange has been favoured with. From his father and grandfather he had inherited no ordinary ability; he had received an original and most careful education from one of the ablest women in France, Madame de Genlis; he had been early inured during his first exile to peril, adversity, and exertion; he had known the hardships of poverty, the bitterness of dependence, the blessings of honourable toil, the pleasure of a self-earned subsistence; he had visited, in humble disguise, the greatest portion of Europe and America; had possessed signal and rare opportunities of learning all that it most becomes a Prince to know, and of studying those varieties of life, rank, and condition which almost all Princes find closed against them by the accident of their birth; he had been intimate with the many great men, and the few good men of those times,—with Dumourier, with Washington, with Lafayette, with Talleyrand; he had resided long enough in England to make himself master of all the sources which have contributed to her prosperity, of those points in the national character which have raised her to dignity, and those principles in our statesmanship which have preserved her peace; he had enjoyed ample opportunities for understanding both the theory and the actual working of constitutional government; he had studied the character of his countrymen under every variety of circumstance and every vicissitude of fortune to which a nation could by possibility be exposed—in defeat and in victory—in the phrenzy of revolution, and under the iron grasp of despotism—under

leaping ambition and unteachable self-will of Napoleon, were all displayed for his warning and guidance; he could trace every catastrophe to its cause, every error to its consequence, every crime to its issue and its penalty. Scarcely a fault that a ruler could commit was not here laid out to view with its appropriate and inevitable retribution; scarcely a rock on which the vessel of the State could be wrecked was not here marked and signalled for his use, as in a chart of navigation. Surely if ever man received a training which should have enabled him to fill a throne with

credit and with benefit, that man was Louis Philippe.

It is impossible to deny that, to a great extent, he profited by this training. On most occasions he displayed great nerve, caution, and sagacity, a considerable acquaintance with the weak-nesses of his countrymen, and a steady resolution to withstand their tendencies towards war and misrule. But he was not of the stuff out of which great men are made; he had nothing great about him. He was, most peculiarly, a *clever* man. His most marked characteristics were, acuteness, cunning, and a disposition for subtle intrigue. He had no royal qualities of mind or spirit. To all great principles, to all noble views, to all lofty purpose, to all high and generous enthusiasm, he was an entire stranger. But of the meaner arts by which monarchs attain their ends, of the more intricate and tortuous stratagems of diplomacy, of a low species of Kingcraft, he was a consummate master. He belonged to that order of minds from which are formed prosperous and prudent merchants, or statesmen of the second or third rank—the Greshams, the Walpoles, and the Fouches. Talleyrand was as much his superior in real statesmanlike sagacity and grasp of mind, as Lafayette was in simplicity of purpose; but he had wisdom enough to avail himself of the counsels of the one, and to make a stepping-

stone of the popularity of the other.

But, though it is impossible for us to look upon him with either admiration or respect, it is unquestionable that all Europe owes him a deep debt of gratitude for his successful efforts to preserve peace through such a long and troubled period. To repress the military mania of his countrymen, and to turn their energies to the development of material prosperity, appear to have been the two great objects which he set before him at the commencement of his reign, and which he steadily followed to the end—objects which we assuredly should be the last to undervalue. But we cannot forget that towards the close he showed himself prepared to risk the first of these great aims of his policy for the sake of family aggregative and it is matter for deep regret that family aggrandisement; and it is matter for deep regret that, in his efforts to promote the second, he should have contrived to develop far more of the spirit of place-hunting and jobbing among the higher ranks, than of commercial enterprise among the middle the higher ranks, than of commercial enterprise among the middle classes, or of plodding industry among the poor; and, everywhere, far more of the inordinate worship of wealth, than of devotion to the pursuits by which it may be honourably obtained. It is a melancholy fact that Louis Philippe left the tone of public morality in France decidedly lower than he found it; that before the revolution of 1848 a wide-spread corruption had pervaded all classes—a passion for money as the mode of purchasing material enjoyment, cambined with a coarse indifference to the means by enjoyment, combined with a coarse indifference to the means by which it was acquired, which had not till recently been a characteristic of the French people; and the public exposures of which in 1847 filled the right-minded with disgust, and the reflective with dismay. It was universally and justly felt that, for much of this, Louis Philippe was personally responsible; that the systematic bribery, jobbing, place-giving, and place-selling, by means of which his Government had long been carried on, had sapped the national character, and poisoned the hereditary virtue of the people; and that peculation and malversation worthy of the days of Mayorin payer would have reached the reads of general officers. of Mazarin never could have reached the ranks of general officers and cabinet ministers, had not avarice, duplicity, and low intrigue been familiar in the royal closet. We are aware that this is a heavy charge, and a severe condemnation; but the verdict of posterity will be severer still when the far-reaching consequences of this national deterioration shall become more distinctly visible. We do not forget that Louis Philippe had a difficult game to play; that he came to the throne through a combination of circumstances which made his tenure insecure; that he had to reign over a turbulent, factious, and divided people, impatient of restraint, yet undisciplined to freedom, and in possession of liberal institutions which they were ill-skilled to use;—still the fact remains that, knowing his countrymen as thoroughly as he did, he found it more easy or more conformable to his fancy to work upon their weaknesses than upon their virtues,—he preferred to govern them by their baser rather than by their better qualities; and, in so doing, fostered the former into unnatural vigour and portentous life. Woe to that Ruler (and woe to the nation which he governs) who, versed only in the defects and vices of humanity, looks to these alone as his instruments and tools;—failure to his policy, and dishonour to himself!

Louis Philippe seems to have been exempt from the ordinary vices of Prine vices of Princes. He was neither frivolous, nor profligate, nor tyrannical. He was moreover a steady, efficient, indefatigable man of business. During the greater part of life he seems to have had an equable and amiable temper, and strong domestic effections. In the interconnection of the control of the c affections. In the intercourse of private life he was affable, simple, and agreeable. His powers of conversation must have been extraordinary—almost fascinating; and he had the gift of

persuasion to a degree quite unrivalled. No man, however superior to himself in character and intellectual endowments, ever came into close intimacy with Louis Philippe, without succumbing to the magic influence of that subtle and insinuating tongue. He exercised upon all within his circle a charm at once irresistible and fatal. And it is the most damning evidence of his crooked and ignoble mind that, while his singular powers enabled him to make every minister who served him the tool of his individual purposes, scarcely one of them escaped being dragged through the mire of some unworthy intrigue;—scarcely one of them came out with clean hands from the peril of his intimacy;—scarcely one survived a year's domestication in the royal closet without damaging his reputation and impairing the delicacy of his moral Lafitte and Casimir Perier, when in office, were painfully conscious of the contaminating influence; and even the cold, stern, haughty, and self-relying Guizot must have felt that it would have been far better, both for his lofty dignity and his previously unsullied fame, that he should have remained in the philosophic safety of his professorial chair, than that he should have entered the cabinet of a Prince whom no man ever served

with impunity.

Louis Philippe was no hero in any sense, but he was a man of courage, vigour, and determination in all the ordinary circumstances of life. These qualities appear never to have failed him till that last critical occasion, when, more than at any previous period, they were needed for his rescue. But, all things considered, it is not wonderful that his behaviour on the 24th of February, 1848, should have belied the tenour of his life. His nerves were enfeebled by age, and the crisis was fearful, sudden, and supreme. He found himself face to face with an aroused and exasperated people, furious with repeated disappointments, maddened by imagined treachery, sick of deferred hopes. He heard around him, growing every moment louder and more near, the tumultuous roar of an angry populace, whom the recklessness of wild theory, the rage of baffled ambition, the low greediness of gain, the fury of long-smothered resentments, combined to lash into a storm. He could not be unconscious what a fearful retribution his seventeen years of corruption and encroachment had deserved. He could place confidence in no one, for he felt that he had earned the confidence of none; and he was by nature suspicious and mistrust-It is easy to conceive all the warning and unnerving memories which at such a moment would crowd upon his mind, and to see how almost inevitably they must have confused his intellect, and paralysed his will. The march to Versailles—the storming of the Tuilleries—the countless ignominies of the Temple—one monarch sent to the scaffold by his father's vote, and speedily followed by that father to the guillotine—his own narrow escape from a similar fate, and his long years of wandering, poverty, and exile—his immediate predecessor flying in his old age from an irritated people, stung into rebellion by oppressions, violations of constitutional liberty less systematic, and scarcely more daring than his own—and, finally, the bitter consciousness that no where through the wide land of France could he look for any disinterested attachment either to his person or his Government. All these formed a total of recollections under which courage and capacity both gave way. He abruptly dismissed the only minister who could have "ridden on the wirlwind and controlled the storm," appointed a successor who seemed at the moment almost as bewildered and demented as himself, and then merged all other considerations in the unworthy object of personal safety. He ended his career by the most fatal blunder a general could commit—that of changing his line of battle in the face of his enemy and at the moment of action; and then wound up the whole by the most ignominious flight by which royal cowardice ever sought to evade the penalties of royal misdoing. But peace be to his ashes!—he met his death with quiet firmness and dignified composure; and had Providence assigned him his lot in humble life, he would unquestionably have been noted as a prosperous, respectable, and able man.

THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

THE Board of Trade Tables of Trade and Navigation, which will be found in another part of the Economist of this day, for the month of July and the seven months ending the 5th of August, show that the exports, compared with those of 1849, have received a slight check. Hitherto, as the year has advanced, the increase in each succeeding month, compared with any former year whatever, was very marked and decided; but the month of July 1850 shows a slight diminution, compared with the same month in 1849, though compared with 1848, or with any former year whatever, it shows a large increase. The comparison of the three years is thus :-

Exports in Ju'y. 1848 1849 6,361,426 4,351,926

This slight decline in the trade of the month, compared with 1849, seems pretty generally distributed over all the chief articles

of manufactures, &c. The following is a comparison of the exports of the month for the following articles:—

Expos	TED in July				
Cotton manufactures exclusive of	1848		1849		1850
nett and laceyds	91,820,310		131,973,693		109,385,749
Cotton yarnlbs	12,244,031	***	15,589,033	500	12,850,288
Linen manufacturesyds	7,957,844		11,236,397		9,558,142
Linen yarnlbs	1,101,418	***	1,181,587	***	1,475,369
Woollen by the piecepieces	154,349	***	289,491	***	286,181
 by the yardyds 	3,862,588	***	7,347,267		7,118,4:6
- yarncwis	5,136	***	9,814		13,299
Silks, stuffs, handkerchiefs, & ribbons lbs	21,119		59,443	***	49,935
Silks, mixed	20,7:3		92,145		94,362
Silk twist and yarn	5,959		30,790		31,327
00.1				-	

Of these chief articles of export those which show the greatest decline in the month are cotton manufactures and cotton yarn, owing, no doubt, to the great advance which has taken place in the price; and the only articles in the above list which show an increase are linen yarn, woollen yarn, mixed silk goods, and silk twist and yarn.

Still the trade of the year exhibits on the whole an enormous increase over any former year. For the seven months the comparison is as follows:—

EXPORTS—Jan. 5 to Aug 5.	
	æ.
1848	27,125,752
1849	32.879,865
1850	37,808,072

Being an increase in the present year, compared with 1849, of 4,928,207l, and with 1848 of no less than 10,682,320l.

The imports of grain in the month of July have been upon a very large scale, those of wheat having been no less than 475,693 quarters against 270,516 quarters in 1849, and 89,818 quarters in 1848. Of barley and oats the quantities imported in the month are also considerably larger than last year. But for the seven months, with the single exception of oats, the importations of the present year are much smaller than those of 1849. The comparison is as follows:—

IMP	ORTED-J	an. 5 to	Aug. 5.	4.		
	1848		:849		1350	
	q*s		qrs		qra	
Wheat	786,908		2,517,002	*******	2,038,209	
Barley	359,906	******	720,903	********	673.126	
Oats	378,339	*******	622,643	******	772,522	
Rye	4,249	******	163,087		87,854	
Peas	44,776		93,355		92,464	
Beans	308,159		350,390		277,501	
Indian Corn	768,944	********	1,518,721	*******	974,713	
Buckwheat	183	*** *** ***	215	********	120	
Beer or Bigg	_		843	******	571	
	-					
Total qrs	2,651,464		5,987,249		4,917,020	
Flourewts	385,922	*******	2,182,085	********	1,401,914	
Meal of all kinds -	174,632	****** **	130,633	*******	12,289	
PR 4 2 4						
Total cwts	560,554		2,312,718		1,414,203	

Of cattle the quantities imported are about the same as last year, but of salted provisions there continues to be a large decrease in the quantity imported. Potatoes are becoming an article of large and increasing importation. For the month, and the seven months, the comparison is thus:—

With the exception of coffee the trade in colonial produce continues to be of the most satisfactory description; and even with regard to coffee, the quantity taken for consumption in the month of July shows a slight increase on the same month of 1849, but a large decrease compared with 1848; and for the seven months the entire consumption of coffee shows a decrease, compared with the same period of 1849, of 2,368,133 lbs, and with that of 1848 of no less than 3,812,353 lbs. It will be observed that, while the tables show a large increase in the quantity of colonial coffee imported, being from 12,593,645 lbs in 1849, to 17,448,352 lbs in 1850, there is even a greater decrease in the quantity of foreign coffee imported, showing a diminution in the aggregate quantity imported in the seven months of no less than 5,741,958 lbs. This deficiency is, however, more apparent than real, for it must be borne in mind that, during the last two years, in consequence of the hostilities between Denmark and Schleswig, a considerable quantity of the coffee destined for Germany was landed in England, and re-exported in British ships. Thus we find the reexports of coffee from this country, in the first seven months of the three years, compare thus:—

COFFEE EXPOR	TED FROM THE	United Kingdom-Jan.	5th to Aug. 5th.
1848		1849	1850
lbs		lbs	lbs
11.379.090		18 006 909	6 162 140

So that while the imports have fallen off only 5,741,958 lbs, the exports have declined 12,828,069 lbs, and the home consumption 2,368,133 lbs, making an aggregate decrease in the total deliveries of no less than 15,196,202 lbs in the seven months.

of no less than 15,196,202 lbs in the seven mouths. The consumption of sugar, on the contrary, shows a very large increase. The quantity of sugar on which duty was paid in the month of July, was no less than 47,097 tons, by far the largest quantity of any month on record, except July 1848, when the quantity was 53,453 tons, but which quantity included 25,000 tons of foreign sugar, which was cleared on speculation at the lower duty in the first week of the month, but which did not enter to the consumption of that month, but was spread over the fol-

lowing eighteen months. So that for the actual consumption of the month the quantity duty paid in July 1850, was beyond comparison larger than in any former month whatever. Compared with last year the quantities on which duty has been paid in the seven months are as follows:—

Sugar-Duy Paid-Jan. 5 to	Aug 5.		
	1849 cwt		1850 cwt
Of West India	1,679,938		1,560,289
Mauritius	686,514		796,961
East India	788,055	****	820,315
Molasses, the equivalent in sugar at the rate 3	35,562		9,192
cw: to I cwt	157,270	*****	166,457
Total colonial	3,347,639		3,353,214
Foreign-Raw	192,110	******	387,249
- Refined	10,381	*****	19,869
Totalewis	3,550,630		3,760,352
Ortons	177,531		188,016

Thus shewing an increased consumption in the seven months of 10,485 tons. The consumption for the seve nmonths is at the rate of 26,859 tons monthly, or at the rate of 322,308 tons for the

The only important article which continues to exhibit a large decrease of consumption is timber. The entire number of loads of all kinds on which duty has been paid in the first seven months of the present year has been 679,463 loads, against 677,124 loads in 1849, and 824,323 loads in 1848, since which period the falling off has no doubt been caused by the gradual conclusion of the great railway works then in operation. But as that cause of decline may be considered practically to have come to an end about a year ago, we may now look for a steady increase upon the quantity consumed in the future, for ordinary and general uses.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS, AND THE NAVIGATION OF THE YEAR.

More than six months have now passed since the Navigation Laws, which were termed "the bulwark of the constitution, and the pillar of the State," were entirely repealed; and we this day give to our readers an official account, showing the result of the first six months' experience of the new state of the law. The time, no doubt, is very short, much too short to base any argument upon. But at least there is no evidence either of retrograding trade or decaying navigation. On the contrary, notwithstanding the large amount of tonnage engaged in the first six months of 1849, the quantity of British shipping entered outwards with cargo, up to the 5th of July of the present year, has been no less than 1,977,454 tons, against 1,858,388 tons in 1849, and 1,751,159 tons in 1848; while the aggregate amount of tonnage of all nations entered outwards in the present year has been 2,816,006 tons, against 2,601,811 tons in 1849, and 2,372,968 tons in 1848, showing an increase in the present year, as compared with 1849, showing an increase in the present year, as compared with 1849, of 214,195 tons, and compared with 1848, of 443,038 tons. The tonnage entered inwards shows a large increase upon 1848, but a slight decline upon 1849, in consequence of a greater number of vessels returning from the Continent in ballast than was the case last year, when such large importations of grain took place. In the six months of 1849 the grain imported was 5,022,000 qrs, and the flour and meal 1,904,625 cwts, while in the same time in the present year the grain imported has been only 3,813,000 qrs, and the flour and meal 1,171,000 cwts. Compared with 1848, the aggregate amount of tonnage entered inwards and outwards in the present year shows an increase of no less than 702,464 tons, of which 289,659 tons are of British shipping, the quantities being as follows:—

BRITISH VES	SELS.		
	1848 Tons		1850 Tons
Entered Inwards-Jan 5 to July 5	1,537,803	*****	1,601,167
Entered Outwards	1,751,159	*******	1,977,454
Total	3,288,962	******	3,578,621
VESSELS OF ALL COUNTRIES,	INCLUDING 1848 Tons	BRITISH	1850 Tons
Entered Inwards—Jan 5 to July 5 Entered Outwards	2,160,840 2,372,968	*******	2,422,266 2,816,306
Total	4,533,868	*****	5,238,272

But then it will be said that the increase has been largely shared by foreign ships, and that although much more employment has been given to British ships, foreign shipping has also largely increased. No doubt it is so with regard to some countries, of comparative unimportance so far as their maritime character is concerned. But take the two countries whose vessels enter our ports in the largest quantities, and we find that their shipping in the present year has much declined, as compared with last year. We allude to the United States and to France. The shipping belonging to the United States which entered outward from British ports in the first half of 1849 was 310,075 tons, in the present year 262,932 tons; the shipping of France, which entered outward from British ports in 1849 was 114,461 tons, in the present year 95,242 tons; so that while these two countries show in the first six months of perfect free trade a decline of 66,362 tons, British shipping shows an increase of 139,066 tons in the tonnage

entered outwards compared with 1849, and of 226,295 tons compared with 1848.

The countries in the Baltics how a considerable increase in proportion to their entire quantity of shipping, but which at most is so trivial, even when all put together, as scarcely to deserve a consideration in a general view of our entire shipping. The entire quantity of shipping belonging to countries within the Baltic, entered outward from British ports in the six months, amounts only to 242,390 tons, while the simple *increase alone* of British shipping compared with 1848, is 226,295 tons. The following are

SHIPPING ENTERED OUTWARD-Jan. 5 to July 5, 1850.	
	Tons.
	30,741
	22,445
The state of the s	53,126
W-10/10/17 505 115 100 100 000 100 101 101 101 101	70,056
Prussian	66,026

Total tons During the same period the British shipping entered outwards

has been no less than 1,977,454 tons.

The following is the table referred to, which in future we propose to publish periodically :-

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards in the Seven Months ended 5th August 1859, compared with the Entries and Clearances in the corresponding periods of the years 1843 and 1849, stated exclusively of Vessels in Ballast, and of those employed in the Coasting Trade, or the Trade between Great Britain and Ireland.

Countries to which the Vessels BELONGED.	ENTER	ED INWA	RDS—S	even Mon	ths end	ed Aug. 5
BEDUNGAD,	1848		1849			1850
	Ships	Connage		Tonnage		Tonnage
United Kingdom and Dependencies	8,800	2,009,621	10,781	2,329,524	3,994	2,134,228
Rus-ia	122	31,079	129	35,079		
Sweden	171	24,120	238			29,498
Norway	610	100,851	558	80,799		113,966
Denmark	813	58,028	1,106	84,389	1,179	81,770
Prussia	196	45,367	96	19,307	569	
Other German States	524	47,513	477	41,694	1,391	136,506
Holland	510	38,320	753	60,271	794	64,966
Belgium	153	19,269	144	20,200	130	19,611
France	558	27,860	1,365	88,250	1,493	88.264
Spain	42	5,660	77	12,026	82	11,995
Portugal	32	3,327	86	7,582	69	6,949
Italian States	33	9,942	182	53,638	176	50,633
Other European States	5	1,572	50	14,143	33	9,783
United States of America Other States in America, Africa, or	486	315,411	649	402,673	403	318,105
Asia	4	945	8	2,206	4	1,170
Total	13,059	2,738,835	16,699	3,282,911	17,400	3,232,097

Total	13,059	2,738,835	16,699	3,282,911	17,400	3,232,097
		CLI	EARED	OUTWAR	os.	
				A		
United Kingdom and Dependencies	9,451	2,083,349	9,958	2,174 848	10.627	2,357,695
Ru-sia	99	26,733	76	19,941	141	35,474
Sweden	185	26,384	172	21,079	192	27,952
Norway	334	46,2 . 6	308	43.246	405	65,392
Denmark	858	65,963	917	73,376	1.083	85,953
Prussia	138	30,257	167	32,688	443	88,054
Other German States	579	53,703	467	43,581	1,140	119,187
Holland	473	46,577	524	52,087	589	72,008
Belgium	217	32,364	151	23,612	129	21,569
France	1.325	120,059	1,613	143,690	1,452	118,313
Spain	64	9,453	72	10,495	81	13,0 9
Portugal	28	3,023	34	3,569		4,121
Italian States	64		181	51.861	166	48,641
Other European States	11	2,919	46	13,918	44	12,591
United States of America	428	289,456	587	387,189		3 26,042
Other States in America, Africa, or		1	-		1	
Asia		485	5	1,448	5	1,478
Total	14,257	2,358,753	15,278	3,098,622	16,937	3,397,509

DR LANG.-AUSTRALIAN SEPARATION. A NEW LEAGUE.

Perhaps our readers may remember that on Nov. 24 last year we gave a brief description of Dr Lang starting from Gravesend with an avowed determination to revolutionise the Australian colonies, because the Colonial Office did not countenance his at-tempts to establish Protestant bigotry as the rule of our new empire in the Southern ocean, and did not provide a passage for emigrants to carry out a scheme for cultivating the West India products in Australia in order to enrich Dr Lang. We then spoke of him as hinting at bribing troops, and boasting of the power of the colonists to buy 10,000 men in a week; as having in petto an illustrious president—the Washington of the South—who was to exhibit qualities far superior to the rebels of Ireland, who was to exhibit qualities far superior to the rebels of Ireland, to astonish the world, according to Dr Lang, with the manliness of his port and the dignity of his demeanour, and to be more fortunate than Louis Napoleon, and more honoured than Zachary Taylor. According to the latest arrivals from Australia, Dr Lang, having completed his plans, or his circumstances having driven him beyond the bounds of discretion, is exhibiting the president, and trying—after the fashion of Mr O'Brien in Ireland—to excite a separation of the Australian colonies from the mother country. We borrow the description of his proceedings from a contemporary: from a contemporary :-

Melbourne papers to the 16th of May bring intelligence of the commencement of an open and determined agitation of the question of the severance of the Australian Colonics from the mother country. The agitation has been originated by the Rev Dr Lang, who had delivered a long lecture on the subject at Melbourne, breathing respect for the Queen, and general good-will to England, yet

strongly advocating separation and independence. He puts forward reasons of a cogent description for the adoption of that step, to which he believes Grest Britain will assent, "on a proper representation of the case." While in England he had consulted men of eminence in the political world, and received from them assurances to that effect. His idea of forming a great political league, in order to bring about the desired release, was cordially approved, and they informed him that England was now fully prepared for such a movement on the part of her colonies generally, those of them especially that were able and willing to govern themselves, and to offer proper terms for the future, and that the day for sending forth British troops to put down insurent colonies, and to hold them against their will, was past for ever. Dr. Lang goes on to recommend the immediate formation of an "Australian League." to consist of all colonists who pay an entrance fee of 5s, with a yearly subscription of not less than 10s. The executive powers of this body, he proposes, shall be entrusted to a president, vice-president, one or more secretaries, and a council of fifteen, who will pursue the objects set forth in the four following resolutions:—

"1st. To unite in one grand political league for mutual protection and defence, and for general advancement, the five Australian colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Port Phillip, and Cooksland, or the Moreton Bay country.

"2. To prevent the degradation of any one of these colonies into a mere receptacle for the convicted felons of Great Britain and Ireland; and to remedy, as far as may be practicable, the enormous evils that have already resulted from the prevalence and abuse of the transportation system in certain of these colonies.

"3. To encourage and promote, by every legitimate means, the influx of an industrious, virtuous, and thoroughly British population into these colonies, that

colonies.

"3. To encourage and promote, by every legitimate means, the influx of an industrious, virtuous, and thoroughly British population into these colonies, that they may be fitted as speedily as possible for taking the high and influential place which they are evidently destined to hold in the civilised world, as the great leading power of the southern hemisphere.

"4. To achieve, by moral means exclusively, and with the full approbation and concurrence of Great Britain, the entire freedom and independence of these colonies, and their erection into sovereign and independent States; to be incorporated into one great political federation, like the Swiss Cantons of Europe, or the United States of America, under the style and title of 'The United Provinces of Australia.'"

Dr. Lang's scheme descends to minor arrangements for its government, which he would commit to the hands of a President, with a sulary of 3,000, per annum. A general legislature would assist and control the President, with functions it is designed to assimilate to those of the American chief magistrate. On all matters of internal legislation, education, religion, police, public works, and so forth, Dr. Lang recommends that the respective states of the federation should be left perfectly free. Dr Lang entered into the details of the scheme at great length, and every word was applicated to the echo.

Leagues, we know, have accomplished great things, but then

Leagues, we know, have accomplished great things, but then they grew from the wants of the people, not from the brains of imitating theoretical schemers. We have latterly seen more than one of these Leagues in Germany, there called bunds, which have achieved neither honour for themselves nor political improvement for their countrymen. Founded on some tangible grievance, which they are to remedy, they are an admirable means of successfully resisting and overthrowing the selfishness that is already organised to oppress; but got up by schemers for their own pur-poses or advantage, they only make a temporary hubbub, and end in disgrace. Mr O'Connell brought Leagues into vogue. He found his co-religionists grievously oppressed, united them in the pursuit of a common object, and achieved Catholic emancipation. The ground was previously prepared for him by Grattau, Plunkett, Ine ground was previously prepared for him by Grattan, Plunkett, Burdett, and a great number of the most enlightened politicians in England. He had an acknowledged grievance to proceed on, and a public opinion to back him, and in the end he succeeded. His success seems to have begotten a prurient desire to form Leagues, expecting some similar results where the grievance is wanting, and where public opinion is wholly unprepared to back the Leaguers.

The Anti-Corn Law League, too had a good grievance to

The Anti-Corn Law League, too, had a good grievance to found on, and a great public opinion to back it, and that League was successful; but those who achieved the success probably most of all regretted the necessity of obtaining it by such means. They honorably and nobly laid aside the League immediately the object was attained; but they could not prevent the consequences of their example, nor escape the responsibility of their prominent position. Mr O'Connell, less sagacious than they, or more under the iron hoof of necessity, kept on his League. It was too powerthe iron hoof of necessity, kept on his League. It was too powerful an instrument for an ambitious man to give up, and in one form or another he continued it till his death. It preserved him in importance and collected a revenue from the people. But his eloquence can rarely be equalled, and influence like his, which continued nearly unabated to his death, can only be obtained by a great occasion and great virtues. He has many imitators who have had neither his eloquence nor his opportunities, and the latest is the clerical egister and revolutionists of Australia. He is an the clerical agitator and revolutionist of Australia. He is an imitator of other Leaguers. We do not know that he alludes to those of England in his remarks; but he seems to have misled his fellow colonists, by assuring them that men of eminence in England approved of his plan to promote a separation by a League, and were fully prepared for such a movement. His hopes have cheated him into an error. The colonists have no restrictions on their religious faith though Dr Lang would impose hopes have cheated him into an error. The colonists have no restrictions on their religious faith, though Dr Lang would impose one; no corn law, but we are not sure that he would not introduce a protectionist policy. They suffer no oppression to justify a League like that of Switzerland, or resistance like that of the United States. Dr Lang complains of some personal slights; but even, had he previously been President or King, they would be insufficient to give a League any chance of success.

be insufficient to give a League any chance of success.

His League begins indeed most auspiciously for a scheme of government, by raising a considerable amount of taxation. Ten shillings a head per annum is not a small sum to be paid in taxes, in the old countries of Europe, and is a pretty large one in Aus-

tralia. Every member of Dr Lang's League is to pay an entrance fee of 5s, and an annual subscription of not less than 10s. He is resolved to have the sinews of war at his command. his pattern very closely, though he has a great abhorrence of every-thing Roman Catholic but the device to raise the wind; and he is quite sure, by appealing, a la Daniel, to the patriotism of his countrymen, to procure a large sum to carry on his agitation for the Presidency. He has that in prospect, with 3,0001 a year. Washington, after helping to achieve freedom for the States, was elected to the Presidency. Dr Lang forms the Government, and nominates himself. Daniel O'Connell, by the help of the priests, was a kind of King over Ireland. Why should not Dr Lang, a staunch Protestant, be able to make himself, under the title of President,

King over Australia?

Dr Lang told us, when he left England in November last year, that he left with precisely the same feelings as Dr Franklin left England for the last time. He returned to Australia, therefore, inflamed with wrath against England because his applications at the Colonial Office—where he was particularly distinguished for his sycophancy—were not attended to; and though the colonists are not aggrieved—though they are not agitating for any object though the bill passed in the late session gives them all that they desire—Dr Lang, brimful of patriotism and private injury, sets about organizing a League for separation, and a great system of agitation for a revolution, immediately after he arrived. The unfortunate Doctor, however, appears to have been cut short in his career. Before the League funds or the President's salary could be made available, he has "been cast into prison for some matter of debt." Report says that the debt is anything but honourable, but we will not calumniate even the Doctor by repeating such a report. It is enough for us that he is trying, in imitation of Mr O'Connell, to form a League to procure a separation, and that he is stirring up discontent, for which there is no cause—if there were a cause, the Doctor's labours would be superfluous—and babbling about a revolution, after the manner of the poor theorists of continental Europe. Dr Lang is not likely to have power to effect more than temporary mischief, and we rely on learning by the next arrivals from Australia that he and his scheme have been consigned to that oblivion they merit. We very much mistake the peaceful and industrious character of the colonists, if they suffer themselves to be led into an agitation by an imitator of unsuccessful demagogues, for his own private purposes.

We understand, indeed, that his attempt, amongst the reflect-

We understand, indeed, that his attempt, amongst the reflecting part of the colonists, excites only disgust. They are sensible that they have nothing of importance to complain of, and that that they might run considerable risk of being exposed to insult from foreigners, and to bloody dissensions amongst themselves, were they now to separate from the mother country. Though all peopled from England, the colonies are too diverse in circumstances and interests to unite cordially together; and nothing but struggles could be expected to ensue, were they to adopt Doctor Lang's theoretical views. At present they are prosperous; their trade is flourishing; and Dr Lang's agitation would at once impede their trade, and check their prosperity. Whatever may ultimately be the fate of the colonies—and we are by no means sure that it will be separation—Dr Lang's scheme, which is merely aping the United States, who had a grievance, is at once baseless and ill-timed. It cannot succeed.

and ill-timed. It cannot succeed.

THE WRECK OF THE "ORION."

Our readers will remember that in June last, the Orion, one of the steam vessels that carry passengers between Liverpool and Glasgow—a great highway on the sea, frequented by thousands of persons—was wrecked off Port Patrick. The weather was fine, the coast had been tracked along after passing the Isle of Man, the land was distinctly visible from the ship, and the ship was distinctly visible from the shore; in the midst of the most advantageous circumstances, and under a sense of the most complete tageous circumstances, and under a sense of the most complete security, the passengers were suddenly roused, in the dead of night, by the vessel striking violently on a rock. Her bottom was instantly stove in, she rapidly sunk, and with great difficulty any of the passengers were saved. Several perished. For sacrificing their lives, Thomas Henderson, the captain, George Langland, the first mate, and John Williams, the second mate, were put on their trial last week, in Edinburgh, on a charge of enlpable neglect. Against the first mate, who had been on deck till twelve o'clock, and left the vessel safe in the care of the second mate, the charge was not prosecuted, and he was discharged to give evidence in favour of his brother officers. It was proved on the trial that the vessel was much nearer the shore than she ought to have been—that the captain was cognizant of the fact ought to have been-that the captain was cognizant of the fact and did not alter her course—that the second mate, whose watch it was, and had power to shape the course of the vessel, had neglected to direct her properly—that the vessel was wrecked in consequence of his neglect and the neglect of the captain. "was no error of judgment in the matter (said the Lord Justice "Clerk in his charge to the jury). It was a neglect on the part "of the captain to leave the vessel, he ought not to have been off "the deck; and on the part of the mate, it could not be an error of judgment, because the land was seen before they were close

"to it, but he went nearer and nearer. As far as a matter of judgment went, the part of any human being would have been to have sheered off." The jury found them both guilty of calpable neglect, and the Court sentenced Captain Henderson to be imprisoned for eighteen months, and John Williams, the second mate, to be transported for seven years. They are the first cases They are the first cases

of the kind, and deserve especial notice.

Notwithstanding some mischances and misfortunes, and some evidences of occasional incapacity, the mercantile marine of England has been the most successful, as it is by far the grandest and most numerous that ever sailed under a single flag. thing of Datch care and providence, and of the air of comfortable domestic life which the Dutch impart to their vessels, particularly their coasting vessels, has long been wanting in our ships, and latterly the skill and activity of our captains and seamen have not always kept pace with those of the Americans. But as neither of these, our most successful and formidable rivals, subject their mercantile marine to numerous State regulations, while the mercantile marine of France, the most unsuccessful in the world, considering her extensive coast and opportunities, has been much regulated by the State, we have not been, like some of our contemporaries, fervent and zealous advocates of those new regulations which have been borrowed rather from our completely distanced opponents than from our successful rivals. We neither think our opponents than from our successful rivals. We neither think our mercantile marine so miserably mismanaged as some of them delight to represent it, nor that it is likely to be improved by parliamentary regulations. We look rather to perfect freedom, to competition with the skilful Yankees and the careful Dutch, to introduce into our shipping improvements which we have no doubt

That our merchant captains should be better educated, and our seamen better cared for, are necessary, from the general progress of society in knowledge and civilization; but as this is not much promoted by minute, sumptuary, and technical regulations made in Parliament, we cannot look to them as likely to introduce the required improvements into our mercantile marine. Expecting no great advantages from that source, we must express our great satisfaction at the decision of the jury and the sentence of the They are likely to impress on all the officers of the mer-

chant navy a strict attention to their duty.

The Legislature cannot undertake to punish offences without being itself guilty of a great offence, if it allow offences of any kind to escape punishment. Of Governments it may be truly said,-

For we bid this he done, When evil deeds have their permissive par And not their punishment.

Carelessness or negligence in those entrusted with the care of life, who undertake to convey passengers safely from place to place, is a great offence; wilful misconduct or reckless daring, by which life is sacrificed, whether it be practised by drivers of carriages on our streets or pilots of ships on the high seas, is a great crime, and the authorities are bound to punish it as they punish other crimes. "The duty of the preservation of the lives of his "passengers (said the Lord Justice Clerk in his charge) was the "paramount duty of a person navigating a ship, and to secure it "all precautions must be taken. The master undertakes that duty "throughout the voyage; and no degree of caution, no degree of skill, no degree of watchfulness ought to be spared in the discharge of that duty." It has, however, generally happened, sometimes from technicalities in the laws, sometimes from insufficient evidence, sometimes from juries and judges not understanding the case, and sometimes from being removed from all jurisdiction, that careless, wilful neglect, or even a still greater offence ending in loss of life at sea, has hitherto escaped all punishment. Generally, it may be considered sufficient protection to passengers that the captains and officers risk their lives too; but this class of men, grown bold by familiarity with danger, and not always sensible of their vast responsibility, require when they do wrong to be admonished, by the usual methods of the criminal law, that they must not for one moment neglect their duty.

The present verdict and punishment, which gives the masters and mates of our merchant vessels a serious admonition, is likely to come on them with surprise. It will alarm them for the extent of their responsibility; but it will make them careful in executing their duties, and shrink from undertaking an office for which they are not qualified. Without further regulations it will improve the officers of the mercantile marine, and tend to make the owners more careful in selecting than at present competent persons to place in the management of their vessels. The Lord Justice Clerk gave them a significant warning in respect to safety boats. "He did not say that in this "particular there was blame on the owners of this vessel more than those of others, but he made these remarks in the hope "than those of others, but he made these remarks in the hope "that, if another similar event occurs, it will be the owner who "so furnished the boats and allowed them so to go to sea, or the "marine superintendent of the company who would approve of "such a proceeding, who would be placed at the bar." The owners will in truth be under some apprehension of falling under the law, if they place persons in command wholly unqualified; and thus enforcing the relaxed, suspended, or evaded law, may have all the beneficial effects anticipated from the most costly and cumbrous regulations brous regulations.

A punishment of this kind was required, to enforce on captains

and mates a due sense of their responsibility, and to make them qualify themselves for their situations before they undertake them. It was required, also, to bring home to owners a sense of their responsibility; and we firmly believe that it will tend to improve the character and conduct of our mercantile marine. It is said that shooting Admiral Brown had will tend to improve the character and conduct of our mer-cantile marine. It is said that shooting Admiral Byng had the effect of much improving the admirals and captains of the royal navy; and Captain Henderson may in this respect be the Admiral Byng of the merchant service. Perhaps—let us say in mercy, as we have hitherto used the language of stern justice as such a sentence was unexpected, showing, however, its necessity, and as passing it will be an effectual warning to all captains and mates—it may not be necessary to carry it out in all its severity. But it must be well understood that punishment is richly deserved; and if any portion of the sentence be remitted it must be entirely owing to the favour of the Crown.

RAILROADS IN PRUSSIA TO THE END OF 1849.

Being convinced that no one nation can long surpass another, and that our improvement cannot go on if other nations do not improve, we have seen with satisfaction the readiness with which our neighbours have adopted and carried out the system of railroads, setting us in some instances an example of the management of them which we might do well to imitate. The Germans and the Belgians were particularly ready to introduce the improvement in locomotion; and we can now state, from an official document, the exact progress made in Prussia with railroads to the close of 1849. The total length of lines at that time opened for traffic, or actually

forming, amounted to 485½ German miles, to form which required a capital of 189,003,621 reichsthalers, or 389,300 per mile.

In this estimate, however, there is included 46 miles of lines already opened, which enter the territories of other German powers, and 3½ miles of the Aix-la-Chapelle and Maastrich line not yet completed, which belongs to the kingdom of the Netherlands; so that, including 4½ miles of foreign lines included in the Prusso that, including 4½ miles of foreign lines included in the Prussian system of management, there are in the Prussian dominions 440½ miles of railroad. This does not include the 4½ miles of line from Cottbus to Schwielochsee, which is worked by horses.

At the close of 1849, excluding the lines running into foreign States, there were 341¾ miles of line opened for traffic, and including them 3873 of which should be miles were recalled with

cluding them, 3873, of which about 80 miles were provided with double rails.

The greater part of the railways of Prussia are constructed by companies, and the capital is raised in shares, with the assistance of the State. At the cost of the State exclusively, hitherto only the following lines have been completed:—The East Railway, from the following lines have been completed:—The East Kanway, from the crossing of the Stargard and Posen line, by Bromberg and Dirschau to Königsberg, with a branch line from Dirschau to Dantzic; the Westphalian line, by Haueda, Paderborn, Lippstadt, and Hamm; and the Saarbrück line, which unites the Palatinate (Pflaz) line with the line by Metz to Paris. These three lines, formed by the State, amount together to 854 miles.

Of the whole cost above-mentioned of 189,003,621 thalers, about 19,000,000 thalers are required for the lines out of Prussia, but under Prussian management; so that about 170,000,000 thalers

is required for the lines in Prussia itself.

To the end of 1849 there was actually expended on the lines 148,000,000 thalers, and of this sum 130,500,000 had been expended on the lines in the Prussian territory. There is yet to be raised, therefore, on the whole 41,000,000 thalers; and of this sum, for the lines in Prussia 39,500,000 are required.

Of the total capital, the private companies have undertaken for 141,085,500 thalers, of which 131,540,500 have been paid up, and 9,545,000 are yet to be paid.

The Prussian Government has contributed to the formation of

railroads in four modes, as follows:—

A. By taking to itself a number of shares of the capital of the

	2. Cologne and Minden 1,86 0,100 3. Upper Silesian 343,000 4. Berg-March 1,000,100 5. Stargard and Posen 7,14,000 6. Thuringian 810,000
T	Total
aj	Total

D. By allowing interest on priority claims, from 3 to 31 per cent., to the shareholders of such private rails as the State is interested in by being the holder of shares.

1.	The Upper Silesian The Berg-March Thuringian	3,903,100 3,000,000 2,430,000

It must be added, that Mecklenburg and Hamburg have together paid 3,000,000 thalers to the Berlin-Hamburg line, and Weimar and Gotha have paid together 1,440,000 to the Thuringian line. Moreover, the two latter States are bound to allow interest on 4,320,000 thalers of prior guarantee claims to the shareholders of the Thuringian line.

We must add, that, taking the German mile at 43 English miles, the length of railroads in Prussia will be in English miles about 2,306; and taking the thaler at 3s-it is a fraction lessthe expense will be about 28,350,543l, or about 12,294l per mile. We will make no observation on the comparative expense of making railways here and in Prussia, though this statement will help to correct an erroneous notion that is entertained of the great comparative expense of making the lines in England. We must, in conclusion, express our satisfaction at finding this new element civilisation becoming common to the whole European world, and everywhere establishing its claims to the admiration of man-

Agriculture.

THE FARMER'S AUTUMN.

THE FARMER'S AUTUMN.

The farmers, busied in getting in their harvest, have not as yet sent any great quantity of new wheat to market; and that which appeared at Mark lane on Monday last is not so well spoken of as the comparatively few samples which were shown on that day week. That much of the new wheat will speedily be brought out there is no doubt, for we everywhere hear that the itinerant thrashing machines, which are extensively used by all except the larger farmers, are in very great request, the steam driven machines having a very decided preference. On Friday the price of wheat in Mark lane remained pretty much at the same point as on Wednesday and Monday. The weather for the last fortnight has been extremely favourable for the harvest, cool but with drying breezes, so that all farmers who have kept their corn long enough in the field have got it in in excellent condition. We have seen red wheat, grown on strong land, which was carried the latter part of last week, and stood in the field during the stormy weather, valued at 49s per quarter. In all the wheat we have seen there are more or less of thin grains, and the yield may be thereby affected; but when properly cleaned, the samples, when the crop has not been lodged or mildewed, will be pretty good.

At the Great Cattle Fair at Barnet on Wednesday and Thursday last, there was a very large show of Scotch cattle of all descriptions, and though great numbers were sold, the sellers insisted so generally on higher prices than farmers were disposed to give, that we apprehend gonewhat less than the usual amount of business was trans-

on higher prices than farmers were disposed to give, that we apprehend somewhat less than the usual amount of business was transacted. The Devous and Somersets were not so namerous as usual; acted. The Devons and Somersets were not so namerous as usual; the best three and four year old oxen sold for about 111 or 121 each. The Welsh cattle fair contained about the ordinary numbers, but there was certainly less demand for them than at former fairs. The stock of all kinds came in good condition, with the exception of some Irish, which were very poor. The short horns, of which breed there were some good bullocks, sold remarkably well; and well bred cows and heifers sold at rather better prices. Upon the whole, however, the fair was a dull one. The Welsh horse fair was very full, and many of the droves contained some very useful animals, which commanded fair prices. This is not a large sheep fair, but more were penned than usual, and there were few buyers. The pastures and clovers are now getting short for want of rain, which materially affected the prices of both cattle and sheep.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Trueman and Rouse's Circular.)

(From Messrs Trueman and Rouse's Circular)

London, Sept. 2, 1850.

The market has been throughout the month unusually active, and all descriptions of sugar have met with a better inquiry than for some months past. From the present limited supply of Mauritius and East India in first hands, the transactions in these kinds have been of a somewhat restricted character, but in West India the sales have been very large; the advance in the price of colonial sugar generally is not however more than 6d to 1s per cwt. In foreign sugar, although the sales have been extensive, the supply has not been adequate to the demand, and Havana is 1s to 1s 6d higher than on the 1st ultimo; other descriptions are about 6d per cwt dearer.

The comparative statement of imports, &c, differs but little from that of last month; the stock shows, as compared with the same period last year, a deficiency of 12,100 tons, but in the continental ports the stock in the month of July was reduced by the important sum of 11,700 tons, and the consumption both at home and abroad is going on steadily. The reported deficiency in the supply from the West Indies is still further confirmed by the last advices from thence, that of Demerara and Berbice alone being stated at fully 10,000 tons, the exports from Cuba, which in the early part of the season were estimated at 300,000 tons, will certainly not exceed 220,000 tons, and of these a much larger proportion has gone to the United States than last year; and, lastly, although it is as yet too early to speak very confidently as to the extent of the injury, it appears certain that the crop of beet-root has suffered severely on many parts of the continent from the unseasonable weather, a circumstance of great importance, as the supply of sugar from this source last year amounted to about 150,000 tons.

The transactions, on the spot and affoat, comprise 14,200 hhds West India

The transactions, on the spot and affoat, comprise 14,200 hhds West India

38,000 bags and 600 casks Mauritius; 30,000 bags Bengal; 12,000 bags Madras and Penang; 22,000 bags Manilla; 800 bags Siam; 1,700 cases Bahla; 4,000 bags Pernambuco; 2,000 hhds Porto Rico; and from 70 to 75,000 boxes

The market for home refined sugar has been active throughout the month and the refiners have been in full work, but the low price of foreign refined prevents an advance which might otherwise have been anticipated; the lower descriptions, however, have slightly improved, the present quotations for brown lumps being 50s, middling 51s, good to fine 52 to 55s, and lowers 51s 56s per cwt. For sugar refined under bond there is still only a limited inquiry, and the quotations remain the same as on the 1st uito, viz. for crushed, 27s to 28s 6d, and 101b lo ves 33s per cwt. Some considerable sales in Dutch and Belgian crushed have again been made for shipment to the United States.

The impending Dutch sales had, as was anticipated, the effect of checking business in the coffee market, and to effect sales of native Ceylon it became necessary to submit to a decline in price. This description having, however, fallen to 40s 6d, an increased desire to purchase was immediately manifested, fallen to 40s 6d, an increased desire to purchase was immediately manifested, and subsequently it has advanced to 45s, being 2s above the quotations of the 1st ultimo; plantation Ceylon, from its relative cheapness, maintained its previous value, and within the past week an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt may be quoted. The principal feature in foreign coffee has been the sale of the first cargo of Costa Rica of the new crop, which went off with spirit and realised an average price of 49s per cwt; the quality was not equal to the first arrival of last sesson. Two cargoes or Rio have been sold afloat; one barely "good first" at 40s, and another "good first" and "superior" at 42s per cwt, both for the Mediterranean Prices of foreign coffee, on the spot, are generally about 2s per

at 40s, and another "good first" and "superior" at 42s per cwt, both for the Mediterranean. Prices of foreign coffee, on the spot, are generally about 2s per cwt dearer than on the 1st ulto. The principal transactions comprise 100 casks West India; 17,500 bags and 2,000 casks Ceylon; 600 packages Madras, &c; 300 bales Mocha; 3,000 bags Padang and Batavia; 4,300 bags St Domingo; 4,500 bags Costa Rica; and 1,200 bags Roo.

Another month's experience has served to confirm and strengthen the favorable view taken last month of the position of coffee. The stocks of this article in the principal European ports on the 31st July, were less than those existing at the same period last year by 600 tons; while at the present moment they may be estimated at \$,000 tons less than on the 31st August, 1849, and this in the face of a diminished delivery of upwards of 30,000 tons, as compared with the first eight months of last year. Many well-informed parties assert that there has been no diminution of the actual consumption of coffee in Europe, but that the above large falling off in the deliveries has resulted solely from the want of confidence on the part of the dealers; we, however, incline to the opinion that there has been an actual decrease of consumption, although by no means to the extent that the deficient deliveries from the portalthough by no means to the extent that the deficient deliveries from the port-would indicate, it being a well ascertained fact that the dealers in the interior of the continent were never more barely supplied. As to the future supply, each succeeding mail both from Java and the Brazils confirms the fact that the each succeeding that both from Sava and the Brazis contribute fact that the crops of those important countries will be by no means so large as was at one time supposed, and we may fairly conclude that the aggregate production of the world will not exceed that of 1848-9, which production was found very inadequate to the then rate of consumption, resulting in a considerable reduction madequate to the then rate of consumption, resulting in a considerable reduction of stock at the end of the latter year as compared with that existing at the close of the former. The firmness which the article has now assumed, and the approach of winter, will lead to a general replenishment of dealer's stocks, and unless the present consumption, therefore, should prove materially less than that of 1849, a considerable enhancement in the value of coffee may be confidently anticipated in the course of the next few months.

(From Mr Jacob Mocatia's Circular.)

London, Sept. 2, 1850.

The demand for cochineal has been by no means active during the past month, although the consumption has progressed favourably at an average rate of above 300 bags per week. The arrival of the first portion of the new Honduras crop, 300 bags per week. The arrival of the first portion of the new Honduras crop, viz., 850 bags per Ceres and Hero, in addition to 575 bags Mexican received by the West India packet, coupled with the anticipation of large supplies near at hand, caused a flatness to prevail in the market, which was further incressed by the desire shown by holders of second hand parcels to realise, and by the indisposition evinced by foreign houses to perchase, excepting on a most limited scale. The first of the new crop of the Honduras grain was offered on the 9th ult., when 112 bags black sold a shade under the late nominal value, say 3s 9d to 5s 2d and 22 bags fine bold, though damp, silvers realised 3s 10d to 4s 4d; subsequently the greater part of the new Honduras crop already received, consisting quenty the greater part of the new honduras crop already received, consisting almost entirely of black grain was offered by public sale and mostly sold, the fine at full rates, the inferior at a slight decline. For Mexican silvers there is but little demand; at the commencement of the month silvers commanded 37 d, and 38 dd was paid for fine quality, but it is now difficult to effect sales, even at a small reduction; blacks, however, are saleable at 38 8d to 38 11d, aceven at a small reduction; blacks, however, are saleable at 3s 8d to 3s 11d, according to quality. Teneriffe silvers are scarce, and there are no sellers under 3s 9d or 3s 10d. The public sales have included 1,122 bags, viz., 782 bags Houduras, 144 Mexican, 196 Teneriffe. The stock is 3,864 bags, 2,210 Honduras, 1,192 Mexican, and 462 Teneriffe, against 3,266 at the same time in 1849, and 2,450 in 1848. The deliveries last month were 1,237 bags, viz., 834 Honduras, 288 Mexican, and 115 Teneriffe. The total importations from 1st January to 1st September this year have been 9,688 bags, against 6,762 in 1849, and 5,801 in 1848; and the total deliveries during the same period, 9,475 bags in 1850. 8.431 in 1849, and 6.330 in 1848.

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

London, Sept. 4, 1850.

There has existed during the past month a good steady trade in leather. The amount of the transactions have considerably exceeded those of many former months, and have been quite equal to those reported of July, in our last circular A good demand still continues, and we anticipate an equally large if not an extended (business in the present month. Prices, however, remain generally stationary. Some few alterations will be found in our price current, chiefly on dressing leather, which forms almost the only exception to the continuity of

high prices quoted in our last price current are still demanded for salted

Ayres.

The prices at which the above sales have been made are as follows:—Best heavy Buenos Ayres, 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 4\frac{1}{2}; inferior do, 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d}; light ox, 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 3\frac{3}{2}\text{d}; cow 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d}.

Rio Grande heavy ox, 3\frac{1}{2}\text{d} to 3\frac{3}{2}\text{d}.

The truis n that " supply and demand always regulate prices," appears at the present moment to be suspended, as there is a large supply and a small demand with a tendency to advance !

with a fendency to advance!

There can be no doubt that the present rates of the raw material are above par, if estimated by the present full average supply, and the unaltered and low value of the manufactured article; and it is equally certain that the prices of hides would before now have given way, but from the intelligence received from

hides would before now have given way, but from the intelligence received from time to time from South America, of the continued drought in that region, greatly diminishing the numbers of the cartie; which consideration has induced some of the importers to withdraw their hides from the market.

As the stock of hides, however, increases, and the value of leather remains the same, it does not appear probable that the raw article can continue to advance: the manufacturers will purchase only what their immediate necessities require.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.) Liverpool, Aug. 31, 1850.

The new clip of domestic wools has now got fairly to market, and as most The new clip of domestic wools has now got fairly to market, and as most of our large manufacturers, as well as staplers, have supplied themselves to a great extent, for the moment there is rather less doing, and for some kinds a slight reduction has been submitted to; though, on the other hand, those sorts which are more required command an increased price. The third large series of public sales of colonial wools, which will consist of about 50,000 bales, commenced in London on the 22d instant, with a very full attendance of buyers. The prices realised so far are fully equal to the last sale, but the better class of combing wool meet with a greater competition, and on this kind there is a quotable advance. That prices should be so well kept up in the face of so large a quantity must be very satisfactory to importers.

quotable advance. That prices should be so well kept up in the face of so large a quantity must be very satisfactory to importers.

The arrivals here during this month consist chiefly of Peruvian wools, of which about 3,000 ballots have found buyers at \(\frac{1}{2} \) dept be advance. The principle part of the alpaca which has come in was sold to arrive, and the remainder is on the market at advanced prices. Of Russia fleece about 500 bales have found buyers at \(\frac{1}{2} \) dept be advance on last mouth's quotations, but we have had no good parcels of this kind in for ome time. There is little Oporto wool offering, the new clip not having begun to arrive. Mohair continues in good demand, at improving rates. Some parcels of East India have been sold during the month at full prices; thu tahout 600 bales are held for public sales, which will take place berg prices; but about 600 bales are held for public sales, which will take place here on the 11th proximo. The small arrivals of Egyptian found buyers at advanced

rates.

Irish—The trade being pretty well supplied now, there is not so much inquiry, but prices are still well kept up. Soo ch—The new clip is coming forward pretty freely, but, in consequence of the extreme prices demanded by holders, the transactions are very limited.

(From Messrs Du Fay and Co.'s Circular.) Manchester, Aug. 31, 1850.

Manchester, Aug. 31, 1850.

The accounts from America respecting the growing cotton crop are more encouraging, the weather having been remarkably fine, and the opinion is now gaining ground that, with a continuance of favourable weather throughout the season, this crop may prove considerably larger than the last. This would be a great boon to this country, as prices which are already too high to be looked

upon with satisfaction by cautious people, would of necessity be still more enhanced by another short crop, whilst on the other hand we doubt whether a larger crop would bring prices down to any considerable extent.

The cotton market was quiet during the month, and the trade had bought largely in Ju'y, and made a comparative pause in August. Speculation was not active, indeed it seldom is when the trade is quiet, because the assistance of the former namely, to raise prices. largely in July, and made a comparative pause in August. Speculation was not active, indeed it seldom is when the trade is quiet, because the assistance of the latter is wanted to attain the object of the former, namely, to raise prices; and it is asserted that some parties, who either had positive orders to sell on arrival, or from other motives, off-red their cotton more freely, which of course affected the market still more, and prices of the lower descriptions of Americans and Surats had receded \(\frac{1}{2} \) d to\(\frac{1}{2} \) d per lb from the highest point, when the arrival of the Asia on the 17th inst, which brought the accounts of the improved prospect of the growing crop, above alfuded to, caused a still greater depression and a further decline of nearly \(\frac{1}{2} \) d per lb in the Liverpool market, which was then very flar, but partially recovered after a day or two, when an advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \) d per Lb from the lowest point was again established. The later accounts per Canada were of a similar nature to those brought by the Asia, and caused an increased desire to sell, without there being a corresponding disposition to buy, so that the prevailing flatness was rather increased than otherwise: the total sales of the week were 23,210 bags, and the decline in prices since the beginning of the month amounts to about \(\frac{1}{2} \) d on American, and \(\frac{1}{2} \) d on Egyptians and Surats, and the market remains quiet, not however without some slight symptoms of reviving speculation.

The transactions in yarns and goods during the month have not been nearly

The transactions in yarns and goods during the month have not been nearly so large as those in July; the buyers had supplied their immediate wants, and did not feel disposed to make further purchases at the ruling high prices, whilst the sellers, who are even now mostly working to orders, raised their demands still more at the beginning of the month. This caused a partial suspension of important transactions, and when the accounts per Asia and their influence on important transactions, and when the accounts per Asia and their influence on the Liverpool market became known here, almost all purchases were suspended, and there was a marked refuetance on the part of buyers to enter into any operations at all, even at lower prices if they had been taken; but under these trying circumstances the market kept its ground, and we do not believe that any material reduction would even on that day have been submitted to, had any lower offers been made. This clearly shows the soundness of our position, and confirms our opinion that prices will not be materially affected by any sudden and temporary cause; the market continues quiet, with prices similar to those of last month, and within the last few days a reduction of from 1½ dto 3d has been submitted to for 2 printers and 40-inch shirtings, whilst long cloths, dobeen submitted to for a printers and 40-inch shirtings, whilst long cloths, do-mestics, &c., remain about the same; yarns suitable for India are particularly neglected and lower in price; warps also do not command the same high prices, whilst fine yerns continue in good demand and higher prices are asked for them.

whilst fine years continue in good demand and higher prices are asked for them. The accounts from India and China are not satisfactory; there were indeed some sales made, but at prices which realise much less than the cost of the goods, and of course would leave a still greater loss on the present value of the articles. The accounts from Mexico are not improved; the cholera, though absting in the city, was still making great ravages in the country, and a revival of the usual demand for that country which we had expected shortly to take place, will now be delayed for some months longer. From most other quarters the accounts are more or less favourable, whilst our best customer, the home trade, continues in a satisfactory condition. in a satisfactory condition.

In a satisfactory condition.

We of course do not deny the possibility of the cotton market becoming still more depressed, in the event of further favourable accounts from the cotton growing districts; nor that our market may be temporarily somewhat lower, but we still consider it very improbable that prices will materially and permanently recede for some time to come, unless it be from causes which it is impossible to force the constant of t ssible to foresee

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, September 5, 1850.

The General Councils of our Departments are about to close their sittings, and most of them, urged by the Prefects, have deliberated upon the question of the revision of the Constitution. The Moniteur takes care to name the Departments who have voted for that revision, but it avoids to give explanations about the debates which preceded the votes. There are at this moment twenty-six or twenty-seven Departments who desire that the Constitution should be revised, but they do not stipulate the time at which it must be done, and most of them refused to vote propositions which would tend to infringe the forms fixed by the Constitution itself. They only desire that the Constitution should be revised as soon as it is possible. There is but one General Council which has resolved that it is quite contrary to the Constitution. It demands not only the revision, but the prorogation of the powers of the President.

The agents of the Government had spared no pains to obtain from the General Councils a unanimous demand for the prorogation of the presidential powers, and the negociations have falled. Louis Napoleon cannot demand of the Assembly to prolong his powers, and to make itself the revision of the Constitution, by supporting his proposition with the votes of the General Councils.

There are, indeed, undeniable difficulties in that revision of the Constitution. If the forms which are presented are strictly adhered to, the revision of the property of the Assembly. Link The General Councils of our Departments are about to close their sittings,

General Councils.

There are, indeed, underiable difficulties in that revision of the Constitution. If the forms which are presented are strictly adhered to, the revision must be voted by the three-fourths of the members of the Assembly. It is true that each pirty of the Assembly desires important changes in the Constitution. The Republicans would suppress totally the Presidency and have a Republic governed by the Chamber itself, who would delegate their powers to Ministers. They say that a Presidency is but an encouragement to ambition, and an eternal stumbling block to a Republic. The Legitimists would introduce the elections by two degrees, and thus prepare the way to the restoration of the Count de Chambord. The Orleanists would obtain a Parliament with two Chambers. But the three parties have su-picions about the secret intentions of Louis Napoleon, and they will hardly vote the revision with the majority required by the Constitution. The Legitimists will be more intractable after than before the recess, because their pilgrimage to their cause. It would be perhaps preferable that it should be so, and legitimacy should again take hold of the throne of France; but there is a profound repugnance in the middle and lower classes to the Legitimists and the Bourbons of the elder branch. A restoration might be followed by new insurrections of a formidable character. There is more sympathy in the public for the Count of Paris, and generally for the Orleans family. That sympathy seems to have increased with the death of Louis Philippe. The late monarch was disliked by the majority of the French nation. Every one recognized his high qualities and talents, but they detested his obstinacy and system which consented to avail himself of the defects of humanity. He reigned by the passions and vices of men instead of endeavouring to develop the better feelings of mankind. That system was successful for many years, but it contributed to increase the general corruption of manners among functionaries, and the contempt of the

its final downfal.

The French nation, on the contrary, have always admired the private virtues of the sons of Louis Philippe, and the talents of the Duchess of Orleans. The Prince de Joinville has many partisms, and I don't know what would happen if the Duchess of Orleans, the Prince de Joinville, and the Count de Paris appeared upon the boulevards of Paris, surrounded by a single regiment. The population would not probably prevent them going to the Tuileries in the absence of Louis Napoleon. They will not certainly make such a bold attempt; but the Prince de Joinville is said to have the project of carrying the candidateship for the Presidence in 1852, and he will have certainly many votes in his favour.

of carrying the candidateship for the Presidence in 1852, and he will have certainly many votes in his favour.

As to the fusion of the two branches, it seems to be finally abandoned since the death of Louis Philippe. The majority of the princes of Orleans are contrary to that fusion, and will not abandon the rights of their nephew. The French papers had supposed that M. de Salvandy, who went to Wishaden, had received an official mission from the Duchess of Orleans in order to conclude the treaty of fusion. But that was not true: M. de Salvandy, as M. Guizot, is favourable to the fusion, but the opinions of M. Thiers against it have been adouted. it have been adopted.

it have been adopted.

The President of the Republic is making a new attempt at popularity by going to Cherbourg, where the French fleet will manageuvre before him. He will be received with more cordiality in that part of Prance; but I think that he will obtain no enthusiastic cries from the sailors, who continue to have a sort of worship for the Prince de Joinville. Louis Napoleon had even abandoned that journey, because reports from Cherbourg had given apprehensions about the reception he would obtain from the fleet. The French papers pretend that the President will go to the I-le of Wight, where he would meet her Majesty the gracious Queen of England; but that report seems very improbable.

Commercial matters are going well, and every branch of trade has at this

Commercial matters are going well, and every branch of trade has at this moment important orders to execute for exportation. But it is reported that the bankers have already begun to limit their credits on account of the political crisis, which will take place on or before 1852, and it will cause a great prejudice to all our merchants and manufacturers.

According to the official table of the average price of wheat throughout France, the price of the hectolitre, which had been fixed at 13f 90c on the 31st of July for the preceding month, had risen to 14f 11c during the month of August. It was accordingly a rise of 24 cents per hectolitre during that period. The following is the average price of each of the classes and sections of France:—1st class—1st section, 14f 82c; 2nd do—1st section, 14f 95c; 2nd do, 14f 69c; 3rd class—1st section, 13f 45c; 2nd do, 15f; 3rd do, 14f 3c; 4th class—1st section, 13f; 2nd do, 14f 20c.

The only parts in France where the price of wheat was declining during the month of August was Strasburg and Mulhouse; there was a fall of 1f per hectolitre upon these two markets.

The average fall of 24 cents for the whole of France seems quite a trifle, considering the bad weather and heavy rains which endangered the crops after they were cut down. But you must consider that the mi-chief was limited to the northern provinces; as in the southern countries, the crop had been happily secured. Besides, all our farmers have in store large quantities of old wheat of the two last years, so that there is no great probability of a great searcity of corn for the forthcoming winter. Besides, large speculations had been made by English capitalists, who had bought French wheat at three or six months' date, and when the prices rose up upon the Paris halle aux bles, they hastened to secure their benefits, and sold them back at advantageous conditions, because they knew that there would be no scarcity of grain in Europe and in the United States.

The following are the variations of our securities from Aug. 29 to Sept. 4:-

The Three per Cents improved	0	10	at 58	45	for the account
The Five per Cents	0	10	57	0	
Bank Shares declined	15	0	2300	0	
Northern Shares	1	25	463	75	
Strasburg	2	50	341	25	
The Nantes shares improved	1	25	247	50	
Orleans declined	3	75	776	25	
Rouen	6	25	585	0	
Pale	2	50	116	23	
Vierzon	2	50	350	0	
Bord-aux improved	1	25	390	0	
Havre	1	25	245	0	

HALF-PAST FOUR.—There was a report on 'Change-that Louis Napoleon had fallen ill at Eoreux, and would be obliged to return to Paris. The Funda were accordingly rather declining, though there was not much business doing.

The 3 per Cents varied from 58f 35c to 58f 20c; the 5 per Cents from 97f to 96f 45c; the Bank Shares from 2300f to 2310f; Northerns from 461f 25c to 460f; Strasburg from 341f 25c to 340f; Nantes from 246f 25c to 245f; Orleans were at 776f 7c; Rouen at 587f 50c; Havre at 245f; Marseilles at 175f; Vierzon at 350f: Bordeaux at 385f.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Our clerk, Mr Bricks, whose praiseworthy celerity of operation, and strict adherence to the duties of his department, might have given rise to a popular simile, having heard that a letter bearing the signature of our firm had appeared in your paper of last Saturday, has applied to us for a copy of the manuscript for insertion in our letter book. I therefore beg to say that though my worthy partner and self are fully agreed on the principle of the letter, the signature was intended to be my own only.

signature was intended to be my own only.

That good-tempered wag Rattlesby, observes that if we do know the difference between meum and tuum, we are not always equally skilful in the use of our numbers.—Ever truly yours,

ABEL BUSHEL, of the firm BUSHEL and BARREL.

STOCKS OF COTTON.

SIR,—Towards the end of your article in your paper of the 24th ult, on the "Cotton Trade," it is said, "We conclude that the stocks in the hands of the trade are now much larger than they were at the same period in 1849."

At the end of 1848 the stocks in spinners' hands were believed to be larger than at any other period; a statement warranted by the excessive cheapness of cotton during the whole of the latter part of that year. The amount delivered for consumption to July 31st, 1849, was, 989,063 bales, against 967,563 in the same time in 1850; but the export of yarn and goods to the 5th of July in the same years were, in—

		lbs of Yarn.		Yds of Goods.
1849	************	66,676,402	*******	703,694,930
1850		62,510,257	********	729,875,966

And as the home trade was healthy, and quite as active as in 1849, it may with safety be presumed that the home consumption was not less than in that

We, therefore, come to the conclusion that there must have been a greater consumption of cotton this year, though the deliveries to meet it have been less than they were in 1849. This deficiency can only have been supplied out of the stocks in the hands of the trade, leaving them therefore a smaller stock at the present time than they had at the same period last year—a result to be expected from the very high price of cotton at the present time, compared with what it was at that period. Was at that period.

Was at that period.

The deliveries into the hands of spinners since the lat of April, this year, have certainly been much larger than in the same period of last; but there was as great a failing off in the early part of this year, from the almost universal impression which prevailed in the manufacturing districts in the early part of the year that there would be a considerable decline in the price of cotton about the months of April or May, and by which the trade were induced to hold as small a stock as their engagements would permit.—Yours, respectfully,

Manchester, Aug. 29, 1850.

[We do not agree with our correspondent. We think he commits an error in supposing that the stocks of cotton were unusually large at the end of 1848; for although cotton was low during the last half of that year, yet it was a stock of the control o continually drooping market, the price having fallen from 5d for fair Georgia, on the 1st of July, to 4kd on the 31st of December; and, as the cause of the fell, the large crop in the United States became confirmed, it was then expected rsil, the large crop in the United States became confirmed, it was then expected rather that a further decline would take place, than an advance in the face of a crop of 2.700,000 bales. But we think no one can look at the unprecedented amount of the deliveries to the trade during the last four months, and not be convinced that the stocks in the spinners' hands are unusually large. It is not so much in a low market, especially when there is no reason to expect it to rise, but when, on the contrary, prices are still rather drooping, that spinners get into stock, as in a rising market, and when an opinion prevails that it will rise still higher.—ED. ECONOMIST.]

THE GRAIN CROPS ON THE CONTINENT.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Knowing the interest you take in the subject, I should have wished

SIR,—Mnowing the interest you take in the subject, I should have wissed to avail of this opportunity in offering you some decided opinion on the result of the grain harvest in this country. The information I have yet collected does not however admit of my doing so, but I think I may safely say

That the yield of wheat is fair in quantity, and with rather rare exceptions good in quality and heavy. The bulk also well harvested, although in the western districts partially exposed to the showery weather of the last fourteen days.

days.

Rye, on the whole, of good quality and weight, but decidedly short in

Quantity.
Outs will be a very small crop.
Buckwheat promised well before the rains, but may now suffer from pro-

Tursips, carrots and cabbages, which you know are exclusively sown and planted in this country after the rye is harvested, were thriving amazingly, and promised great abundance, but they have had as much moisture as can do then good. them good.

Of potatoes the promise was very great over all the country, the quantity planted being unusually large. Early in August the haulms on light soils began to wither and blacken generally ince ten days the same has since been

the case in the clay soils. Guided by the experience of 1848 and 1849, when the same symptoms were followed by abundance of sound potatoes, I attached little importance to the outery which they produced amongst the peasants and jobbers, so long as the weather was dry. I cannot however now dispute the fact, that the recent rains are bringing out evidence that the tubers are now partially exhibiting the disease of 1846. The evil may greatly increase, but till now I do not consider it such as can permanently affect prices of grain or other food seriously.

speculators in grain, however, seem to think otherwise apparently; Our local they have driven up good red wheats to a parity with 44s 6d to 45s 6d per 62 lbs wheat per qr on board, or 4s per qr above English export orders, and supplies are being drawn from hence, chiefly to the Walloon country and the

supplies are being drawn from hence, chiefly to the Walloon country and the coal mine districts at these rates. Rye has advanced since a month from 25s to 26s 6d per qr on board, for 56 lbs rye.

Our opinion is, that such prices can be maintained only if there be a corresponding advance in Eugland, but as there is a great exhaustion of old grain in the country, and the new can be only very partially used yet, speculators have the market much under their command.—I remain, Sir, your's respectfully,

Antwer, Aug. 2, 1850.

Antwerp, Aug. 28, 1850.

P. S.—Any serious injury resulting to our grain and root crops from the heavy winds we had fourteen days since, is confined to the lands on the banks of the Senne (unning through Brussels), the Sambre, Meuse, Lys, and Scheldt; it has been disastrous to individual interests, but does not materially affect the general production of the country.

The rather liberal imports of wheat into London from this country, you may heave remarked heave no doubt, whaken your confidence in the conjugors of our

The rather liberal imports of wheat into London from this country, you may have remarked, have, no doubt, shaken your confidence in the opinions of our inland stocks I submitted to you some months back; the fact however is, three-fourths of the quantity shipped from this country since some months, have either been composed of the produce of Limbourg in the Rhenish provinces, passed in transit, or if home production, replaced by imports from

News of the Wheek.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

THE QUEEN arrived at Balmoral on Saturday. About a dozen people were stationed at the entrance gate to greet Her Majesty, a very few domestics were within the enclosures, and half a dozen men in the Highland costume upon the lawn made up the whole assemblage. Since then the Royal family have remained in retirement.

METROPOLIS.

ATTACK UPON GENERAL HAYNAU.—On Wednesday morning, shortly before twelve o'clock, three foreigners, one of whom wore long moustachios, presented themselves at the brewery of Messrs Barclay and Co. for the purpose of inspectthemselves at the brewery of Messrs Barclay and Co. for the purpose of inspecting the establishment. According to the regular practice of visitors, they were requested to sign their names in a book in the office, after which they crossed the yard with one of the clerks. On inspecting the visitors' book, the clerks discovered that one of the visitors was no other than General Haynau, the late commander of the Austrian forces during the Hungarian war. It became known all over the brewery in less than two minutes; and before the general and his companions had crossed the yard, nearly all the labourers and draymen were out with brooms and dirt, shouting out, "Down with the Austrian butcher!" and other epithets of rather an alarming nature to the general. He was some overed with dirt; and perceiving some of the men about to attack him, ran and other epithets of rather an alarming nature to the general. He was soon covered with dirt; and perceiving some of the men about to attack him, ran into the street to Bankside, followed by a large mob, consisting of the brewers' men, coal-heavers, and others, armed with all sorts of weapons, with which they belaboured the general. He ran in a frantic manner along Bankside until he came to the "George" public-house, when, forcing the doors open, he rushed in, and proceeded up stairs into one of the bed-rooms, to the utter astonishment of Mrs Bendeld, the landlady, who soon discovered his name, and the reason of his entering her house. The furious mob rushed in after him, threatening to do for the "Austrian butcher;" but, fortunately for him, the house is very old-fashioned, and contains a next number of doors which were all forced over except that so and contains a vast number of doors, which were all forced open except that of the room in which the general was concealed. The mob increased at that time to several hundreds, and Mrs Benfield became alarmed about her own property, to several hundreds, and Mrs Benfield became alarmed about her own property, as well as the general's life. She accordingly despatched a messenger to the Southwark police station for the assistance of the police, and in a short time Inspector Squires arrived at the "George" with a number of police, and with great difficulty dispersed the mob, and got the general out of the house. A police galley was at the wharf at the time, into which he was taken, and rower towards Somerset house, amidst the shouts and executions of the mob. Messes. Barclay are very indignant at the conduct of the men, and no don't a strict inquiry will be entered into respecting the origin of the attack.

Death of Baroness Rothschild.—The Baroness Rothschild died on Thursday afternoon at Gunnersbury park, her seaf, near Ealing. The Baroness was seized with determination of blood to the head on Sunday, the 25th ult, and the symptoms, then alarming, continued to increase until Thursday, when she expired surrounded by nearly the whole of her family.

The Health of London.—The health of London is now better than it usually is at this season of the year. 882 deaths were registered; the average

THE HEALTH OF LONDON.—The health of London is now better than it smally is at this season of the year. 882 deaths were registered; the average of the 10 corresponding weeks (1840-3) is 1,078; or, corrected for the increase of population, 1,176. If the week of 1849 is omitted—when 2,796 persons died—the corrected average is 968; and the deaths last week are less by 86 than this number. By the Greenwich observations, the mean reading of the barometer was 29:979 inches, or much higher than in the previous weeks. The mean temperature of the Thames was 61 deg., of the air 56.9 deg., which is 2.5 deg. below the average.

low the average.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The transfer books

THE TRANSFER BOOKS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The transfer books for the undermentioned annuities, due the 10th of October next, will be closed and opened as follows:—Bank Stock, from Friday the 13th linet, to Friday the 18th of October; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, ditto to ditto; Reduced Three per Cent Annuities, from Thursday the 12th inst, to Friday the 18th of October; Long Annuities, from ditto to ditto; Annuities for Terms of Years, from ditto to ditto.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANTERBURY COLONISTS.—On Saturday, the ships Cressy, Sir J. S-ymour, Randolph, and Charlotte Jane, were hauled out of the East India Docks, having 800 emigrants on board, the first settlers of the Canterbury settlement, New Zealand. These vessels carry out houses and every necessary requisite for domestic comfort on landing; and, singular as it may seem, every variety of English singing bird, which, on landing, the colonists will release, in order that they may propagate. The vessels finally sailed on Wednesday.

PROVINCES.

Funeral of the Ex-King of the French.—The mortal remains of Louis Philippe were interred on Monday in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St Charles Borromeo, at Weybridge, Surrey. A considerable number of persons from London were present. The cortege proceeded from Claremont through Esher and Hersham to Weybridge, where it arrived at about twelve. The chief mourners were the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Comte de Paris. The procession consisted of a hearse drawn by eight horses, mourning cosch with six horses, and leaven coaches with two heaves. Hersham to Weybridge, where it arrived at about twelve. The chief mourners were the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Comte de Paris. The procession consisted of a hearse drawn by eight horses, a mourning coach with six horses, and eleven coaches with two horses each. Immediately after the procession left Claremont, Queen Amelie, amompanied by the Duchess de Nemours and other members of the royal family, left in two mourning coaches drawn by four, and one mourning coach drawn by two horses for Warphidge. The changle a very wall one ware hone with block. for Weybridge. The chapel, a very small one was hung with black. A small gallery was prepared for the reception of the Queen and the other female members of the family who were present at the ceremony. When the coffin had been placed on the rests, low mass was said. The coffin was then removed into the vault beneath the chapel, where a tomb had been erected bearing the following inscription:—"Deposits Jacent sub hoc lapide dones in patriam avitos inter ting inscription: —"Deposite Jacett suo not tabled d'inec in patriam avitos inter cineres Deo adjuvante tran-ferantur Reliquiæ Ludovici Philippe Primi Franco-rum regis Claromoutii in Britannia defuacti die Augusti XXVI Anno domini MDCCCL Ætatis LXXVI, Requiescat in pace." The whole of the arrange-ments were remarkable for an entire absence of ostentation.

ments were remarkable for an entire absence of ostentation.

The Summer Circuits,—All the summer circuits, we believe, without exception, have exhibited a startling decrease of civil business; and we hear the gentlemen of the bar, of all ranks, have reason to complain, not only of the past dearth of business, but of the disheartening prospects of the future. It is to be observed that this dearth of business, which was largely occasioned by the original Local Courts Act, will be aggravated when the new one, with its greatly extended jurisdiction, has come into operation. As one instance of the extraordinary contrast between the present and former state of circuit business, we may cite the case of Liverpool. When Mr Justice Cresswell presided in the may cite the case of Liverpool. When Mr Justice Cresswell presided in the Civil Court two years ago he had to dispose of 188 causes; this summer his labours were restricted to getting through 66! Under these circumstances the apprehensions of the members of the bar seem undoubtedly too well founded.

—Legal Observer.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH .- The wire so successfully submerged last week has been cut asunder among the rocks at Cape Grisnez. All communication between coast and coast has consequently been suspended for the present. The precise point were the breakage took place is 200 yards out at sea, and just where the 20 miles of electric line joins on to a leaden tube, designed to protect it from of conveying the surge beating against the beach, and which serves the purpo the surge beating against the beach, and which serves the purpose of conveying it up the front of the cliff to the telegraph station on the top. This leaden conductor, it would appear, was too soft to resist the o-cillation of the sea, and became detached from the coil of gutta percha wire that was thought to have been safely encased in it. The occurrence was, of course, quickly detected by the sudden cessation of the series of communications that have been sustained since the first sinking of the electric cable. It is thought that for the present leaden tube a tube of iron must be substituted. The experiment as far as it has gone proves the possibility of the gutta percha wire resisting the action of the salt water, of the fact of its being a perfect waterproof in unlater, and that the weights proves the possibility of the gutta percha wire resisting the action of the salt water, of the fact of its being a perfect waterproof in allator, and that the weights on the wire are sufficient to prevent its being drifted away by the currents, and of sinking it in the sands. During the period that the wire was perfect messages were daily printed by Breit's Printing Telegraph, in legible Roman type, on long strips of paper, in the presence of a numerous French and English antience; but it is not intended to make use of the wire for commercial and newsposer purposes until the connection of it with the telegraphs of the South-Eastern and that now completed on the other side from Calais to Paris is effected. Should the one wire answer it is intended eventually to run out 20 or 30 more, so as to have a constant reserve in the event of accident in readiness.

Secession.—Viscount Fielding, M.P., has within the last few days become a member of the Church of Rome.

Representation of Cambridge.—Mr Walpole, it is understood, has declined to become a candidate for the representation of the University on the

clined to become a candidate for the representation of the University on the present occasion. It is understood, however, that a large number of the resident Conservative members of the Senate are so much dissatisfied with the circumstances under which Mr Cowling has been induced to solicit the suffrages of the

University, that in all probability some other candidate will be fixed upon.

ROCHDALE SAVINGS BANK — The Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary a War, has given orders that all those pensioners who had deposits in the Rochdale Savings Bank, shall have their dividend made up to 20s in the pound,—Man-

CHARTIST LAND SCHEME. - On Saturday the allotments at Minster Lovel were brought to the hammer, at Oxford, by order of the mortgagees, who have a claim of 5,000 upon the whole of the estate at Snigs End. Mr Feargus O'Connor has commenced legal proceedings for the purpose of recovering reuts from the 152 allottees.

IRELAND.

The Harvest and the Potato Crop.—The Poor-law Commissioners have received reports from their inspectors, and from some boards of guardians in various parts of the country, respecting the state of the potato crop. These reports, like all others on the same subject, are conflicting, owing to the very unequal operation of the blight, which prevails to a considerable extent in some localities whilst it has produced no very serious injury in others. In parts of Limerick, Clare, Kerry, Cork, and Tipperary, a large proportion of the tabers have rotted. In the counties of Dublin, Meath, Down, and generally in the northern and midland counties, comparatively little damage has yet been done. Several of the southern and western reports mention that the crop has deteriorated within the last three weeks, and apprehensions prevail that potatoes now apparently unaffected will not keep sound for any length of time. With respect to the probable loss by blight, all the reports concur in stating that nothing like an accurate estimate of its extent can be made until the general digging out of the late-sown crop next month. In all likelihood the proportion of loss by disease will not much exceed a fourth of the entire produce, unless the disease should attack the late sown crop in a more virulent form than it had affected the early sowings. The Cork Constitution says:—"Saturday was one of the largest stocked market days in the Corn Exchange that occurred during the year. It was most gratifying to observe the fine condition of the wheat, barley, and oats. Prices, too, were stiff, with an advance on oats of 2d per barrel."

The Crop Plunderbre.—The corn-lifters are at their old trade in North Tipperary. On Sunday last about 180 reapers, and as many more binders and helpers, proceeded en masse to some lands near Nenagh, and cut down fourteen acres of wheat, which they carried off in triumph, having at their disposal a large number of horses and cars. THE HARVEST AND THE POTATO CROP. The Poor-law Commissioners

NATIVE MANUFACTURES .- A movement has for some time past been making its way in Ireland, for the promotion and encouragement of native manufacturers; and committees with this object have been established in several of the principal provincial towns, especially in the South.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

There is no event of much moment to report. Intelligence has been received of a skirmish of outposts near Holzbunge. The Schleswig-Hol steiners lost one killed and four wounded, while the reports of the number of prisoners taken and brought by them into Rendsburg vary. The lowest number given is five. The Danish loss in killed and wounded is unknown. The left wing of our army has moved towards Surgbruck, and the whole body is on the move. The men are exceedingly anxious to come gement.

to an engagement.

Telegraphic intelligence from Kiel, of the 3rd inst., is to the effect that the Chambers of the duchies have been called together on the 9th.

The following paragraph appears in the Constitutional Zeitung:—"We hear that Elihu Burrit, Mr Richard, and Mr Joseph Sturge, after several conferences with Herr von Stemmann, Charge d'Affairs of the Statthalters chaft in Frankfort, have resolved to journey to Holstein, in order to investigate the claims and disputes of the country on the spot, and then to come to a resolution. They will proceed by way of Berlin, in order to obtain an audience of Baron von Liliencorn."

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna, of August 28, says:—"The Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg are expected to take part in the Russian and Austrian conferences on the German question. Russia desires to see the diet restored, but with functions more corresponding to the treaties of 1815 than before. Prince Schwarzenberg is disposed to attach every importance to the opinion of Russia respecting the external relations of Germany, but to deny to that power any competence in her internal affairs."

The Hamburg papers have advices from Vienna of the 29th ult., stating that the Russian cabinet has resolved to induce the German Powers to join a grand diplomatic Congress to be held at Vienna. At this Congress the pending questions of European policy are to be decided, and a new basis for the system of states is to be established. The journey of Count Nesselrode to Ischl is said to be undertaken for the purpose of gaining the Austrian Emperor and his cabinet for this Russian idea, and to insure to it the support and co-operation of Austria.

PRUSSIA.

Communications have been received from Vienna which give every reason to suppose that Prince Schwarzenberg will accede to the Prussian proposal to call, instead of the Plenum, a free congress of the German governments, in which resolutions will be valid which obtain the sanction of the majority, thus dispensing with the unanimity demanded by the regulations of the full dist

WEST INDIES.

Dates from Jamaica are to Aug. 14th. Great efforts are making to establish the collette of cotton on a large scale. A large meeting of Kingston merchants have been held for the purpose of memorializing the United States government to establish a regular steam mail communication with the island.

From Demerara we learn that a petition, numerously signed, was to be presented to the Court of Policy on the 22nd of July, praying that an end be put to further Coolie immigration, and that a statement be published of the cost of those already imported, and the number at present in the colony.

Throughout the West Indies the 1st of August holidays in celebration of emancipation had passed off quietly.

INDIA.

INDIA.

The suicide of Colonel King, commanding her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, on the 6th of July, has excited a painful sensation in India. The circumstances which led to the rash act were as follows:—A private of the regiment was sentenced, some time back, to receive corporal punishment, for charging the Colonel with cowardice, stating that he ran away at Chillanwallah. The prisoner was brought on parade for punishment in a state of palpable intoxication, having been allowed to get drunk in the guardroom of the 14th while under sentence; the punishment was, nevertheless, proceeded with. When freed from the triangles the prisoner, infuriated by pain and drink (he had drunk in the guard-room near two bottles of spirits), becoming, as might have been foreseen, outrageous and abusive, rushed up to the Colonel, and, in the presence of the whole regiment, repeated his former charge, for which he was again placed in confinement, and sentenced by a court-martial to transportation—which sentence the Commander in Chief refused, under the circumstances of the case, to sanction; and ordered the man to return to his troop. The remarks of the Commander in-Chief on this trial, added to what he formerly said at Lahore ("that the men of the 14th would go anywhere if properly led"), stung Colonel King so deeply as to induce him to commit suicide.

The Affreedees have again closed the pass to Kohat, and seem inclined to

as to induce him to commit suicide.

The Affreedees have again closed the pass to Kohat, and seem inclined to be as troublesome as ever. A man of the horse artillery has been shot by one of them close to his quarter guard.

The Sikh prisoners at Allahabad still keep the authorities there in a state of disquiet. They have been detected in communication with the ex-Ranee

(now in Nepaul).

AMERICA.

Advices from New York are to the 24th ult. Mr. Webster had had a conference with the Portuguese minister resident in Washington, the result of which was the settlement of the disputed question:—Portugal to make provision for the payment of four claims admitted by Count Tojal in his note to Mr. Clay, the United States Charge at Lisbon, and the reference of General Armstrong to the arbitration of Sweden.

An insurrection, in which 400 slaves were to be engaged, has been discovered at Lowndes County, Alabama. The rendezvous of the negroes was fired upon by the whites, killing one slave and wounding twenty others. The slaves then fied. It is said that the slaves were incited to the insurrection by an abolitionist, for whose apprehension a reward of 6,000 dols has been offered. Large parties are in pursuit of him. He is supposed to have fied towards Charleston. A general masacre is supposed to have been intended. Rumours were current in Washington to the effect that a misunderstanding existed in the cabinet. Our accounts contain no definite intelligence on the point.

on the point.

Professor Webster had lately confessed, it is asserted, a premeditated

rrangement for the murder of Dr. Parkham. On the 31st ult., Friday last,

the guilty man was to be executed.

Accounts from Toronto deny, on authority, the rumour that Lord Elgin was about to retire from the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

Advices from Valparaiso of the 30th of June state that Congress met on the 1st of that month, and that the President's opening speech held out great promises of prosperity to Chili by means of very liberal and extensive free trade measures. Among the new acts which have thus been recommended to the consideration of Congress, the following may be mentioned as the meet invariance in the consideration of Congress, the following may be mentioned as the

most important:—
"1. The abolition of the tobacco monopoly, allowing the importation of that commodity on payment of a duty of 250 per cent. The present duty

amounts to 400 per cent.

amounts to 400 per cent.

"2. The suppression of differential duties on the Chilian flag, and the adoption of the United States' system of perfect reciprocity. By virtue of this law, all goods and produce imported into the ports of the republic inforeign vessels will pay the same import duty as if imported in native vessels, the government reserving to itself a right of imposing a duty on produce imported by vessels of any nation not accepting the terms of reciprocity.

"3. A reform in the rates of postage, reducing the rates now charged by

4. The modification of the tythe taxes, and the substitution in their place of some other tax,
"5. A law providing for popular education."

It was expected that the opposition party would obstruct the progress of these measures by preferring certain reforms of their own, but it is generally believed that the government party is too strong for them.

BIRTHS.
On the 30th ult., at Pickeridge, near Fulmer, the Hon Mrs. Frederick Holland, of a son.
On the 28th ult., the wife of John Johnson, Esq., Bank-house, Runcorn, Cheshire,

a daughter. At Nice, on the 23rd uit., the lady of Augustine FitzGerald, Esq., of son.

MARRIAGES.
On Saturday, the 31st ult, at St Peter's, Pimico, by the Hon. and Rev. John am, the Earl of Darnley, to Lady Harriet Pelham, eldest daughter of the Ea

Chichester.

On the 4th inst, at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. Charles Paul, vicar of Wellow, Randle Wilbraham Falconer, Esq., of that city, M.D., to Sophia Harriet Fanny, youngest daughter of Msjor-General Howard Vyse, of Stoke place, in the county of Bucks.

DEATHS.
On the 31st ult, in London, Joseph Bailey, Esq., of Easton court, M.P. for the punty of Hereford, aged 38, eldest son of Joseph Bailey, Esq., M.P. for the county

of Brecon.
On the ist inst, at Dalkey, near Dublin, of paralysis, in his 84th year, Admiral Robert Dudley Oliver.
On Monday, at his residence in Grafton street, the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P. for Montgomeryshire.

Literature.

FREE TRADE: a Reply to "Sophisms," &c. By Ros Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange. By ROBERT PEARSON.

The Barrister who examined the Sophisms of Free Trade has been remarkably successful in calling opponents into the field. Their number indicates that a great many persons take an interest in the subject, and are jealous of the honour of free trade. They afford a pleasing testimony to the prevalence of the doctrines; and for supplying it we are much indebted to the Barrister, while his sophisms effect no other harm than misleading his friends. Mr Pearson's pamphlet was not needed to slay the Barrister, who has been thrice slain already. It is useful, however, in itself, and the information it supplies, chiefly from the work of Mr Hughes about the economical condition of Spain, is acceptable. Free trade is fast vindicating itself, and soon it will be considered as gratuitous to say a word in its favour as in favour of sunshine. Soon the wonder will be, not that we have got free trade, but that we have been able to exist so long without it. We thank Mr Pearson for adding one to its champions while it is yet in some obscurity, and while the attacks of a Barrister yet make it appear to require vindication. THE Barrister who examined the Sophisms of Free Trade has been

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH ON THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE METROPOLIS. BY SAMUEL COLLETT HOMERSHAM, C.E. John Weale, High Holborn.

MR HOMERSHAM is the engineer to the Watford Spring Water Company, and the Review appears in the form of a Report to the Company. We very much desire to see the Report of the General Board of Health and their plan for supplying the metropolis with water fairly and fully examined; but an examination by the engineer of a company having a rival plan does not satisfy these conditions. It is as much a vehicle for a recommendation of the company as for an impartial examination. We do not, however, despair to see the examination fairly performed before the project of the Board, which appears as strange as the arguments recommending it are weak and overstrained, is carried into effect. overstrained, is carried into effect.

A TREATISE ON SALT, &c. By ROBERT HOWARD, M.D. W. and T. Piper, Paternoster row.

Doctor Howard believes that salt has a great tendency to cause disease, especially consumption; and he believes that this was taught by the Egyptian priests and wise men of old. So believing, he writes a pamphlet to discourage the use of salt. It is one of those slow poisons that men take all their lives and are never the worse for them. If the Doctor has taken his degree only to teach such doctrines, his time and money have been thrown away. His pamphlet is rather a rhapsody than a statement of facts, and may excite wonder for its strangeness, but it will never be admired.

A REVISED AND COMPLETE REPORT OF THE RECENT TRIAL FOR LIBEL. Richardson v. Wodson. C. Mitchel, Red Lion court.

The object of this pamphlet is to expose certain frauds connected with railways, and it contains a series of observations on the railway mania of 1845-6-7-8, and a biographical sketch of Mr Hudson, M.P., as well as a report of the late trial at York. We content ourselves with announcing the publication without entering into a discussion of its merits, or we might get into a libel like that which has originated the pamphlet. nated the pamphlet.

AGRICULTURAL DRAINAGE. With Illustrations. John Murray, Albemarle street.

This is a reprint of the practical part of the excellent essay which appeared in the 141st number of the Quarterly Review, and we are glad to see it re-published, as it is calculated to do a great deal of good. It is equally lively and scientific—as likely to arouse as to instruct the agriculturists, and certain both to promote a knowledge of desired and extend the practice. drainage and extend the practice.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BOOKS RECEIV.
The Banker's Magazine for September.
The Colonial Magazine for September.
The Farmer's Magazine for September.
The Church of England Magazine for September.
Penny Maps. Part II. Chapman and Hall.
The Mirror of the Times for August.
The New Monthly Belle Assemblée for September.
The Sportsman for September.
The Scotish Temperance Review for September.
The Looker-on for September.
The Paliadium for September.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

THE DUTIES upon corn, grain, meal, and flour are to be paid on importation, whether entered to be warehoused or not.—12 and 13 Vic. cap. 90.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 31st day of Aug. 1850:—

		Gold coin and bullion	15,8×3,857 219,958
l	30,103,815		30,103,815
	BANKING DI	EPARTMENT.	
	Proprietors'capital		14,430,847 11,419,381 10,421,670
	36.937.056		36 937 056

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier Dated the 5th Sept. 1850.

THE OLD FORM. The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form,

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,536,6621, as stated in the above account under the head Rest.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week,

The present returns show that the circulation has increased 75,266l, the public deposits have increased 334,116l, private deposits have decreased 96,795l, securities have increased 699,074l, bullion has decreased 86,386l, the rest has increased 300,101l, and the reserve has decreased 148,971l. The increase of circulation, notwithstanding the increase of public deposits, the decrease of private deposits and the large advances made on securities, are the principal features of these returns. The Bank has been advancing on stock at the rate of 2 per cent, which is the explanation of the peculiarities of the return. peculiarities of the return.

The Money Market, in consequence of the advances made by the Bank, has been easy. Money is placed on call at 2 per cent, and the best bills are discounted at $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

The business in the Stock Market through the week has been

very unimportant, and the prices of the funds have undergone little variation. A part of the slackness is justly attributed to the absence from town at present, of many of the members of the Stock Exchange; but it is in part to be attributed to the public finding other employment for their money. The following is the opening and closing price of Consols on every day of the week, and the closing price of the other principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

		C	ONSOLS.					
		Mone	y		A	count		
	Opened		Closed	0	pened		Closed	
Saturday	568 6	*****	961 8		961		961 #	
Monday	967 8	*****	961 7	*******	963	*****	964	
Tuesday	961 8	*****	961 3	*******	96#		961 6	
Wednesday	964 #	******	961 1	*******	961 8		961 A	
Thu sday	961 8	******	964 3	*******	961 #	******	951 #	
Friday	961 1	*****	961 1	*******	S61		961 8	
3 per cent consols, 3 per cents 5 per centreduced Exchequer bills, ia Bank stock East India stock Spanish 3 per cents Portuguese 4 per cents Mexican 5 per cents Datch 2 per cents — 4 per cents.	money	2	osing print of the control of the co	ay.	000 000 00 000 000 00 000 100 00 000 100 00 000 100 00 000 100 00 000 100 00 000 100 00	961 961 961 961 961 638 214 264 374 335	50 5 5 T 4 7 8 5	
Russian, 41 stock			64 1		*******	F147.30	7	

There has been much more business doing in Railway Shares an in the Public Funds. To-day there was a little slackness in than in the Public Funds. To-day there was a little slackness in the market, a kind of reaction from the previous state of activity, some of the speculators being anxious to realise the advance already made. The opinion is fast gaining ground that improved management and increased traffic must rapidly increase the value of railway property. It may confirm the expectations now of railway property. It may confirm the expectations now entertained here by observing that, owing to similar causes, the value of railway property is increasing in the United States. The New York Courier and Inquirer of the 17th ult., says—

Railroad bonds are improving, and it is somewhat singular that whilst every packet brings us advices of a decline in this class of securities in Eugland, here they are advancing almost daily. During the last week from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 dols of railroad securities have been negociated—a large amount of which was in bonds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Northern Railroad in this State, with some in Ohio, Massachusetts, &c.;—these roads are in good standing, and yield from 7 to 9 per cent at the present prices.

Since that was written our own market has completely recovered from the despondency that hung over it two months ago, and this week the tone has been remarkably cheerful. The vast and increasing traffic of both countries must in both have the same effect on railway property. The following is our list of the closeffect on railway property. The folloing prices last Friday and this day:-

	RAILWAYS. Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
London and North Western Midland counties	last Friday. 109 104 ex div 133	
Central Paris and Rouen Rouen and Havre Dutch Rhenish	23 1	132 14 234 2 91 6 54 dis.

We were from the first not disposed to encourage the extravagant notions that were circulated both here and in the United States of what the world was to expect from California. At length sober views begin to be entertained on the subject, and the following comes to us from across the water :-

the following comes to us from across the water:—
It is now nearly two years since the gold placers of California were discovered and the entire amount received from them in the Atlantic States up to this time is 24,500,000dols. This sum, although large, is by no means sufficient to meet the claims for exports to California, and the balance of trade thus far is very large against the new State, and the balance of each for payments now due very unfavourable to the Atlantic States. I am acquainted with several aeribants and shippers who are very seriously disappointed in the immense delays of the California returns, while many who have received remittances have discovered that the "ventures" resulted in heavy losses. To pay people here, the gold must really come in much faster. Meanwhile, whether it shall arrive in larger amounts or not, a new and populous state and several large cities will be built up on the shores of the Pacific.

The irrational hopes that are still indulged may be learned from the following paragraph :-

New diggings have been discovered lately on the upper water of Yuba and Feather rivers, which promise to yield a rich harvest to the adventurous miner. The water is yet too high for working the bars of streams, but there is every confidence that the yield will be equal to any part of last season, as soon as the water falls, which may be shortly expected. The people of the Upper Sacramento

three or four weeks ago were taken all aback with the news of a lake being discovered in the mountains, which was stated to be literally filled with golden sand—indeed, veritable rumour said that 500 dols could or had been taken out to the pan full! Away started thousands on the search for this real El Dorado, pell mell—those who were lucky enough to obtain a mule rode or toated their grub—and the pedestrians packed their rations— and all started as pilgrims for this new placer. They struck straight for the upper waters of the Sacramento, clear to the upmost rill; they then scattered off in smaller companies throughout the snowy region of the Sierras. In a few days they were seen taking the back track in small parties; and when interrogated as to the location of 'Gold Lake," either sent the inquirer on a rich track of trouble, or looked up with a certain ferocious glance that forbid any very lengthened interrogation.

We have nothing new to notice of the Exchanges.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Late	est		Rate of Exchange			
	Da	te.		ou London.			
				(days' sight
Paris	Sept.	5		f.25 274	*****	1	month's date
				25 20	******	3	-
Antwerp	_	5	*****	f 25 321		3	days' sight
		2		fl.!2		3	days'sight
Amsterdam	_	0		11 95			months' date
Wandows		in.		m.13 8g	*****		days'sight
Hamburg	_	9	*****	13 72		3	months' date
St Petersburg	Aug.	14	*****	38 3-16d to 38 5-16d	*****	3	_
Madrid	-	30	******	50 40-100d		3	
Lisbon	-	29	******	54 gd		3	-
Gibraltar	-	3!	*****	50ad		2	Securit.
New York	-		*****	10 to 101 per cent pm	*****	60	days' sight
				6 & to 1 per cent pm	*****	30	-
Jamaica	-	7	*****	to per cent pm	*****	60	-
•				par	******	90	-
Havana	-	18	******	12% to 13 per cent pm	*****	90	-
Rio de Janeiro	July		******	261d	******	60	and the same of th
Bahia	-	26	******	27d	*****	60	-
Pernambuco	_	24	*****	27 s d	******	60	-
Buenos Ayres	April	27		3 5-16d	*****	60	
Valparaiso				46åd		90	-
				(*****		days' sight
Singapore	July	2	*****	4s 9d	*****	6	months' sight
				(to per cent dis		1	
Ceylon	_	11		1 per cent dis	*****	3	-
				2 per cent dis		6	2000
				6		1	-
Bombay	-	25	*****	3	******	3	-
				28 0gd to 28 gd		6	men.
				2s 04d to 2s 1d	*****	6	-
Calcutta	-	15	*****			4	Bertill.
		-				1	2000
Hong Kong	June	23	*****	4s 7d	*****	6	-
Sydney			*****	3 per cent pm.		30	days' sight
2		-			-		

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premions on gold at Parisis $8\frac{1}{2}$ per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s $10\frac{1}{2}$ d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of $25^{\circ}36$; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being $25^{\circ}32\frac{1}{2}$, it follows that gold is $0^{\circ}14$ per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is $434\frac{1}{2}$ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s $10\frac{1}{2}$ d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of $13^{\circ}9\frac{1}{4}$; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being $13^{\circ}9\frac{1}{4}$, it follows that gold is $0^{\circ}23$ per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London.

being 13°94, it follows that gold is 6°23 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days'sight is 1104 per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0°67 per cent in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

		Con	nercia	i b	ills	1	E.I.	Com	par	y's		Amount	of I	E. 1.
			60 days					t 60 d				Compan	y's !	bills
		pe	r Co.'s	ru	pee.		per	Co.'s	921	pee		dras	Un.	
		8	d	8	d		8	d	S	d		£	8	ď
Bills on	Bengal	. 1	113 to	1	113	*****	2	0 to	0	0		227,439	4	4
-	Madras	. 1	113	0	0	******	2	0	0	0	*****	19,120	7	2
-	Bombay	. 1	113	2	0	*****	2	Cá	0	0		853	8	0

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent 8 per Cent Reduced Anns	974 7	214 15 97 ½	215 97 g	215 141	041 #	214 15
	968 2	961	964	961 8	97章 7 96章 章	96 1 96 1
3 per Cent Anas., 1726	W. W.	224	2 8	111	1.04 8	208 W
3 per Cent Anns	991 87	99 1	987 91	99 1	091	987
New 5 per Cent	***	- 90	***	***	200	***
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	***	81 5-16	82 5-16	84 5-16	81 5-16	***
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859		***	8 1-16 i	***	8 #	8 1-16
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860		500	000	***	8	8
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880		944	***	***	***	***
	266		***	266	***	***
Do. Bonds, 31 per Cent 1000		84s p	87s 4s p	87s 4s T	87s 4s p	84s p
Ditto under 1000/		***	***		87s 4s p	***
South Sea Stock, 3; per Cent	0.00	***	***			***
Ditte Old Anns., 3 per Cen:	900	900	968	264	***	***
Ditto New Anna., 3 per Cent	900	844	***	***	95%	
3 per Cent Anns., 1751	001	900	***	***		***
Bank Stock for acct Sept. 11	***	000	904	400	500	***
3 p Cent Cons. for sect, Sept. 11	964 8	968	968	962 4	96# 4	968 4
India Stock for acct. Sept. 12	***	***	900	***	400	000
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cen:	***	800		200	544	***
Ditto 500/ -		678 4s p	64s 7s p	67a 648 T	67s 64s p	678 638]
	64s 7s p	67s 4s p	648 7s p	67s 64s j	67a 65a p	678 648
	64s 7s p	678 4s p	64s "s p	678 648]	678 65s p	678 648]
Ditto Advertised	494	999	200	-926		999

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS

					Payable.	Amount in Dollars,	Dividends.	London Prices. Sept. 6	Ang. 24
7,57 ×4		-	Mili C	ent				-	-
United States B	onds	***	***	6	1868	65,000,600	Jan. and July	1084	1175
- ***	***	***	000		1862	***	-	roog	Tria
- Certificate		***	***	6	1867-8	900	anne.	106	1
Alabana	990	Ster		5	1858	9,000,000	-	75à	824
Indiana	200	200	200	4	{1861} 1866}	5,600,000		734	79
-	***	***		21		2,000,000	-	331	38 40
- Canal, P			***	5	1861-6	4,500,000	PROF.		28 30
	ecial			5	1861-6	1,360,000			20 90
Illinois	200	900		6	1870	10,000,000			49 50
Kentucky	800	***		6	1868	4,250,000	-		109
Louisiana	POR .	Ster		5	{1850} 1852}	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	96 xd	95
Maryland	205	Stel	ling	5	1888	8.006.000	Jan. and July	01 801	
Massachusetts			ling		1868		April and Oct.		1
Michigar	000	000	0.00	6	1863		Jan. and July		
Mississippi	000	***	***	6	1866 1871	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
- A14	***		***	5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	1	1
New York	900	894	000	5	1860-58	13,124,270			105
Ohio	200			6	1860-70		Jan. and July		115
Pennsylvaria	900	800	0.00	5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	831 xd	991 3
South Carolina	800	820	000	5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	80 24	252 9
Tennessee	***	222	***	6	1868	3,000,000		100	103
Virginia	***	***	***	6	1857	7,000,000			100
United States 1				-	1866	35,000,000		1	21
Louisiana State			***	10	1870	2,000,000		1	-8
Bank of Louisi		800	004	8	(1860)	4,000,000			1
New York City	***	904	200	5	1856 1851	9,600,000	Quarterly	95 xd	104
New Orleans C	ity	000	***	8	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July	-	1
		and Ba	nkin	Cr.	1863	***	-	161	1
Camden & Am	hov B	R.		6	1864		Feb. and Ang		1

Exchange at New York 1104.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend	Nan	ies.			Shares.	P	aid		Price pr. share
						L.	L.	Ħ.	D.	
2,000		Albion	994	900	901	500	50	0	0	82
		Alliance British a	nd F	oreign	00=	100	11	0	0	214 à
	61 p cent	Do. Marine		000		100	5	0	0	***
	13s 6d & bs	Atlas			000	50	5	10	0	174
		Argus Life	900			100	16	0	0	***
		British Commercia		***	200	50	5	0	0	75
5,000	54 p c & bs	Clerical, Medical,	and (General	Life	100	10	0	0	20
4,000		County	***	900		100	10	- 6	0	62
***	14s	Crown	900	000	000	50	5	0	0	145
20,000	6s	Eagle	000	***		50	. 5	0	0	64
4,651	10s	European Life		000	900	20	20	0	0	101
***	800	General		0.00	0.00	000	5	0	0	54
1,000000	62 p cent	Globe				Stk.				130
20,000	5/ & bs	Guardian	***			100	45	0	0	542
2,400	12/p cent	Imperial Fire		***	000	500	50	0	0	230
7,500		Imperial Life	000	800	811	100	1 10	0	0	161
13,453	1/sh & bs	Indemnity Marine		000	901	100	20	0	0	41 2
50,000		Law Fire	***	900		100	2	10	0	24
	11 16s	Law Life				100	10	0	0	433
20,000		Legal and Genera			***	50	2	0	0	44
3,900		London Fire		00.	800	25	12	10	0	172
31,000		London Ship		000	801	25	12	10	0	171
	15s p sh	Marine	***	900	***	100	15	0	0	111
	43 p cent	Medical, Invalid,				50	2	0	0	24
	5% p cent	National Loan Fi	and	999	900	20	2	10	0	
	8/ p cent	National Life	000	800	944	100	5	0	0	24 8
	51 p cent	Palladium Life		***		50	2	0	0	24
	o p cens	Pelican	0.00		200	1		-	v	1
000	3/ psh &bs		000	***	000	000		000		1.45
9.500		Provident Life	900	***		100	10	0	0	145
200,000		73 - 2 V 16	004	000	004	5	0	10	0	26
		Rock Life Royal Exchange		900		Stk.	0		U	68
	611	NY WY.	***		800	1	1	090		212
4 00		The Wiles	840	004	801					209
		United Kingdom	000	000	900	800		***		48
				0.00		20	4	0	0	3.5
		Universal Life	000	500	000	100	10	0	0	***
000	of p cent	Victoria Life		604		900	4	12	6	45

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	17.44	American	L.	L. S. D	
	17.48	Australasia	40	40 0 0	
20,000	51 per ct	British North American		50 0 0	
5,000	71 per ct	Ceylon		25 0 0	
20,000	51 per ct	Colonial		25 0 0	***
***	6/&7s6d bs	Commercial of London		20 0 (***
10,000	61 per ct	London and County		20 0 0	
60,000	6/8:7s6d bs	London Joint Stock		10 0 0	181 1
50,000	6/ per c	London and Westminster	100	20 0 (275
10,000	61 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	900
10,000	5% per et	Ditto New *** ***	20	10 0 (900
20,000	57 per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 (***
20,000	81 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 (3
4,000	81 per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	***
12,000	151 per ct	Gloucestershire			***
4,000	61 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	
	61 per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 (20
20,000	61 & bns	Union of Australia	25	25 0 (324
8,000	6l per ct	Ditto Ditto		2 10 (
60,000	6% perct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	122 1
15,000	400	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	1

		DOCK					
No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.			Shares	Pai.	Price pr share
3,638310 <i>l</i> 300,000 1,352752 <i>l</i> 500,000	6 p cent 11 p sh 5 p cent 4 p cent	Commercial East and West India East Country London Ditto Bonds 6: Katharine Ditto Bonds Sontharyton	000 000 000 000 000	900 900 900 900 900	Stk.	L	84 1403 224 1212 3

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

					TO	Tues	day.	Fride	zy.
					Time	Prices no	egotiated nange.	Prices no	
Amsterdam	880	900		***	short	12 04	12 1	12 04	12 1
Ditto	***	800	000	***	3 ma	12 21	12 21	12 24	***
Rotterdam	.00	00.0	***		-	12 21	***	12 24	12 24
Antwerp		000			-	25 524	25 573	25 55	***
Brussels		000	000	000	-	25 524	25 574	25 55	***
Hamburg		***	***			13 11	13 114	13 11	***
Paris				***	short	25 30	25 25	25 30	25 35
Ditto	444				3 ms	25 55	25 574	25 523	25 571
Marseilles		***			press	25 55	25 60	25 55	25 60
Frankfort on	the ?	Jain	***	000	-	1209		1204	1201
Vienna	***			000	-	11 50	11 54	11 55	11 54
Trieste		***		416	No.	11 52	11 55	11 55	11 58
Petersburg					-	375	***	374	***
Madrid	000	***	***	***	-	493	49%	494	210
Cadiz	***	200	000		-	497	50	49#	50
Leghorn	***	000			-	30 70	30 75	30 70	30 75
Genoa	493	***		***	-	25 95	26 5	26 0	26 5
Naples				***	-	40 L	414	40%	41 1
Palermo	***	***	***		2-	1224	123	123	1234
Messina		968			-	123	1231	1931	123
Lisbon	984	***	***	020	90 ds dt	531	***	532	53#
Oporto		000	***	000	-	534	538	53±	535
Rio Janeiro		0.00		400	60 de sgt	000	***	000	***
New York		***	804	110	-	000	104	140	***

FRENCH FUNDS.

		Paris Sept. 2		London Sept. 4		Paris Sept. 3		London Paris Sept. 5 Sept. 4		London Sept. 6		
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept	F. 96	G.		C.	F. 96	c. 50		c.	F. 96	e. 95		С.
Exchange 8 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	59 0				58 10		000		58 25		***	
Exchange Bank Shares, div. I January)	00		- 44		-		94	14	00			
and I July	2300		**		2300	0	84	14	2300	0	**	
Exchange on London 1 month Ditto 3 months		27± 20	41			27 2		_		$\frac{27\frac{1}{2}}{20}$	**	-

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

		1	Sat	Mon	l'ues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	***	901	921		321		911 2	***
Ditto New, 5 percent, 1829			***		900	***	***	
Ditto New, 1843	900		***	***	***	***	***	100
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cer	nt		594		400	***	591	591 9
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	900	804	***	000	***	99	***	***
Chilian Bouds, 6 per cent	-		104	000	104 3	500		103
Ditto 3 per cent	004	900	***	000	***	***		200
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	***	***	***		***	***		***
Ditte 5 per cent Bonds	***			***	0.00	***	100 €	***
Ditto Scrip	***		***	200	***	***	100	***
Dutch 24 per cent. Exchange 1	2 guilde	rs	***	***	100	***	***	***
Equador Bonds	-		000	000	***	34 4	34	***
Grenada Bonds, 14 per Cent	***	***	***	***	***	***		***
Ditto Deferred	***		***	***	***	***	***	***
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825	***			***	***	000	***	***
Ditto ex over-due coupons	909	***		***			-	***
Guatemala	***	***	***	***	***	***	200	***
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex J	an. coupe		294	294 4	294	294	294	29# 4
Peruvian Bonds, 44 per cent, 1		200	81	-99	100	814	82	811 2
Ditto Deferred		000	***	335	33# #	0.00	34	334
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	900		***	000	***	000	***	***
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1		***	***	***	000		244	***
Ditto 4 per cent	999		***	100	900	34 31	341	***
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	994	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Russian Bonds, 1822,5 p cent,			***	400	***	***	****	***
Ditte 44 per cent	910	999	005 3	200	961 1	961 1	962 7	96%
Spanish Bonds, 5 per c div.fro				198 4	194 1	194 4	194	192
		1844	000	***	100	***	100	***
	litto	1849	***		***	***	***	***
Ditto Coupons ***		***		***	94	***	000	***
Ditto Passive Bonds	500	000	43	48 2	44 4	45 4	44	4
Ditto Deferred	***	000	***	800	***	000		***
Ditto B per cent Spanish Bo				***	940	000		1
Venezuela 2½ per cent Bonds	***		372	***	***	***	374	374 4
Ditto Deferred	***	***	414	1	***	***		
Dividends on the above payable			***	***	***	***		***
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 10	gu. p.£	st.	004	200	000	500	467	000
Belgian Scrip, 2 per cent	***		***	***		***	200	000
Ditto Bonds, 4 per cent	002	900	***	.000	***	***	2.61	100
Ditto, 5 per cent	909	900	000	854	600	***	118	-
Dutch 21 per cent, Exchange 1	2 guilder	rs	571	***	100	***	57 4	578 8
Ditto 4 per sent Certificates	***		894 4	900	892	000	90	904898
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds		954	801	***	***	104	***	***

SUMMARY OF BANKERS' CIRCULATION RETURNS.

78 Private Banks 66 Joint Stock Banks	July 20 £ 3,550,464 2,716,622	July 27 £ 3,517,683 2,685,231	Aug. 3 £ 3,485,604 2,652,624	Aug. 22 £ 3,454,895 2,635,853
244Totals Average weekly circulatio		6,202,914		6,090,748

on a comparison of the above with the returns for the month ending 13th July last,

Circulation of the United Kingdom to Aug. 10, 1850.

The following is the state of the Note Circulation of the United Kingdom, for the nonth ending Aug. 10, 1850.

Circulation of Notes for the month ending Aug. 10, as compared with the previous month:

	MANUFACTURE .			
Bank of England	£ 19,471,084	3,502,161	Increase £ 1,077,073	Decrease £ 26,977 45,903
Total in England	25,718,707	26,722,900	1,004,193	***
ScotlandIreland	3,238,529 4,144,819	3,172,656 4,078,255	***	65,864 66,564
United Kingdom	33,162,046	33,973,811	871,765	090

The Commercial Times.

Notice to the Public.—General Post-office, Aug. 1850.—Henceforward all letters addressed to the United States, and not directed to be otherwise sent, will be transmitted by the first packet, whether British or United States, which is despatched after they are posted. Letters specially directed "by British packet," "by United States packet," or by any particular vessel named, will be forwarded in accordance with the desire thus expressed by the writers. The postage upon letters and newspapers is precisely the same, whether they are conveyed by British or by United States packets. The following table shows the days on which the British and the United States packets are appointed to be despatched from this country, from the present time to the end of October next.—

						hr
and	l whether	from Liverpoo	lor	the Packet w	till be forward	
From	Liverpool,	Saturday, Au	g 31	Night Mail,	Aug	30
_	-			-		
-	-	Wednesday,	11		245 444 000 000 446	
-	-	Saturday,	14	ment.		13
-	Southamp	ton, Friday,	20	Day Mail	************	20
-	Liverpool,	Saturday	21	Night Mail.	**************	20
-		Wednesday,	***** 25	_		24
-	_			-	**********	27
-	-	Saturday, Oct	5	-	Oct	4
-	-	Saturday,	12	-	**********	11
name.	-	Wednesday,	16	-	-	15
1 1000	mann	Saturday,	19	manufic.	**********	18
-	Southamp	ton, Sunday,	20	district.		19
	Liverpool,			-		25
_	process.	Wednesday,	30	e-max	**********	29
	From	Date of and whether South From Liverpool, Southamp Liverpool, Southamp Liverpool, Southamp Liverpool	Date of departure, and whether from Liverpoo. Southampton. From Liverpool, Saturday, Au. Saturday, Sey Saturday, Sey Southampton, Friday, Liverpool, Saturday, Liverpool, Saturday, Liverpool, Saturday, Liverpool, Saturday,	Date of departure, and whether from Liverpool or Southampton, From Liverpool, Saturday, Aug 31 Saturday, Sept 7 Wednesday, 14 Southampton, Friday, 20 Liverpool, Saturday, 21 Wednesday, 25 Saturday, 28 Saturday, 28 Saturday, 28 Saturday, 29 Wednesday, 25 Saturday, 19 Wednesday, 16 Saturday, 19 Southampton, Sunday, 19 Southampton, Sunday, 29 Liverpool, Saturday, 26 Liverpool, Saturday, 27 Liverpool, Saturday, 27 Liverpool, Saturday, 28 Liverpool, Saturday, 29 Liverpool, Saturday, 20 Liverpoo	Date of departure, and whether from Liverpool or Southampton. From Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 31 Saturday, Sept. 7 Wednesday, 11 Southampton, Friday, 20 Liverpool, Saturday, 22 Saturday, 28 Saturday, 28 Saturday, 28 Saturday, 12 Wednesday, 16 Saturday, 12 Wednesday, 16 Saturday, 19 Southampton, Saturday, 19 Southampton, Saturday, 19 Southampton, Sanday, 29 Liverpool, Saturday, 29 Liverpool, Saturday, 29 Liverpool, Saturday, 26	and whether from Liverpool or Southampton. From Liverpool, Saturday, Aug 31 - Saturday, Sept 7 - Wednesday, 14 - Southampton, Friday, 20 - Liverpool, Saturday, 20 - Wednesday, 25 - Saturday, 25 - Saturday, 26 - Saturday, 28 - Saturday, 28 - Saturday, 28 - Saturday, 29 - Wednesday, 20 - Saturday, 20 - Saturday, 20 - Saturday, 20 - Saturday, 20 - Wednesday, 16 - Saturday, 20 - Wednesday, 16 - Saturday, 20 - Wednesday, 16 - Saturday, 20 - Liverpool, Saturday, 20 - Liverpool, Saturday, 20 - Liverpool, Saturday, 20

Post masters will bear in mind that all letters to be transmitted by the packets which start from Southampton must be forwarded to London, and not to Liverpool.

Mails Arrived.

DATES DATES.
On 2nd Sept., INDIA, via Marseilles—Calcutta, July 15; Madras, 18; Ceylon, 11; Bombay, 25; Aden. Aug. 10; Alexandria, 20; Corfu, 20; Maita, 26.
On 2nd Sept., WEST INDIES and PANAMA, per Avon steamer, via Southampton—Valparaiso, June 30; Cobija, Juny 4; Callao, 12; Guayaquii, 7; Panama, 26; Santa Martha, 21; Grey Town, 26; Berbice, Aug. 3; Demerara, 5; Carthagand; 2; La Guayra, 6; St Jago de Cuba, 5; Jamaica, 7; Trinidad, 7; Barbadoes, 9; Hayti, 9; Martinique, 10; Porto Rico, 11; Antigua, 11; St Thomas, 14; Fayal, 26.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

FROM LONDON

On 7th Sept. (evening), for the Mediterbanean, Egypt, and India, via Marseilles, On 1th Sept., (evening), for America, per Pacific stemmer, via Liverpool.

On 13th Sept., (evening), for British North America, Bermuda, and United States, per Niagara steamer, via Liverpool.

On 17th Sept. (morning), for Yigo, Opodro, Libbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltab, per steamer, via Southampton.

On 17th Sept. (morning), for the West Indibs (inclusive of Havans, Honduras, Nassau, and Hayti), Venezoela, and Western Coast of South America, per Medica y steamer, via Southampton.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

	Whe	at.	Bar	ley.	()a	ts.	Rye.		Beans.		Pea	18.	
Soldgrs	56,6	56,658		2,241		9,215		333		3,049		1,210	
	-	đ		d	8	d	8	đ	8	d		đ	
Weekly average, Aug. 31	43	6	22	4	17	9	23	4		11	26	11	
- 24	43	6	23	0	17	9	20	10	28	1	26	-3	
- 17	43	8	22	8	18	4	23	0	28	2	26	5	
10	44	1	22	5	17	11	23	8	27	9	26	10	
3	43	7	22	4	18	1	22	2	27	8	27	8	
_ July 27	43	6	22	3	18	1	24	9	27	4	27	8	
Sixweeks'average	43	7	22	6	18	0	22	11	28	0	27	0	
Same time last year	46	8	26	1 0	19	2	26	6	32	1 0	30	3	

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 Aug. 28, 1830.

Mild Loi	billy	A 11	FIRE BLUCK	churny za	ay	00.		
	Wheat end wheat flour	Barley and barley- meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal				Buck wheat & buck who meal
Foreign Colonial	qra 79,635	qrs 17,155	qra 9,730	qrs	qrs 2,675	qrs 2,158	qrs 5,455	qrs
T-102	70 020	17 155	0.720		0.075	9 159	5 455	

Total imports of the week

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

At Mark lane to-day, wheat was slow of sale, but without any reduction of price; barley sold well. The heavy rain recently experienced in Holland, has had the effect of hardening there the markets for every species of grain, particularly barley, of which much has been sold at a considerable advance of price. The condition of the market there has induced merchants here to send barley to Holland, which they are enabled to do with a fair profit. A still greater profit would have been obtained, and more business would have been done, were barley not subject to the one shilling duty. The demand for oatswas brisk, but the supply being good, they hardly fetched Monday's prices.

The Messrs Sturge, writing from Birmingham on the 4th, give the following fair and general view of the Corn market :- " Since "we issued our last Monthly Circular, the weather has been " upon the whole very favourable for the harvest, and the "corn in this part of the country is nearly all secured in " good order. The markets have consequently ruled dull; but "wheat has only given given way in price about 1s per quarter.

"The yield of wheat is variously reported of, and differs much,
"according to the locality: we believe it will prove considerably "less than last year, but about an average growth. The barley crop is complained of, both as to quantity and quality, and our "prices have advanced during the past month 1s to 2s per quarter.

"Although the English oat crop is not more favourably reported

"of, secondary qualities have rather given way in price. It is "generally admitted that the bean crop will not prove half so productive as last year, yet the advance has been trifling; and the same remark applies to peas. Potatoes are, with very few exceptions, diseased in the stalks; but in most cases this has "had no further effect upon the roots than to stop their growth
"from the time their tops were attacked; and the late crops will "in consequence be very deficient even if the tubers do not decay. Turnips are very unpromising."

Our neighbours are not so well off as we are. Messrs Eimboke

and Schipmann inform us from Hamburg of the 3rd inst .:-

and Schipmann inform us from Hamburg of the 3rd inst.:—

During the past three weeks the weather has been very showery, which has much retarded the harvesting of wheat, leaving a good deal of the crops still in the fields in several of our growing districts. We are sorry at having to report less favourably of the acreable yield of our wheat crops than previously, which decidedly will prove below an average, but the quality of that secured early is fine, according to a variety of samples we have seen, the weight of which was 62 lb to 63 lb per bushel. Saal barley continues to be very indifferently reported of, both in quantity and quality. Oats, beaus, and peas, are still less favourably spoken of. We also hear daily increasing and alarming reports respecting the potato rot, which certainly is not confined to the haulm, but actually in the tuber. The evil seems to be quite as bad as, if not worse than in the year of 1845, and the only hope now is, that it may receive a check by a favourable change of weather already so long expected. This state of things, and the considerable deficiency of the rye crop, has awakened speculation, particularly in rye, prices of which have taken a rapid start, and wheat is likewise dearer, in spite of a total absence of export demand for several weeks past.

The statement of the failure of the potatoes on the continent is

The statement of the failure of the potatoes on the continent is unfortunately confirmed by the circular of Messrs Phuygers and Hauck, who say "the potato disease is continually becoming worse and is spreading on the Lower Rhine.

The deficiency in Germany and Holland will be made up by the abundance of the United States, where the harvest is as fine as ever it was known. We must copy from the New York Courier and Inquirer of Aug. 17, a brief notice of American prosperity that, with the exception of the harvest—and the Ame-

ricans will willingly share their abundance with others-may be extended mutatis mutandis to almost all the civilised globe,-

Every interest connected with agriculture and the commerce of the country la improving. Our imports are large, yet will be seen by the annexed table of the exports of the week, that we are not falling off in that respect.

It is true that the manufacturers in the Eastern States complain that their business is not remunerative, whilst on the contrary we find at the South that new cotton factories are being erected, and arrangements made to invest large amounts of capital in various branches of manufactures.

The wheat harvest is over, and the crop has equalled, if not surpassed, the most sanguine expectations of the farmers. In some sections there are the usual complaints of damage by rust, &c., but as a general rule the crop is excellent. Our second great staple corn (maize) is growing luxuriantly throughout the States. the States.

The Produce Markets are all in a healthy condition, with much

business doing, steady prices, and little or no speculation.

The demand for Foreign Sugar has relaxed, but the demand for British West India sugar keeps steady, and full prices are obtained for it.

Coffee took another start in the early part of the week, in expectation of the prices that were to be realised at the Dutch sales on Monday. Native Ceylon was sold as high as 47s 6d, but the price has since fallen, and 47s is quoted as the price in the market without buyers. Some, however, has since changed hands at the Coffee that the control of the control of the control of the week, in expectation of the week, in ex ket without buyers. Some, however, has since changed hands at 46s 6d, but that is a fair price, and notwithstanding the decline the market is in a good condition.

Tea is inactive, but prices have not undergone a reduction.
Saltpetre is in demand, but is held for higher prices.
The fine weather has influenced the market for Rice, which

has been dull of sale, but the price has not sensibly given way.

The sales of cotton in the week were 1,200 bales of Surat and 350 bales of Western Madras. On a reference to the "Comparative Statement," which appears in another part of our paper, of the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton, it will be seen that the decrease in the quantity of bales received at the ports to the latest dates in 1850 against 1849, according to our present return, was 641,334 against 642,439 by the returns of last week; that the decrease in the quantity exported to Great Britain was 462,068 against 487,558 last week; that the decrease in the total quantity exported was 675,855 against 703,900 last week, and the increase of the stock on hand and on ship-board is this week 38,565 against 64,581 last week. At the same time we have great satisfaction in stating that the latest accounts from the States speak more favourably than formerly of the forthcoming crop, the first bales of which have reached the market. Mr J. T. Stewart's circular of August 24th says,—

market. Mr J. T. Stewart's circular of August 24th says,—

The weather for the crop, taken as a whole, continues unexceptionable. In South Alabama, Louisians, and the cane brake and bottom lauds of Mississi; pi, the plant has improved so rapidly that estimates of the final yield exhibit indications of running into the other extreme. The long spell of very hot iweather, acting on a strong soil saturated by a wet and tardy spring, now shows its work, and parties appear as if they supposed it was possible for the plant to grow and yield even a small crop without at this date attaining a goodly size. We have yet, with an average autumn, three months of growing season, although the critical period of the crop will cease in about a month. At that period, some attempt at guessing its final yield may be made. The plant, in position, is now quite on a par with that of last season. The quantity in the fields is in excess of the last one. The crop is called spotted, from its irregularity of appearance on different fields of the same plantation. It is almost useless to say that the sun has effectually stopped complaints of the caterpillar and boll worm, as those insects can only exist in a moist and cool temperature. The first bales of the new crop were received the last and present year, at the following ports, as follows:—Tallahassee, Florida, 1849, August 3; 1850, Aug. 6. Savannah, Georgia, 1849, August 18; 1850, August 10. Mobile, 1849, two on August 19; 1850, August 11. A correspondent in South Carolina writes—"You need not pay any attention to the appearance of new cotton at this time in the receiving ports, as a symptom of the state or prospects of the yield. This new cotton is merely the effect of the dry weather, producing the plant on which receiving ports, as a symptom of the state of prospects of the yield. This new cotton is merely the effect of the dry weather, producing the premature opening of the advanced bolls, at the expense of the general yield of the plant on which they may be grown." Another from Mississipi writes—"Under no circumstances can the production be sufficient to make any excess of cotton, and the demand will be more than enough to require the maintenance of prices at something like the present range, to keep consumption within the means of supply."

Of Silk, Mr Henry W. Eaton says in his circular, "Every succeeding account from Italy tends to confirm the anticipated deficiency in the new crop, and quotes prices as unusually high. "The quantity of silk coming forward for England is stated to be "extremely small as compared with previous years, which, with the large requirements of the continent, evident from the increasing exports from this country, gives us, I fear, little hope of any reduction at present in good and fine silks. The prices demanded by importers for the little very fine Italian silk offering in this market, far exceed anything that has been, as yet, paid "here, and consequently manufacturers confine their purchases to immediate wants."

We learn from the Rotterdam Weekly Market Report that the postal regulations of Holland were subjected on the 1st of last month to a considerable modification, consisting chiefly in an extension of the post conveyances in that country, and in a reduction of the postages for the internal correspondence, which latter measure will probably also be extended subsequently to the foreign letters.

According to a decree issued by the Dutch Government in the middle of last week, the new Navigation Laws are to take effect in Holland on the 15th of this month, and in the Dutch colonies on the 1st of January next year.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE.

The TOTAL	STOCKS at	Liverpool,	London,	and	Glasgow	were:-
			The same of the sa		-	-

	1848	1849	1850
On the 1st of January	bales	bales	bales
	451,940	496,050	558,390
	1,320,687	1,606,042	1,271,594
Export from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,772,027	2,102,092	1,829,984
	122,700	188,600	220,700
Total stock in the three ports, Aug. 31	1,649,327	1,913,492	1,609,284
	669,300	781,400	554,600
Deliveries for home consumption	980,927	1,132,092	1,054,684
Or, per week	28,116	33,612	30,382
Prices on Aug. 3!:— Georgiafrom Surat	per lb	per lb	per lb
	3gd to 5d	4%d to 6d	62d to 84d
	2gd to 3gd	34d to 4%d	48d to 64d

Differing from the table furnished in the beginning of last month, the above summary for the first eight months exhibits smaller figures for the present than for last year, with the exception only of the imports, which in the past month have been considerably larger than in August 1849, when the supplies were limited to the unusually small quantity of 87,000 bales, against 152,000 bales last month. The export in August was 35,000 bales, against 39,000 bales in the same month last year, and the deliveries for home consumption did not exceed 87,000 bales, or hardly 20,000 bales per week, against 143,000 bales in 1849. The total stocks consequently are now somewhat larger than at the commencement of last month, whilst, compared with the corresponding period of previous years, they still exhibit a deficiency of 30 per cent against 1849, and of nearly 20 per cent against 1848.

The extensive purchases which were made in July for consump-

cent against 1848. The extensive purchases which were made in July for consumption in this country, sufficiently account for the reduced deliveries in August, for the average of the two months is still in excess of the weekly average of the first eight months of this year; however, it is pretty certain that spinners and manufacturers are now but moderately supplied with the raw material, since the actual consumption has not as yet been lessened and the sale of yarn and manufactured goods for the supply of the home trade has been on a large scale and at remunerative prices all last month, whilst both articles have experienced a less active demand for export.

at remunerative prices all last month, whilst both articles have experienced a less active demand for export.

Prices are now but very little higher than in the beginning of July; American sorts are from \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$ to \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$ per lb, and East India descriptions mostly \$\frac{1}{4}\text{d}\$ per lb below the highest point in the first half of last month. Compared with last year, the present value of cotton is 30 per cent higher than at the corresponding period in 1849.

The stock in London at the end of last month consisted of 250 bales North American, 530 bales South American and West India, 25,050 bales Surat, 200 bales Bengal, 4,250 bales Madras, total 30,280 bales, against 33,620 bales on the 31st August 1849.

bales, against 33,620 bales on the 31st August 1849.

		M	ONTHLY	TRANSAC	TIONS.						
	Impo	Imported.		Exported.		Taken! or Consumption.			Prices of Georgia Cotto		
	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1	1850	1	845	3
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	d	d	d		d
January	177,025	214,657	7,100	11,600	140,215	156,007	64	to 78	33	to	45
February	120,310	133,789	9,600	18,400	84,81	143,3-9	6	74	45		54
March	84,219	114,368	20,200	21,200	88,919	88,41%	54	63	34		56
April	246,116	338,527	29,600	19,500	157,816	142,577	64	79	3.5		42
May	177,883	306,770	21,200	23,700	174,483	123,770	64	73	34		4
June		216,844	37,100	20,100	124,679	149,044	68	8	4		51
July	179,011	194,558	65,236	31,500	196,611	185,858	71	81	44		55
August	151,721	87,429	35,700	39,600	87,121	143,029	62	8	14		6
Total	1,271,594	1,606,942	220,700	188,600	1,054,684	1,132,099	2		1		

INDIGO.

During the past month the deliveries from the London warehouses amounted to 1,014 chests for home consumption, and 2,203 chests for export; total, 3,297 chests, against a total of 4,087 chests in August 1849, 3,144 chests in 1848, and 4,482 chests in 1847. The stock on the 1st of this month consisted of 27,934 chests, of which about 11,000 chests in first, and nearly 17,000 chests in second hands. The whole (27,934 chests) comprises 24,588 chests Bengal and similar descriptions, and 3,346 chests Madras and Kurpah, against 32,206 chests Bengal, &c. and 4,887 chests Madras, &c., on the 1st September 1849. The total imports in London during the first eight months are—in 1850, 21,728 chests; in 1849, 29,387 chests; in 1848, 13,584 chests, and in 1847, 21,947 chests.

With regard to Spanish indigo, the statistics are as follows:—Imports in the first eight months, 2,249 serons, against 1,590 serons in 1849. Deliveries, 1,735 serons, against 2,097 serons in 1849. Stock on the 1st inst., 911 serons, against 565 serons on the 1st Sept. 1849.

Table showing the Deliveries during the first eight months of the last ten years, DURING the past month the deliveries from the London warehouses

TABLE showing the Deliveries during the first eight months of the last ten years,

	81	ic the st	ocks rei	maining	on the t	st of Sep			
	Home (Jonsump	tion.	Export.		Total.	Stock	1st of Sept.	
		Chests.		Chests.		Chests.		Chests.	
1850	*******	6,247		16,583	*******	22,430	******	27,934	
1849		6,315				21,262	*******	37,093	
1848				10,813	*******	17,822	******	32,664	
1847	*******	6,372	*******	14,340		20,712		34,413	
1846	*******	7,136		12,947	*******	20,083	********	37,885	
1845	*******	7.517	******	13,770		21,287	*******	36,406	
1844	*******			14,619		22,213		33,395	
1843		4,986		9,419		14,405	*******	21,806	
1842	******	6,093		12,859		18,952	*******	20,609	
1841		6 222		11718		17 941		19.999	

The deliveries of indigo in the month just terminated are not so large by about 800 chests as in the corresponding month of last year. The whole of the deliveries during the twelve months, from 1st Sept. 1849 to 31st August 1850, amounts to 34,342 chests, against

35,132 chests during the equal period ending 31st July 1850. The consumption of indigo in this country, as will be observed from the above table, continues on a very moderate scale, being smaller in the first eight months of 1850 than during the same period of the last six years; but the quantity exported from London this year exceeds that of any preceding year, which may be in consequence of the decrease of the supply of Java indigo, which has recently taken place. The present stock of indigo in London is considerably smaller than at the corresponding date of the last six years. 3,000 or 4,000 chests are yet to come forward from the last (1849) Bengal crop, and from Madras the fresh supplies during the autumn and winter are likewise expected to be liberal.

The Overland Mail, which reached town in the beginning of the week, brought letters from Calcutta to the 13th July. With regard to the state of the indigo market and the prospects for the growing

The Overland Mail, which reached town in the beginning of the week, brought letters from Calcutta to the 13th July. With regard to the state of the indigo market and the prospects for the growing crop, they convey the following information:—

"The accounts from the indigo districts since the date of our last are of a chequered nature. From Kishnaghua, Burdwan, Bhagulpore, and Purneah they are worse. We hear of heavy rains up to the 8th instant, affecting even the plant on high ground, and making the leaves turn yellow, and fall off. In Burdwan and Bancoorah, the Damooda River burst its embankments, and has committed great havoc. Both in Bhaghulpore and Purneah, there has also been some loss of plant from the rise of the rivers.

"On the other hand, Tirhoot has been improved by rain, though no great increase of out-turn on previous estimates can be looked for.

"From the north and east of Jessore accounts were worse early in the month, but fine sunny weather has set in here, and should this be general, much of the damage complained of may be repaired.

"On the whole, there is no material alteration in prospects so far

general, much of the damage complained of may be repaired.

"On the whole, there is no material atteration in prospects so far this month, but should the remainder of the month continue fine we may have to report more favourably by next steamer.

"120,000 maunds is now a full estimate of the chances of the crop."

Some activity has sprung up in this market on the receipt of the above news, and the transactions during the present week may be computed at from 800 to 1,000 chests, at prices ranging from 2d to 4d

per lb above the average July rates.

The next quarterly sales are fixed for the 8th October, prompt 12th January, 1851. The declarations amount already to about 11,000 chests, and will perhaps reach 15,000 chests.

C O TTO N. New Fork, Aug. 21. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

-		THE PARTY OF	** ** *	NA WASHE	AJ es		
RECEIP	TS,	EXPORTS,	AND	STOCKS	OF	COTTON	A

OF KECEIPTS, EXPORTS,	AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT
New York, on Aug. 20	GEORGIA, on Aug. 14
NEW ORLEANS 10	SOUTH CAROLINA 16
MOBILE 10	NORTH CAROLINA 17
FLORIDAAug. 7	VERGINIA 1
TEXASJuly 27	OTHER PORTS 17

	1849-50	1848-9	Increase 1849-50	Decrease 1819-50
A 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	bales	hales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1849				3,881
Received at the ports since do	2,054,073	2,695,407	***	641,334
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do	1,068,941	1,531,009	***	462,068
Exported to France since do	280,069	363,065		82,996
Exported to the North of Europe since to	69,608	163,648		94,040
Exported to other foreign ports since do	118.639	155,38%		36,751
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	1,537,255	2,213,110		675,855
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at	t		-11	1.7,400
these ports	117 365	108 800	20 565	1

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Notinctuded in R	Receipts).		
	1849-50		1843-9
	bales		hales
At latest corresponding dates	50,151	*********	Unknown.

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

	184	19-50	184	8-9
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1849	bales	bales 140,934 2,054,073	bales	bales 144,815 2,695,407
Total supply Deduct shipments Deduct stock left on hand	1,537,255 147,365	2,195,007 1,684,620	2,213,110 108,800	2,840,222
Leaves for American consumption		510,387		518,312

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Port
At New York Aug. New Orleans Mobile Savaunah Apalacticala	10	1 1 4	9 6	83 2 1
Total	1	34	16	38

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, ½d per lb.
Exchange, 110 to 1102.

New York, Aug. 24 .- There has been an active demand since our last; and New York, Aug. 24.—There has been an active demand since our last; and as the quantity offering on sale is rapidly diminishing, prices have improved one-eighth of a cent. per lb. The aggregate receipts of cotton at all the shipping ports are 2,054,073 bales, against 2,695,407 to same dates last year—a decrease this season of 641,334 bales. The total foreign export this year is 675,835 bales less than last; say 462,068 bales decrease to Great Britain, 82,996 decrease to France, 94,040 decrease to North of Europe, and 36,751 decrease to other foreign ports. The shipments from southern to northern ports are 6,507 bales less this season than last, and there is an increase in stock of 38,565 bales. The sales since our last are 9,800 bales, making a total for the week of 19,300 The sales since our last are 9,800 bales, making a total for the week of 19,300

We quote .—	Atlanti	c por	ts.	Gulf	orts.	
	C.	c.		c.	c.	
Inferior	ilito	11 ×	*************	111 to	112	
Low to good ordinary	12	124	******	12	124	
	125	131	***************	124	138	
Middling fair to fair			************	138	144	
Fully fair to good fair		200		144	000	

LIVERPOOL MARKET, SEPT. 6.

	0-1	3623	Fair.	Good	Good	Fine.	1849-	-Same	period
	Ord.	Diid.	Fair.	Fair.	0.000	Fine.	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
						per lb			
Upland New Orleans	644	71	72d	81d 81	8åd 9å	84d	5 d	58d 58	7 · · · d
Pernambuco	81	88	88	82	91	***	54	6	7
Egyptian	7 k	81 58	8± 5€	55	10	65	34	41	43

		IMPORTS,	CONSUMPTI	on, Expo	RTS, &c.		
Whole I		Jan. 1 to		Jan. 1 to		Compute Sept.	
1850 bales 1,171,393	1849 bales 1,500,963	1850 bales 951,340	1849 bales 1,075,740	1850 bales 174,350	1849 bales 158,230	1850 bales 493,720	1849 bales 660,220

The cotton market has been dull throughout the week. The cotton market has been dull throughout the week. We can, however, make little alteration in our quotations of American, though the buyer has a slight advantage. Brazil have been only in moderate demand, and are quoted partially deep let lower. Egyptian and East India are without decided change, To-day the sales may probably amount to 5,000 bales. Cotton is freely supplied to the market. Speculation this week, 3.240 American, and 50 Surat. Export, 5,330 American, 1,890 Brazil, and 160 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5, 1850. (From our own Correspondent.)
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Sep	rice t. 5, 50.	Se	ept.	S	rice ept. s48.	Se	ice ept. 47.	S	rice ept. 846.	S	rice ept. 845.
RAW COTTON :-		d		d	8	d	8	d	8		8	d
Upland fairper lb	0	74	0	58	0	41	0	7	0	58	0	42
Ditto good fair	0	81	0	5%	0	45	0	70	0	5 8	0	51
Pernambuco fair	0	84	0	6	6	54	0	83	0	7	0	6.
Ditto good fair	0	87	0	61	0	54	0	87	0	75	0	74
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual	0	114	0	9	0	7	0	98	0	94	0	118
No. 30 WATER do do	0	11	0	88	0	71	0	94	0	9	0	101
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	3	4	9	3	74	4	8	4	6	5	0
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 20z 39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 371	6	3	5	74	4	7 1	5	78	5	6	6	3
yds, 8lbs 40z	9	13	8	0	6	103	8	3	7	101	8	10%
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	10		8	9		6	9	0		43		
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 91bs 4oz 39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth	11	3	9	3	8		9	7	9		10	
36 yds, 91bs	8	103	6	10	6	43	8	0	7	14	7	9

We have again to report our market in a very dull and unsatisfactory state for almost every description of both yarn and cloth, if we except fine counts of yarn, which, being still much wanted, prices are rather higher in some cases, but the exception is a very small one; and we are sorry to add that this gloomy state of things has been made more gloomy by the failure of an exensive manufacture of domestics. Altogether transactions have been on the most limited scale, and although there is not much evidence of spinners and manufacturers pressing sales, yet it is quite clear that they are becoming much more auxious to be doing business. There is some consolation for them in knowing that the unexecuted orders, still in the hands of buyers, are very considerable; and yesterday and to-day there has been a more active inquiry. considerable; and yesterday and to-day there has been a more active inquiry, which gives hope of more business before long. The Greeks are still the only buyers of any consequence.

The arrivals of foreign mails, this week, have been numerous, and the com-

The arrivals of foreign mails, this week, have been numerous, and the commercial accounts brought are, on the whole, favourable, if we except those from Calcutta; and it is quite evident that the present unsatisfactory state of that market is caused by extensive over trading, not that there is more goods sent to that market than the consumption warrants, for such is not the case, but that many parties engaged in the Calcutta trade are doing a very extensive trade with very limited capital, and, consequently, are obliged to realise immediately at whatever price they can obtain, and so much has this been the case that native dealers have now a strong opinion that there is no such thing as a lowest point. By this mail we have accounts of particular kinds of goods having advanced in the up country four to six annas per piece, and the native dealers are able, in the face of such accounts, to buy the same goods in the Calcutta market at lower prices than ever before known. This will have an end if money should become dearer in London. From Bombay the accounts are satisfactory in prospect. The two mails from the United States bring accounts of cotton having advanced a half cent on the other side but the news has had no effect upon the Liverpool market.

The creditors of Messrs Wm Morris and Brother met to-day, and it appears that their liabilities are 60,000/, 12,000/ of which are secured by mortgage, and the assets show about 10s in the pound for the unsecured creditors.

Bradford, Sept. 5.—There is but little animation in the purchase of combing wools, which are held for firm prices, and the difficulty of effecting sales, at prices commensurate with the cost in the country, continues unabated. Noils and brokes are without change, The spinners find great difficulty in getting an advance in yarns to cover the cost of labour, and any advance that has been realized has been very reluctantly conceded. There is no stock on hand, and the spinners are generally working to order. There is no slackening in the

demand for piece goods, but great complaining that the deliveries have not been demand for piece goods, our great complaining that the deliveries have not been in accordance with the contracts entered into, which the manufacturers have been unable to meet, owing to the great number of cheap trips and turn outs for advance on wages, that have retarded the production. There is a great firmness in prices, with an upward tendency.

Leed, Sept. 3.—Although there has not been so much done at the cloth hall

Leeds, Sept. 3.—Although there has not been so much done at the cloth hall to-day, still the delivery of woollen ends to order continues very large, and in consequence of the lowness of stocks and the advance in the price of wool, prices are looking up. Business is good in the warehouses, both for the home trade and for shipping.

Huddersfreed, Sept. 3.—We had a fair trade doing to-day. The market begins to wear a better aspect. New patterns for the coming season meet with ready purchasers. Low woollens and fancys continue to have the best sale. The trade of the week has been an average one.

with ready purchasers. Low woollens and rancys continue to have the best side. The trade of the week has been an average one. ROCHDALE, Sept. 2.—So brisk was the demand for financis to-day that the pieces were all cleared out by 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The wool market is much the same as it has been for some weeks past, both as regards prices

and demand.

Halfax, Aug. 31.—Although there was but a slender attendance of buyers in the piece hall to-day, yet there is no material alteration in the general state of the worsted trade, which is steady and healthy. The demand for yarn has suffered no diminution, and prices are without alteration. Wools are rather quiet and the quotations show considerable firmness.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 24.—Grain.—New wheat comes forward pretty freely, and prices gradually tend downward, the demand being quite mode rate for milling, and confined to Canada for export. The sales consist of 25,000 bushels red and mixed Canada for export, at 1 dol to 1 dol 5 c in bond; 10,000 new white Genesee, 1 dol 15 c to 1 dol 18 c, closing at 1 dol 15 c, with some previously at 1 dol 21 c; 2,200 inferior Indians, 85 c; and 2,300 common to fair red Southern, 1 dol 4 c to 1 dol 11 c. Corn on Thursday was active and higher, but yesterday dull and lower, closing at about the rates of Tuesday last. The sales aggregate 66,000 bushels, closing at 61 to 62 c for heated, 64 to 64½ for round yellow, 63 for mixed Western, and 70 for a small lot Southern white.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market has varied but little since our last; our rates stand very nearly as on Tuesday, without, however, the buoyancy then

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market has varied but little since our last; our rates stand very nearly as on Tuesday, without, however, the buoyancy then noted. New Michigan is arriving pretty freely, and commands 4 dols 81½ c to 5 dols. The sales of Canada reach 3,500 bls, at 4 dols 50 c to 4 dols 62½ c for superfine No 1, and 3 dols 62½ c for sour in bond. The sales besides were, Wednesday 7,000 bls, Thursday 11,000 and yesterday 5,000. We quote:—Sour, 3 dols 62½ c to 3 dols 87½ c; superfine No 2, 3 dols 68¾ c to 4 dols; ordinary State, old, 4 dols 25 c to 4 dols 37½ c; common State, 4 dols 27½ c to 4 dols 43½ c; straight State (both fresh ground), 4 dols 43½ c to 4 dols 58 c. Corn meal remains firm, with a good demand at previous rates. The sales are 500 bls Jersey, at 3 dols 12½ c, and 200 State, 3 dols, cash.

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

Antwerp, Sept. 4.—Reports about the new crop and Potato disease do not turn out quite so unfavourably as was at first anticipated, and consequently the brisk feeling in our market has somewhat abated, and though the old 62 lb Louvain wheat is still held for 44s to 45s per qr, we hope shortly to see somewhat lower prices; of new wheat little has come forward at ward vet.

the old 62 lb Louvain wheat is still held for 44s to 45s per qr, we hope shortly to see somewhat lower prices; of new wheat little has come forward yet.

Altona, Sept. 2.—In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather which interferes much with harvest operations, combined with the better reports from Holland and Belgium, great firmness is prevailing in our com trade, and although the dull accounts from England check speculation in wheat to some extent last week's prices could be fully maintained, and in some instances were even exceeded; 62 lbs Waren wheat sold at 43s; 50 to 61 lbs Upland 38s 9d to 39s 9d; 62½ lb new mark 42s 6d per qr, f. o. b.

Stettim, Sept. 2.—Our market has undergone no material alteration since we last addressed you, and prices of all articles remain very firm. 62 lbs Pommeranian wheat is held for 41s per qr, 61 lbs, red Stettin ditto, 39s, 61 lbs mixed Polish ditto 39s 6d to 40s, 52 lbs 27s per qr, f. o. b.

Rostock, Sept. 1.—The weather has been very boisterous during the past week, by which the new wheat, partly not yet housed, is supposed to have suffered. Business has been almost entirely suspended in our market of late, owing to the cholera which has been raging here fearfully, but seems now to be on the decrease. What little of new wheat has come to market has been of better quality than was at first expected and weighing 135 lbs. Dutch fetched 42s 6d to 43s per qr, f. o. b.

Stralsund, Sept. 1.—Our farmers being still busily engaged in field operations, supplies of new corn have as yet been very insignificant, and little has been doing in our market during the past week. 62½ lbs new wheat is worth 41s to 42s per qr, f. o. b.

Anclam, Sept. 1.—Our market has remained in the same inactive state as last reported, but holders of wheat continue to exhibit great firmness, and the small supplies of new as yet brought to market being very fine and heavy, found ready buyers at 41s per qr, f. o. b.

Danzig, Aug. 31.—In consequence of some orders having arrived for Dutch and Belgish a

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.
The supply of English wheat at last Monday's market was only moderate, and the quality was certainly not equal to that on sale the previous week from Essex. Good dry samples maintained prices and such met a steady sale, but damp and inferior parcels were difficult to quit, although in some instances offered for less money: several of these lots were left over unsold for future markets. The imports of foreign wheat were not large and full prices were demanded for all good qualities, the factors showing no disposition to force sales. There were 1,570 qrs from Adelaide, 43 qrs from Anoona, 3,757 qrs from Antwerp, 350 qrs from Archangel, 372 qrs from Brest, 950 qrs from Dantzic, 345 qrs from Dieppe, 590 qrs from Dordrecht, 682 qrs from Duskirk, 528 qrs from Emden, 450 qrs from Ghent, 698 qrs from Hamburg, 170 qrs from Monopoli, 512 qrs from Rotterdam, 2,150 qrs from Stettin, 350

qrs from Treport, and 600 qrs from Wismar, making a total of 15,077 qrs. The arrivals of flour consisted of 3,394 sacks from our own coast, 4,768 sacks per Eastern Counties Railway, 5,512 sacks foreign principally from France, and 1,262 barrels from New York: the trade for this article was steady at former prices. The arrivals of all descriptions of barley were quite trifling, having only had 95 qrs from our own coast, and 2,998 qrs from the Baltic good grinding samples were in request at an advance of 6d to 1s per qr; there was very little new making by land carriage samples from the near counties. We are receiving small quantities of oats from Lincolnshire, few from Scotland, and at last a few by steamer from Ireland by way of sample, being of this year's crop: the imports of foreign consisted of 15,800 qrs from Archangel, 4,790 qrs from Riga, 120 qrs from Harlingen, and 75 qrs from Konigs, making a total of 20,785 qrs; really choice corn must be considered very scarce, and such brought of to 1s per qr more money, with a healthy trade for all other sorts. Our large dealers are not in stock, for although the previous imports had been so large, con-unption has kept pace therewith, and in Holland the new crop has been injured by the unfavourable weather, that from thence we cannot expect many.

in Holland the new crop has been injured by the unfavourable weather, that from thence we cannot expect many.

The imports for Tuesday's market at Liverpool were good of wheat and flour; of the former article there were 14,920 qrs, and of the latter 3,284 sacks, and 16,726 barrels. There was a steady, though not an active demand. Old wheat was without change in value, new Irish brought 5s 10d to 6s 2d per 70 lbs, quality was very good: average 41s 4d on 529 qrs. French flour was in demand at extreme prices.

There was a thin attendance of farmers at Hull, and consequently a limited quantity of wheat on sale; new brought 40s to 44s, quality was various: average 42s 9d on 444 qrs. Barley advanced 1s per qr. Other arcicles were generally dearer.

quantity of wheat on side; new brought 40s to 44s, quality was various; average 42s 9d on 444 qrs. Barley advanced 1s per qr. Other articles were generally dearer.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were large. Fresh old was in good request at former prices, new declined 1s to 2s per qr from the extreme rates for the first supply, now that the millers have got a little to freshen their flour with; average 44s 3d on 82s qrs. Spring corn was the turn dearer.

The supply of wheat was not large at 1pswich; full prices were paid for all dry samples, with a good demand; average 43s 4d on 451 qrs.

A small delivery took place at Lyon; the best samples both of new and old wheat were in good request at quite as much money; average 42s 2d on 1,133 qrs.

There was a full supply at Lewes of new as well as old wheat, and quota-

There was a full supply at Lewes of new as well as old wheat, and quotations were there reduced 1s per qr, but every sample was sold: average 41s 6d

1262 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of all English grain were limited at Mark lane on Wed-

The fresh arrivals of all English grain were limited at Mark lane on Wednesday, and there was only a small import of foreign wheat, no barley, but a good supply of oats, principally from the port of Archangel. Wheat was held at Monday's prices, and little English offering. Barley, beans, and peas realised fully as much money. Fine oats were very scarce and quite as dear; the trade for this article generally had a firm aspect.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 43s 6d on 56,659 qrs wheat, 22s 4d on 2,241 qrs barley, 17s 9d on 9,215 qrs oats, 23s 4d on 338 qrs rye, 28s 11d on 3,049 qrs beans, and 26s 11d on 1,240 qrs peas.

There was a limited arrival of English grain at Mark lane on Friday, a fair import of wheat, and good fresh supplies of Russian oats. The wheat trade is assuming rather more firmness, and all the English was placed at Monday's prices. Foreign was held at fully as much money, with no disposition to force sales. Floating cargoes of Polish Odessa continue to be placed readily for Ireland, and Indian corn as well. Oats were quite as dear and in fair request. The bracking winds of the week have enabled farmers to get on well with the latter harvest.

The London averages announced this day were.

The London averages announced this day were, --

	-						Qrs.		d	
Wheat		*****	*******		*******		3,274	at 47	4	
Barley	******	******	* - * * * * * * *				26	28	0	
Oats							262	18	9	
Rye					*******	******	114		***	
Beans							126			
Peas	*******	******					227	28	5	
		4.	rivale	this W	Jank.					
	Wheat		Barle		Malt		Oats.		Flor	12.
	Qrs.		Qrs.		Qrs.	*	Ors.		2 10 1	
English		*****		*****	3,350		1,080		2,27) sacks
Irish	***		***	*****					***	-
Foreign	6,990		1,110		600		25,410		{2,069	sacks bris

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

			Per quarter.		
	6				
Wheat Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	40	44	Old	43	45
Do do white do	46	50	Do	46	48
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red do	38	44	Do	40	47
Northumberland & Scotch do	941	***	Do	44	4.6
tyeOld	22	23	Brank	26	28
Barley Grinding 20 21 Distilling	21	22	Malting	23	26
Malt Brown 44 46 Faleship	50	54	Ware	54	56
Beans New large ticks 27 29 Harrow	29	30	Pigeon	33	80
Old do 80 31 Do	36	37	Do	39	4]
Peas Grey 27 29 Maple	29	30	Blue	29	4
White, old 28 29 Boilers	29	30	News	29	3
lats Lincoln & Yorksfeed 18 19 Short small	19	20	Poland	20	25
Scotch, Angus	21	22	Potato	23	43.5
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	17	18	New	17	11
Do, Galway 16s 17s, Dublin & Wexford feed	18	19	Potato	19	2
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	19	20	Fine	20	2
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	18	19	Do	19	2
TourIrish, per sack 30s 31s, Norfolk, &c	30	32	Town	38	4
Canan Olar - 1	24	25	Winter	40	4
FOREIGN.				-	
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white Do do mixed and red		******		46	15:4
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high mused and white Do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red		** *** **		46 44 42	5 4 4
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white	00 a s d a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	** *** **		46 44 42 40	5444
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high muzd and white Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	*****	******		46 44 42 40 38	54444
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high much and white Do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do, red				46 44 42 40 38 36	5444444
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high murd and white Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red Russian, hard	378	385	Soft	46 44 42 40 38 36 33	544444
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danzish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red French, red	378	38s 42	Soft	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40	54444444
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high murd and white Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red Russian, hard French, red Canadian, red	37s 38 42	38s 42 44	Soft White	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40 44	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high muzd and white Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danzih, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red French, red Canadian, red Italian and Tuscan, do	378 38 42 42	38s 42 44 44	Soft White Do	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40 44 46	544444444444444444444444444444444444444
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red French, red Canadian, red Lailan and Tuscan, do Egyptian	37s 38 42 42 26	38s 42 44 44 27	Soft White Do	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40 44 46 28	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high muzd and white Do do mixed and red Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red Russian, hard French, red Canadian, red Italian and Tuscan, do Egyptian Malze Yellow	378 38 42 42 26	38s 42 44 44 27 28	Soft White Do Fine White	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40 44 46 28 28	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 2
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high murad and white Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danzish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red French, red Canadian, red Italian and Tuscan, do Egyptian Maize Yellow Barley Grinding	378 38 42 42 26 27 20	38s 42 44 44 27 28 22	Soft White Do Fine White	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40 44 46 28 28 24	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 2 2
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white Do do mixed and red Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg marks, red Silesian, white Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red Russian, hard French, red Canadian, red Italian and Tuscan, do Egyptian Yellow Barley Grinding Beans Ticks	378 38 42 42 26 27 20 24	38s 42 44 44 27 28 22 26	Soft	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40 44 46 28 28 24 26	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 2 2 2 2
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white Do do mixed and red Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red Russian, hard French, red Canadian, red Italian and Tuscan, do Egyptian Yellow Eyyptian Yellow Barley Grinding Bearley Grinding Bearley Grinding Bearley White Peas White Peas White Peas Ticks	378 38 42 42 26 27 20 24	383 42 44 44 27 28 22 26	Soft	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40 44 46 28 28 24 26 27	544444322222
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high murad and white Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red Russian, hard French, red Canadian, red Italian and Tuscan, do Expyrian Barley Barley Barley Barley Barley Barley Dutch brew and thick	378 38 42 42 26 27 20 24 26	38s 42 44 44 27 28 22 26 28	Soft	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40 44 46 28 28 24 26 27 18	544444432222222
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high murad and white Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danzish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red Russian, hard French, red Canadian, red Lalian and Tuscan, do Egyptian Yellow Barley Grinding Beans Ticks Peas White Dutch brew and thick Russian feed Russian feed	37s 38 42 26 27 20 24 26	38s 42 44 44 27 28 22 26 28	Soft	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40 44 46 28 24 26 27 18 16	544444432222221
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high murd and white Do do mixed and white Do do mixed and red Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red Silesian, white Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do Do do do, red Prench, red Canadian, red Latian and Tuscan, do Egyptian Yellow Yellow Barley Grinding Bearley Grinding Bearley Grinding Bearley White Dutch brew and thick Russian feed Danish Mecklerburg And Frieders ford	37s 38 42 26 27 20 24 26	38s 42 44 44 27 28 22 26 29	Soft	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40 44 46 28 28 28 27 18 16 15	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Wheat Danzig, Konigsberg, high must d and white	37s 38 42 42 26 27 20 24 26	38s 42 44 44 27 28 22 26 28	Soft	46 44 42 40 38 36 33 40 44 46 28 24 26 27 18 16	50 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40

SEEDS.					-
LinseedPergrerushing, Baltic 41s 45s, Odessa	449	455	Sowing	52	56
Rapeseed Per last do foreign 23/ 24/, English			Fine new		
HempseedPer qr large			Small	30	32
Canaryseed Per qr 56s 63s. Carraway per cwt			Trefoil Pct	14	20
Mustardseed Per bushel, brown	8	10	White	6	7
Cloverseed Per cwt English white new	26	48	Red	24	48
- Foreign do	26	48	Do	24	44
Trefoil English do	15	18	Choice	19	20
Linseed cake, foreign Per ton 6/15s to 7/ 5s, En	glish	per	M 8/ 0s to	8/ 10	13
Rape do 3/18s to 4/ 0s, Do	per	ton	3/ 18s to	41 0	is

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")
Mincing Lane, Friday Morinng.

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORUNG.

TSUGAR.—The full prices of last week have been readily obtained, with a good demand from the trade, and the market still presents a firm appearance. There has been a very large business done in foreign, but not at any further advance. The West India market opened with a steady demand, which has since continued, and rather stiffer rates have been paid in most instances. 150 casks Barbadoes met with ready buyers—one lot extra fine realised 43s; good to fine, 29s to 41s 6d; low mid to good mid, 37s to 38s 6d. A few lots middling to good grey, St Kitt's, were bought in at 36s to 36s 6d. Last week there was a very serious diminution in the deliveries of sucar for consumption, only 3,264 to good grey, St. Aut's, were congent in at 36s to 36s od. Last week there was a very serious diminution in the deliveries of sugar for consumption, only 3,264 tons of all kinds being taken from the docks—viz., 2,643 tons colonia!, and 621 tons foreign, against 3,872 tons in corresponding week of 1849. The stocks of nearly all kinds showed an increase last week, owing to the large quantity landed. The aggregate falling off, as compared with 1849, amounts to 8,259

Mauritius.—There were not any public sales at the commencement of the week, but several parcels in second hands have been sold by private treaty, at full prices. The deliveries last week were 95 casks 5,600 bags equal to 375 tons; and there is a decrease in stock estimated at 2,459 tons, as compared with the

and there is a decrease in stock estimated at 2,459 tons, as compared with the former season's.

Bengal.—White Benares and grainy kinds have supported the fate advance, but the lower qualities continue dull. On Tuesday, 7,814 bags were offered in the sales, when about 5,000 bags found buyers, the remainder being taken in above the market value: fair to good white Benares sold at 418 6d to 428 6d; low to good middling, 398 to 418; middling dingy to good soft yellow, 348 to 388; low, 328 6d to 338 6d; one lot very fine, 408 6d; soft grey, mid to good, 348 6d to 368; good yellow Mauritius kind, 388 to 388 6d; good strong dry grey, 398 6d to 408 6d per cwt. The low qualities were chiefly withdrawn.

Madras.—Of 2,000 bags in public sale, about 400 bags low damp yellow sold at 328 6d, being rather dearer; the remainder withdrawn above the value, viz, 318 for middling brown. There is yet a large stock on hand.

Refined.—The market has been steady this week, and the supply of goods continues moderate. Yesterday brown patent lumps were quoted at 498 6d; titlers, 508 to 508 6d; good to fine, 518 to 538. Some parcets foreign refined sugar offered by auction attracted much attention, and high prices were obtained; fine loaves bringing 538 6d to 558; middling, 508 to 508 6d; titlers, 508 to 528. Wet lumps and pieces find a ready sale at full prices, also the better qualities of bastard sugar. Treacle is in good demand at improved rates, viz, 148 to 198 as in quality. In the bonded market business to some extent has been done in 10 lb loaves at 328 6d, which is cheaper. Crushed remains quiet at 278 6d to 288 6d. Sales to a moderate extent are reported in Dutch, and higher prices demanded in Holland, viz., 24s to 29s according to quality.

Foreign.—The demand continues active, a large business having been done at late enhanced rates. 2,061 bags Pernambuco in bond sold by auction at the former value, from 19s to 238 6d for fair damp soft yellow to good where; 1,277 bags duty paid or allowed, were taken in at 36s to 37s for goo

-More inquiry has been made, and business to some extent done, MOLASSES .-

Molasses.—More inquiry has been made, and business to some extent done, fine Antigua bringing 16s per cwt.

Coffee.—The speculative demand noticed last week continued until shortly after the result of the Dutch Company's sale reached here, and a farther advance in prices paid, but yesterday the market again became rather quiet. The advance upon native Ceylon since last Friday is about 1s 6d, and 9,000 to 10,000 bags have sold by private treaty at 46s up to 47s 6d for good ordinary, with one parcel at 48s; but yesterday there did not appear to be buyers above last week's rates. 80s bags 25 casks in public sale, were partly sold from 46s to 46s 6d for good ordinary. A large quantity of plantation has been brought upon the market; but found ready buyers partly for export, and generally at prices showing an advance of 2s to 3s on coloury qualities. 1,121 casks 2,591 bags in the sales were nearly all sold; some good marks brought 69s to 75s 6d; middling to good middling, 55s to 59s; fine fine ordinary to low middling, 53s to 55s 6d; fine to fine fine ordinary bold grey, 50s to 53s 6d; ragged and ordinary, 47s to 49s; triage, 32s to 45s; pea berry, 56s to 63s 6d. Last week the deliveries did not exceed 25s casks 1,872 bags, and there was a further increase in stock owing to the heavy landings. Mocha is so scarce that a further advance has been paid for parcels in second hands. The stocks of other East India are very light, and higher rates demanded. A cargo of Costa Rica just in is declared for public sale next Friday.

Tea.—Although the market continues quiet, importers do not evince any disposition to press sales, therefore prices remain without material alteration, a very limited business having been done in all descriptions during the week. Common Congou is almost nominal at 114d; medium to good qualities show a decline of about 4d per 1b from the late highest point. Green teas are dull, but the few sales made in fine at full prices. There have not been any further public sales of reah arrivals this week. Several

SAGO .- 822 boxes chiefly found buyers at steady prices; common to fair

**mall grain bringing 19s 6d to 21s. 120 bags flour partly sold at 17s per cwt. I [PEPPER.—Large supplies of common black have been brought upon the market, but met with a steady demand, 4,400 bags nearly all finding buyers, at former rates, as follows:—Sumatra fair sifted, 3½d; very low dusty, of old import, 2½d to 2½d; Penang 3d, dusty 2½d; common Batavia 2½d to 3d. The stock consists of 46,405, against 51,450 bags last year. 178 bags white, about two-thirds sold, at steady rates; middling 6½d to 6½d, very low 5½d per lb.

PIMENTO.—The market is firm, with a limited supply, and the few small parents of foring have brought full rates; fair quality, 6½d; common, 6½d to 6½d.

els offering have brought full rates: fair quality, $6\frac{3}{8}d$; common, $6\frac{1}{8}d$ to $6\frac{1}{4}d$

per lb.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—This article is much wanted, and 186 boxes sold at a further advance of several shillings, from 99s to 101s for coarse to middling,

	wareh	ou	se, &cc.,	on the 1st inst.			
	1850		1849		1850		1849
Aloespkgs	3,594	***	4,202	Gums-Senegaltons	46		44
Camphor	7,612	000	5,538	Opiumpkgs	73		215
Cardemoms	271		241	Oil-Castor	8,412		1,030
Galls	17		763	- Aniseed	708		239
Gums-Animi	1,104		1,450	Rhubarb	1,743	**	1,219
- E. I. Arabic	3,863		3,167	Safflower	596	000	576
- Barbary	3,733	000	3,324	Sarsaparilla	613		501
- Turkey	100		53	Senna	1,517	***	1,4 3
- Berjamin	. 418		268	She lac	5,268		7.407
- Damma	. 1,210		1,424	Terra Japonicatons	1,135		854
- Gamboge	427	***	467	Cutch			
- Olibanum			476	Turmeric	229		308
		at :	month	were 259 chests, and of	castor	oil	2,300

pkgs. METALS.--The market for iron continues inactive, and some sales have been made in Welsh bars at lower rates. Scotch pig has also sold at a reduction of 1s, mixed numbers bringing 42s 6d. Spelter is held for an advance, a large business having been done at 15½ 10s to 15½ 15s per ton. East India tin remains dull, and yesterday some Straits sold in public sale at 76s 6d, being a lower price. Stock on 1st inst 941 against 347 tons at same time in 1849. No alteration has been made in British tin. Plates continue in demand at full prices. Other metals are the same as last quoted.

HEMME. The price of Petersburg clean remains almost, nominal as applies.

metals are the same as last quoted.

HEMP.—The prize of Petersburg clean remains almost nominal, as supplies of new, just in, have not yet had much influence upon the market. No large transactions are reported in Manilla. The demand for Jute is not very active just now, but prices are firm. Very large sales have been effected in coir goods at full rates. Flax is dull and few sales made.

OILS.—The market has been quiet with a moderate inquiry for common fish at late advanced rates. Pale seal is held firmly at 38l. Cod has sold at 35l, the stock being light. Sperm is in steady demand at quotations, also Southern whale. Owing to the continued small supply of linseed a further advance has been paid, and vesterday 32s per cwt was the nearest value on the snot, but the whale. Owing to the continued small supply of linseed m further advance has been paid, and yesterday 32s per cwt was the nearest value on the spot, but the market quiet. Rape has met with more inquiry, and refined is rather higher. The supply of palm being limited, holders ask an advance, viz, 29s for fine. Cocoa nut has been quiet in consequence of the public sales this day. LINSEED.—Several parcels Archangel have arrived, and, the quality being fine, 42s paid. Black Sea has sold at 46s 6d to 47s, the market being very firm. There is a fair inquiry for linseed cakes, at the prices quoted.

TURPENTINE.—A few sales have been made in rough at previous rates. Splirits have met with some inquiry at 29s, and now the drawers ask 6d to 1s

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more.

TALLOW.—There is a better feeling in the market, business, to some extent, having been done at 3d to 6d advance, fine new Patersburg YC bringing 37s 9d to 38s, last year's, 37s to 37s 3d; to arrive in the last three months, 37s 9d to 38s demanded. The deliveries of tallow in August were large, being 7,192 casks, against 5,665 casks in same month last year. Stock on the 1st inst. 23,841 casks; in 1849, 26,654 casks; and in 1848, 12,468 casks. Prices show a decline of 1s 6d on the quotation at same time in 1849, and nearly 10s as compared with the preceding years.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR,—The sales of colonial and East India went off steadily, at former prices, in nearly all instances, and the market closed firmly. By private treaty 351 casks West India found buyers, making the weekly business 2,600 casks. Mauritius.—2,958 bags, all sold at barely previous rates; grocery, low to good, 358 to 398, fine 398 6d to 408; low to middling refining kinds, 34x to 368 6d; brown, 308 6d to 33s 6d; Bengal, 2,546 bags, consisting chiefly of white Benares, went off freely at Tuesday's rates, middling to fine bringing 40s 6d to 43x. East India—718 bags Penang, sold from 32s to 34s for good brown and low strong grey. 3,800 bags Manilla, three-fourths sold chiefly at 30s to 31s for low damp browns. Refined was firm, at yesterday's rates. Molasses, 100 casks Bahia withdrawn at 13s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—The sales of Ceylon comprised 188 casks 2,128 bags and plantation kinds went rather cheaper in some cases; several parcels native sold from 46s to 47s 6d for good to very good ordinary quality.

TAPIOCA.—230 barrels Rio were taken in at 4½d to 6d per lb.
CUTCH.—The sound portion of 3,772 bags realised 16s 6d to 17s, and seadamaged 14s to 16s 6d per cwt.
OIL.—248 casks 243 packages cocoa nut were partly sold at full prices.
Cochin, 31s to 32s; Ceylon, 28s 6d to 29s.
Some Gingelly oil brought 35s to 36s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—The sales to-day went off well. 982 casks Australian about three-fourths sold. Beef 31s to 36s 3d; sheep, 24s 6d to 36s 9d. 421 casks 350 boxes South American about half sold, from 31s 6d to 36s, 140 casks brought 36s to 36s 3d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The Home Market for refined sugar continues barely supplied; prices remain without any material alteration. In the bonded 101b loaves have been sold at 32s to 32s 6d, in crushed no change to note. Dutch crushed

nave been sold at 32s to 32s 6d, in crushed no change to note. Dutch crushed continues to fetch high prices for the American market.

DRY FRUIT.—No further arrivals to report, and Valentia raisins are now inquired for. The comparative delivery of currants this week should be in reality only 3,000 cut and not 4,548 cwt, as 76 tons odd have been transferred, to an outport. In consequence of some reports from the currant-growing districts just received, few parcels are offering for sale, the holders prefer waiting further intelligence.

	Clearand	es of Dry	Fruit for th	e wee	k ending S	Sept. 2		
(Currants.	Spanish Ra	isins. Smy	rna R	aisins	Figs.		Almonds
	cwt	cwt		cwt		cwt		cwt
1850	4,548	1,137		503	*******	23		194
1849				153			*******	519
1848	2,226	125	******	224	********	12	*** *** ***	424
GREEN FR	UITThe	market is	well sup	plied	with all	kind	s from	France
Belgium, and	Holland,	the demand	for which	is go	ood, from	the	circums	tance of
fruit of home								
France, and v	valnuts fr	om Antwer	p, sold by	y Kee	eling and	Hunt	at pub	lic sale,
manlined - fall	manlrat	rolno The	otools of	lama	na ia has	omine	e madina	hee ho

realised a fair market value. The stock of lemons is becoming reduced, and some of the new crop from Malaga may be shortly expected.

SEEDS are this week in good supply, and prices generally the turn cheaper, especially for white hemp and rape and canary, with a fair demand.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Not any alteration in the trade; the demand continues good, and with an upward tendency.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL WOOL.—The public sales of wool are going off at full as high prices as they commenced, and with equal spirit.

COTTON.—The market continues dull, but there is no change to notice in prices. Yesterday about 640 bales Western and Northern Madras were offered at public sale, the whole of which were bought in; after the sale 350 bales fair Western were sold at 5d, being about \$\frac{1}{2}\trace decline from the highest point.—Sales of cotton wool from Aug. 31 to Sept. 5 inclusive:—1,200 bales Surat, at 5\frac{1}{2}\trace to 6d, middling fair to good fair.

FLAX —The market in the same state as last week and little done.

HEMP.—Very few operations, more retail business.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.—150 hhds Barbadoes sugar. 600 bags Bengal sugar. 1,270 litto Penang sugar. 50 casks Ceylon Coffee. 500 bales Gambier. t

Wednesday, Sept. 11.—600 cases Costa Rica coffee. 4,000 bags ditto dito. 650 ditto ito ditto. 50 chests Manilla indigo.

Thursday, Sept. 12.—50 bales Gambier.

Tuesday, Oct. 8.—9,500 chests East India indigo. Rio ditto

PROVISIONS.

Our quotations for Irish butter are higher this week, but still the market flut. In Friesland there is a decline of 4s per cwt, with very little doing. The few lots of new Irish bacon, to hand, command long prices, 60s to 62s. The stock of all kinds is nearly run out, the Hamburg fairly dividing the

			tive Staten				BACON.	
		Stock.	D	elivery.		Stock,	De	liveries
1848		54,338	*********	7,656	**********	2,206	**********	318
1849	********	49,825		9,621		1,179		602
1850	********	20,886			Past Wes		**********	863
Irish	butter		**********				**********	7.688
								9,912

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

Monday, Sept. 2.—These markets have been scantily supplied with each kind of meat, a large portion being foreign killed in the metropolis. Prime beef has commanded a ready sale, at very full prices; otherwise, the demand has ruled very inac-

FRIDAY, Sept. 6.—These markets were very inactive, on the following terms

	All	per	88	one	by the carcase.				
	8	d	8	d		4	e d	8	d
Inferior beef	. 2	2	to2	4	Mutton, inferior	2	lote	03	4
Middling ditto	. 2	6	2	8	- midaling	3	6	3	8
Prime large	2	8	3	10	- prime	3	8	3	10
Prime small	. 3	2	3	4	Large pork	2	10	3	6
Veal	3	0	3	8	Small pork	3	6	4	0
					d to 4s 4d.				

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 2.—Notwithstanding that further losses of foreign stock have been statined at sea, nearly an entire cargo of one of the Dutch steamers, consisting of about 86 breats, 300 sheep, 50 calves, and 20 pigs, having been thrown overboard in a gale of wind, immense importations have taken place into London during the past week: the total arrival amounted to not less than 8,893 head. This is by far the largest supply we have had to report in the same period, since the middle of i847. During the corresponding week in 1849 we received 6,333; and in the same period in 1848, 6421 head. The week's import consisted of beasts, 1,351; sheep, 5,905; lambs, 831; calves, 582; pigs, 162. At the outports about 1,000 head have been landed. From Ireland, direct by sea, the supply for this market has been confined to 70 cows.

The foreign stock in to-day's market was extensive, but not first-rate. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were very extensive. Although their quality was somewhat better than that of Monday last, the condition of the stock was interior. The extent of the supply will be understood when we state that it fell little short of 5,000 head. Notwithstanding that the attendance of buyers was good, the beef trade ruled excessive heavy at a decline in the quotations of quite 2d per 8 lbs, the highest figure for the best Scots not exceeding 3s,8d per 8lbs, and a clearance was not efficied.

Nearly 3,000 beasts reached us from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire. From other parts of England the bullock receipts were only 300 Herefords, shorthorns, & 2., and from Scotland 200 Scots.

With sheep we were again heavily supplied. On the whole the muiton trade was in a very sluggish state, at prices barely equal to those of last week. The general top figure for Downs was 4s, but a few superior lots went at 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

The sale for lambs was inactive. In their quotations, however, we have no change to notice. Prime Down lambs were

Se	80PF	LIES.	Sept. 3, 18	49. Ser	ot. 2, 1850.
Beasts		*********		**********	4,703
Sheep and Lambs					
Calves	286				330
Pigs	390	*** *** ***	225	*********	304

Faidax, Sept. 6.—The beef trade ruled very inactive, at Monday's decline in the quotations, and at which a clearance was with difficulty effected. The numbers of sheep were extensive, and all breeds moved off slowly at late rates. In lambs scarcely any business was transacted. Prime calves at an advance of 2d per 8 bs. Pigs well supported. Milch cows 14t to 18t each, including their small calf.

Per albs to sink the offats.

	8	đ	8	d	1	1	1 8	d
Inferior beasts	2	41	02	6	Second quality sheep	1	to3	6
Second quality do	2	8	3	0	Coarse woolled do 3	8	3	10
Prime large oxen	3	2	3	4	Southdown wether 3	10	4	0.
Prime Scots, &c	3	6	3	8	Large hogs 3		3	6
Large coarse calves	3	2	3	6	Small porkers		4	0
Prime small do	3	8	4	0	Quarter old Pigs16		21	0
Inferior sheep	3	0	3	2				

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 815; sheep, 14,250; calves, 292; pigs,310. Scotch supply:—Beasts, 70; sheep, 30. Foreign supply:—Beasts, 150; sheep, 2,310, calves 115; Pigs 25.

COUNTRY POTATO MARKETS.

COUNTRY POTATO MARKETS.

YORK, Aug. 24.—A good supply, which sold at from 5d to 54d per peck.

Malton, Aug. 24.—A good supply which sold at from 6d to 9d per peck.

RICHMOND, Aug. 24.—Potatoes, Is 8d to 2s per bushel.

SHEFFIELD, Aug. 27.—Potatoes sell at from 5s to 6s per load of 18gstones.

Manchester, Aug. 27.—To to 9s per 252 lbs.

SUNDERLAND, Aug. 24.—The supply abundant, and the quality good; they are now selling at from 4d to 54d per stone. There are some partial reports of the discusse having made its appearance in chance fields; however, from the great breadth planted, and the abundant yield, the price is not likely to be materially affected.

Leeds, Aug. 27.—Only a moderate supply, which met with a ready sale at 6d to 7d per score of 21 lbs.

Carlisher, Aug. 24.—Only a short supply, which were sold at 3d to 4d per stone of Carlisher, Aug. 24.—Only a short supply, which were sold at 3d to 4d per stone of

per score of 21 lbs. CARLISLE, Aug. 24.—Only a short supply, which were sold at 3d to 4d per stone of

Durham, Aug. 24.—A good supply, which sold at 6d per peck.

Kendal.—They were last week sold at 6d to 7d per stone. It is supposed that the crop, after deducting the loss by disease, will not be below an average one.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

Borough, Sept. 2.—The few hops remaining of last year's growth are slowly passing into consumption, and it is expected that in a week or two an entire clearance will be effected. Prices remain without alteration. Sussex pockets, 95s to 108s; Weald of Kent ditto, 115s to 130s.

Friday, Sept. 6.—Two pockets of new shops from Kent have been disposed of at 717s per cwt. The plantation accounts continue favourable, yet we have very few backers of the duty at 260,0004. The supply of last year's hops is small and a moderate business is doing in them at bytely stationary prices, Mid and East Kent pockets 64 15s to 111 15s; Weald of Kent do, 57 15s to 61 10s; Sussex do, 44 15 to 54 8s; Yearlings, 14 15s to 24 15s; old hops, 16s to 24 5s per cwt.

Wordester, Aug. 3.—There are increasing complaints to-day from the planters, of the small hops not growing out, owing to the cold nights; and opinions are more against than in favour of the duty, which many think without a favourable change in the weather will not be paid: it is still called 20,0004. There is a little more doing in the 1848's and 1849's at former rates. Picking will commence, in some district, the middle of next week—about the 4th or 5th—and will be pretty general on Monday the 9th.

COAL MARKET.

COAL MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 2.—Clavering's New Tanfield 12s—Cresswell Main 11s 6d—Dean's Primrose 12s 9d—East Adalr's Main 12s—Holywell 13s 9d—Ord's Main 13s—Ravensworth West Hartley 14s 3d—Tanfield Moor 11s 6d—Tanfield Moor Bute's 11s 6d—Townley 13s—West Wylam 13s. Walls End: Acorn Close 14s—Bewicke and Co 14s—Gosforth 13s 9d—Heaton 14s—Hedley :3s 9d—Hilda 13s 3d—Lawson 13s 3d—Lawson 13s 3d—Morrison 14s—Northumberland 13s 6d—Original Gibson 13s—Ridd 2ll 13s 6d—Wharmollife, 13s 9d—Eden Main :4s 3d to 14s 6d—Belmont 14s 6d—Braddyll :5s 3d—Hetton 13s 9d—Haswell 15s 9d—Scarborough 14s 3d—Stewart's 15s 9d—Caradoc 14s 6d—Wharmollife, 13s 9d—Scarborough 14s 3d—Stewart's 15s 9d—Caradoc 14s 6d—Mharmollife, 13s 9d—South Hartlepool 14s 6l—Adelaide Tees 15s—Gomon's Deanery 13s 9d—Maclean's Tees 13s 6d—Seymour Tees 13s 9d—Tees 15s 6d—West Conforth 13s 3d—Elirchgrove Graigola 20s—Cowpen Hartley, 14s 9d—Hetton Nuts 11s—Hartley 14s—Snapethorpe 13s. Ships at market, 10l; sold 69; uasold 32.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.—Bell and Co.'s Hartley 13s—Carr's West Hartley 15s—Chester Main 13s—Cresswell Main 11s 9d—Dean's Primrose 12s 9d—East Adair's Main 12s—Holywell 13s 9d—Ord's Main 13s—Ravensworth's West Hartley 15s 6d—Wylam 13s 3d—Eden Main 14s 6d, 14s 9d—Lambon Primrose 14s 6d—Birchgrove Graigola 20s—Cowpen Hartley 15s—Derwentwater Hartley 15s—Gwaen Cae Gurwen 24s—Hetton Nutts 11s 6d—Hartley 15s 6d. Walls Endj. Bewicke and Co 14s—Elm Park 14s—Gosforth 13s 9d—Harton 12s 9d—Hotspur 13s 6d—Heaton 14s—Elm Park 14s—Gosforth 13s 9d—Harton 13s 9d—Hotspur 13s 6d—Heaton 14s—Heldey 14s—Hilds, 13s 6d—Northumberland 13s 6d—Ortginal Gibson 14s—Walker 13s 6d—Washington unscreened 11s 9d—Belmont 14s 6d—Hetton 15s 9d—Harwell 15s 9d—Heston 15s 3d—Scewart's 15s 9d—Backhouse 14s 6d—South Kelloe 14s 6d—Walker 13s 6d—Heaton 14s 6d—Hetton 14s 6d—Hetton 14s 9d—South Kelloe 14s 6d—Walker 13s 6d—Heaton 14s 6d—Hetton 14s 6d—

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market is very healthy, and notwithstanding the wool trade in Yorkshire is rather dull at present, many of the principal consumers being well supplied, while a large number of the buyers are engaged at the public sales in London, still we have a fair business doing here, and prices are well supported.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Scarcely any change has taken place in the state of the grain market since Tuesday, and transactions, on the whole, have been only to a limited extent.

This morning wheat met a moderate demand, for local consumption, at Tuesday's prices, and a few parcels were taken for shipment to Ireland, othange in flour, nor in old oatmeal, but new was scarce, and the turn dearer. Oats and beans unaltered. Pers are improving in value. Indian corn was dull, and Tuesday's prices were hardly obtainable.

METALS.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In manufactured iron there has been a moderate business doing this week, and prices have been well supported. Scotch pig iron has continued to decline, and holders manifest more anxiety to sell, which causes the market to close very weak; the quotations are, for mixed Nos, 42s 6d to 42s 9d cash, f.o.b. in Glasgow; and No. 1, Gartsherie, at 43s 6d per ton. Some considerable business has been done in copper, at the late reduction in price. Tin plates continue scarce. More demand for lead.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.
Coffee.—The Dutch Trading Company's public sale held this day was ell attended; and the whole quantity found buyers at prices ranging from

COFFER.—The Dutch Trading Company's public sale held this day was well attended; and the whole quantity found buyers at prices ranging from 20½ to 32½c,

SUGAR (Raw).—The sales during this week were of some importance:
300 chests Bahia, about 2,200 boxes yellow Havana at 29½ to 30½ new condition, in public auction; 200 boxes brown and yellow divto, at 28½f to 34½f old condition; and about 300 hhils Surinam at 24½f to 28½.

DYES, &c.—Indigo—15 boxes Java sold at former prices. Quercitron Bark—First sort Philadelphia sold at 8½ in bond. Rosin—500 barrels sold affort at 2½f in bond. Madders—Prices the same, with a good business doing.

COTTON.—Business was confined to the sale of a small lot fair Georgia at 48½c, establishing a reduction of 1½c on the highest quotation.

SEEDS—Rape—Middling supplies reached the market, chiefly East Friesland, and the whole found buyers for crushing, and export to the Rhine countries. Lin—A couple of lots were taken at a slight advance for home use. Clover—The accounts about the crop on the ground remain gloomy; there was an active demand for red, and about 100 bales old were sold at from 23f to 25f per 50 ko.; nothing was done in white. Mustard—150 heet, new brown reached the market and were sold at 16½f per heet.; the quality is inferior to last year's seed and contains more grey. Canary—Calm, small lots sell at 11f to 11½ per heet. Carraway—In good demand, North Holland 14f to 14½f per 50 ko.

Core—An extended trade went on a red wheet was taken by lots of some

Corn.—An extended trade went on: red wheat was taken by lots of some importance for home use and on speculative account. Polish found also buyers, and both sorts advanced 10f to 15f. Rye, with an animated business, at an advance of 3f to 6f. Barley 6f higher, with more business doing. Oats at an advance of 3f to 4f. Buckwheat sold much higher.

The Gazette.

Friday, Aug. 30.

Friday, Avg. 30.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Rodd and Maddox. Little Newport street, booksellers—Reynolds and Holman, Bath, drapers—Taplin and Taplin, Blockley. Worcestershire, timeer merchants—W. and E. Vintag, Bristol, corn factors—Barbe, Cloughly, and Co., Old Trinity house, Water lane, Tower street, whee merchants—Allon and Patterson, South Shields, soap manufacturers—Manley and Wood, Regent's circus, Oxford street, dealers in childbed linen—J. and W. Stork, Huddersfield, dyets—Green and Hale, Lewes, ironmongers—Payne and Danby, Lower Cropley terrace. New North road, printers—Taylor, Giover, and Co., Birmingham and Leamington Priors, booksellers—Hoyle and Sons, Manchester and elsewhere, calleo printers; as far as regards J. Graham—Nicholson and Nicholson, Minories and elsewhere, carpenters—Martin and Mortimer, King street, Rotherhithe, starch manufacturers—Bearup and Donkin, Newcastie-upon-Tyee, whitesmiths—W., W. H., and E. Dawson, Cannon street, City, newsvenders; as far as regards W. Dawson—S. S. and J. Bucknole, Allington, Dorsetshire, tallors.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. anu'ac urers—Bearus 1, and E Dawson, Cannon street, S. S. and J. Bucknole, Allington, Dorsetshire, tauch SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H. P. Forster, Glasgow. J. Gibson, Edinburgh, so icitor.

Tuesday, Sept. 7.

Tuesday, Sept. 7.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Smith, Weedon, and Co., Paternoster row, wholesale stationers—Golding and King, Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, attorneys—Townend and Motcalf, Kendal, fellmongers—Giles and Serle, Rotherhithe, hatters—Reade, Brothers, and Co., Congleton, silk spinners—Horne and Burgess, Cheapade, librarians—Taylor and Guy, Liverpool, glovers—W. and G. Hesketh, Fydesley banks, Lancashire, grocers—Thurstans and Liddle, Newport, Shropshire, attorneys—Redfern and Tingle, Preston, Lancashire, file manufacturers—Simpson and Co., Manchester, atarch makers—Black and Co., Bishopwearmouth, wharfingers; as far as regards D. Holsgrove—J. M. and G. R. Barber, Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, drapers—R. and H. Wells, Kington-upon-Hull, merchants—Hacking, Riley, and Hacking, Bury, Lancashire, machinists—E. R. and E. Corfe, Winchester, tailors—Jepson and Parrot, Hurst, Berkshire, hatchers of chickens by steam—Tunstail and Smith, Bootle, Lancashire, manufacturing chymists—Tickie and Co., Manchester, tailow chandlers—Smith and Anderson, Glasgow, sewed muslin warehousemen.

George Norton, Codford St Mary, Wittshire, plumber.
Alfred Cranston, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, cabinet maker.
Stephen Charles Lakeman, St Mildred's court, commission agent.
James Priestley, Radeliffe, Lancashire, cotton spinner
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
W. Paterson, Milogavie, victualler.
J. Riddell, Aberdeen, cabinet, maker.
T. Cuthbertson, Glasgow, banker.

Gazette of Last Night. BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Bradley, lard-refiner, Ranelagh road, Pimlico. George Friend, bookseller, Kidderminster. William Thomas, baker, Southrop, Gloucestershire. John Sterk, wine and spirit merchant, Kingston-upon-Hull. William Ward, victualler, Liverpool.

The New Population Act for taking the census contains 27 sections. The census is to be taken on Monday, March the 31st, of all persons in houses on the previous night. In England persons to be called "enumerators" are to be appointed to take the account through the Secretary of State, by the registrars of brits and deaths. The parishes are to bear the expenses, and parliament to reimburse them. The Secretary of State is to adopt means to take an account of the number of houseless poor on the night of the 30th of March, and of persons travelling, and on shipboard. In Scotland, the sheriffs are to appoint school masters to take an account. The census is for Great Britain only. Schedules are to be filled up by occupiers of houses, and for refusing to give answers, or giving false answers, persons are to be liable to a penalty of not more than 54, nor less than 20s, to be recovered in a summary manner by distress or imprisonment.

INSPECTION OF COAL MINES. - By an Act passed on the 14th of August, the INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.—By an Act passed on the 14th of August, the Secretary of State is empowered to appoint inspectors of coal mines, and it is to be hoped that a recurrence of accidents will be prevented. The duty of an inspector will be to enter, inspect, and examine any coal mine or colliery, and the works and machinery, at all reasonable times, by day or night, as also to inquire into the ventilation, &c., of the mines. Every facility is to be afforded to inspectors, and no one is to be appointed to the office who is a land agent or manager. Notice of accidents in mines is to be sent to the Home Secretary, and previous notice of inquests is to be given to the Home Secretary of deaths and previous notice of inquests is to be given to the Home Secretary of deaths from accidents in mines. Owners or agents of mines, or other persons, obstructing an inspector, may be fined not less than 51, and not exceeding 101. The Act does not extend to Ireland. does not extend to Ireland.

COMMERCIAL	T	M	ES	
				,
Weekly Price Cu				
The prices in the following	low	ing	liste	270
carefully revised every Frid	ag	aste	rno	on,
by an eminenthouse in each	aep	art	men	£.
LONDON, FRIDAY E	VEN	IN	0.	
Add Five per cent to duties,	exc	epti	spir	128,
sallow, sugar, nutmegs, a	nd l	ini	ber.	
Ashes duty free				0.2
First sort Pot, U.S. pewt 2	45	02	230	0
Montreal	2.1	6	20	0
Montroal	2.5	6	32	0
Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb.	Far	- 24	-	-
Trinidad per cwt :	19	0	48	0
Grenada	37	0	47	0.
Grenada Para, Bahia,&Guayaquii	28	0	0	0
Coffee duty B. P. 4d p lb.	For	. 60	1	
Jamaica, triage and ord,				
	32	0	40	0
good and fine ord	43	0	47	0
			63	0
fine middling and fine	70	0	92.	0
Ceylon, ord to good ord				
of native growth	46	0	47	6
plantation kind, triage			**	12
and ord	34		40	0
good to fine ord		0	52	0
low middling to fine.	0.0	0	72	0
Mocha, fine	5.3	0	62	
ord and ungarbled		0	51	
	35	0		0
Padang				0
Batavia	37	0	46	
	42		48	G
Brazil, ord to good ord	38		42	
fine ord and coloury	43	0	45	-0
St Domingo	39	0	43	0
Cuba, ord to good ord	24		41	
fine ord to fine	42		59	
Costa Rica			50	
La Guayra	36	0	46	0
Cotton duty free				- 1
Suratper lb	0	0	0	82
Bengal	0	5	0	63
Madras	0	0		
Pernam ***********	0	73		64
Bowed Georgia	0	20-02	0	83
New Orleans	0	0	0	0
St Domingo	0	0	0	0
St Domingo Egyptian	0	0	0	0
Smyrna	0	0	0	0
Drugs & Dyes duty f	res			
COCHINEAL				
Black per ib	3	7	5	6
Silver	3	6	4	2
LAC DYE				
DT perlb		10		
Other marks	0	9	2	6
SHELLAC			-	
Orange P cwt	43		50	
Other sorts	23	0	50	0
THRMERIC				
Bengal per cwt	12	0	15	0
China	16	0	18	0
Java and Malabar	10	6	10	0
			17	0
Cutch, Pegue, gd, pcwt	213	- 0	1.	U

Para, Bahia,&Guayaquil 2	8	0		0
Coffee duty B.P. 4d p lb, E Jamaica, triage and ord,	or,	04		
percwt, bond 3			40	0
	3		47 63	0
			92	0
Ceylon, ord to good ord				
	G	0	47	6
plantation kind, triage and ord	4	0	40	0
good to fine ord 4	7	0	52	0
Mocha, fine 6	3	0	82	0
cleaned garbled 5	3	0	72 62	0
ord and ungarbled 3	8	0	51	0
	5	0	36	0
Padang Batavia Manilla	6	0	46	0
Manilla	2	0	18	G
Brazil, ord to good ord	18	0	4.4	0 1
fine ord and coloury 4	13	0	43	0
Cuba ard to good ard !	175	0	41	0
fine ord to fine 4	12	0	59	0
La Guayra	10	0	46	0
Cotton duty free Surat per lb	0	43	0	61
Bengal	0	0	0	0
Madras		5	0	63
Pernam	0		0	
	0	78	0	83
Demerara	0	0	0	0
St Domingo	0		0	0
Egyptian	0	0	0	0
Drugs & Dyes duly fr				
COCHINEAL				
Black per ib	3	7	5	6
Silver	3	6	4	2
DT perlb	1	10	0	0
Other marks	0	9	2	6
SHELLAC	12	0	50	0
Orangep cwt	23		50	0
TURMERIC				
Bengal per cwt	12	0	16	0
Java and Malabar	16	0		0
TERRA JAPONICA	U	0	10	-
Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt	16	0	17	0
Gambier	11	6	12	0
Dyewoods duty free			0	
Logwood	£ 3	10	£	0
Jamaica per ton Honduras	5	0	5	8
Campeachy	6	10	7	0
FUSTIC		0	6	0
Jamaicaper ton	7	0	6	10
NICARAGUA WOOD				
Lillia ensesses per ton	13	10	15	0
Other large solid	10	0	13	
Small and rough				
Bimas per ton	10	0	12	15
Siam and Malabar	8	0	11	10
Unbranded perton	18	0	50	0
Fruit-Almonds				
Jordan, duty 25s p cwt,	1	8		8
eld	6	0		0
TILL AND DOD NOT DOD ONLY HAR	0			
Barbary sweet in bond		10		12
Barbary sweet, in bond	2			0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2	10	0	0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 1	10 0	0	0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter Currants, duty 15s per cu Zante & Cephal. new old Patras, new	2	10 0 15 0	0	0
Barbary aweet, in bond bitter	2 2 1 0 1	10 0 15 0 14	2 0 2	0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 1 0 1	10 0 15 0 14	202	0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 1 0 1	10 0 15 0 14	2 0 2	0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	1 0 0	10 0 15 0 14 0	0 2 0 0	0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	1 0 0 0 0	10 0 15 0 14 0 0	0 2 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	1 0 0 0 0	10 0 15 0 14 0	0 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	1 0 0 0 0 0 n	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0	0 2 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 n 2	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 n 2 n	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 n 2 n 2 4	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 n 2 n 2 4 0	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 n 2 n 2 4 0	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 m 2 m 2 4 0 € 38	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 m 2 m 2 4 0 € 38 0 0	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 m 2 m 2 4 0 € 38 0 0	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 m 2 m 2 4 0 0 0 35 35 35	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 m 2 m 2 4 0 0 0 35 35 35 35 297	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 m 2 m 2 4 0 £ 8 0 0 3 5 3 5 3 7 3 1	10 0 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond bitter	2 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 m 2 m 2 4 0 € 8 3 8 0 0 0 3 5 3 7 3 1 3 1 3 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	10 0 15 0 14 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Section Principle Princi		THE ECO	NOMIST.
Da. & R Grande, saited 0 3 0 4	MES I	Hides-Ox& Cow, per h s d s d	
	nt.	Do. & R Grande, salted 0 32 0 4	Eng. new 32s 34
Section Sect	ternoon.	drysalted 0 21 0 31	Clover, red P
Capper C	riment.	Rio, dry 0 31 0 51	Coriander
New South Wales		Cape, salted 0 11 0 31	Linseed, foreign
East India		New South Wales 0 2 0 24	Mustard, br,
Samerica Horse, phile 4 0 0 7 7 0 Add	2 37 0 0d	East India	Rape per last of l
Add	32 0	S America Horse, phide 4 0 6 3	Surdah
Onde	d.	Indigo duty free	Gonatea
Manilla	47 0	Oude 2 9 4 8	Bauleah, &c
Carraceas 2 6 5 0		Manilla 1 0 3 8	China, Tsatlee Raws-White No
Second Hides		Carraccas 2 6 5 0	Fossombrone
2	63 0	Leather per ib	Friuli
2		do 50 65 0 101 1 4	Do superior
Foreign do		English Butts 10 Zt 0 7 1 4	Milan
Section Calif Skins 20 35 0 11 8 8 60 40 60 10 1 9 10 10 10 10 10		Foreign do 16 25 0 9 1 1	Piedmont, 22-24
Dressing Hides	72 0	CalfSkins 20 85 0 11 1 8	Milan & Bergam
Shaved do		Dressing Hides 6 74 1 1	Do
Spanish per hide	36 0	Shaved do 0 8 0 il	Do 2
Section Sect		do Spanish, per hide 5 0 11 0	Long do
	0 42 0	do East India 0 81 1 45	Spices-PIMENT
A	0 43 0	Sheathing, bolts, &c. Th 0 9 0 0	per cwt per 1
Title	59 0	Old 0 75 0 9	heavy & heav;
## White, ord to bars, Sc. British			light
Bars. & C. 122 0		Bars, &c. British 5 171 5 10	White, ord to
Bars. & C. 122 0	0 63	Nail rods	Bengal, percwt
Pig. No. 1, Clyde	73 0 64	Sheets	Jamaica
Dec	0 0 0	Bars, &c	CAS. LIGNEA duty
The color of the	0 0		fine, sorted
Patent Surgest Patent Surgest Patent Surgest	0 0 0	sheet	Ceylon, per lb-ls
STEEL, Swedish, in kgsl4	7 5 6	white do 24 10 0 0	third and ordina
SPELTER, for, per ton 15 5 14 10		Spanish pig, in bond 0 0 0 0	Amboyna & Ber
TIN duty B.P. 3s pcut, For 6s English blocks, p ton 83 0 0 0 bars		in faggots 14 5 14 10	Cayenne and B
TIN PLATES, per box		TIN duty B.P. 3s p cut, For.6s	NUTMEGS duty 2
TIN PLATES, per box		bars 84 0 0 0	shrivelled and
Charcoal, I C 32s 6d 33s 0d Coke 1 C 27 6 28 0 Coke 1 C 27 6 28 0 Rollasses duty B.P. 4s 2d, For 5s 9d West India, dp, per cwt 13 0 16 6 Refiners', for home use, fr 13 6 18 0 Do export (on board) bd 12 0 14 0 Cils—Fish Do export (on board) bd 12 0 14 0 Cils—Fish Seal, pale, p 252 gal dp 37 10 38 0 Yellow 34 10 36 0 Sperm 83 0 85 0 Cod 34 15 35 0 Cod 34		Straits do 70 0 80 0	For, 158 4d
Mathematics		Charcoal, 1 C 32s 6d 33s 0d	per gal
West India, dp, per cwt 13 0 16 6 Refiners, forhone use, fr. 3 6 18 0 Do export (on board) bd 12 0 14 0 Do export (on board) bd 12 0 14 0 Do export (on board) bd 12 0 14 0 Seal, pale, p. 252 gal dp 37 10 38 0 Yellow 34 10 36 0 Sperm 83 0 85 0 Head matter 92 0 93 0 Cod 34 15 35 0 South Sea 33 10 35 0 Olive, Galipoliper tun 42 10 43 0 Spanish and Scily 40 10 41 0 Palm Per ton 28 13 29 0 Extra fine 20 0 13 0 Seed, Rape, pale 37 10 39 0 Extra fine 20 0 0 Seed, Rape, pale 37 10 39 0 Extra fine 20 0 0 St. Petersby Morshank 0 0 0 0 0 St. Pe			fine marks
Do export (on board)	6 12 0	West India, d p, per cwt 13 0 16 6	30 to 40
Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 37 10 38 0 Srandy duly 15		Do export (on board) bd 12 0 14 0	Bengal, proof, wi
Sigerm		Seal, pale, p 252 gal dp 37 10 38 0	(1)
Cod		Sperm 83 0 85 0	Tintage of 1
10 15 9 0 13 0 0 13 0 0 13 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 7 10	Cod	lat brands 118
Paim		Olive, Galipoli per tun 42 10 43 0	11
Black Sea		Palmper ton 28 10 29 0	Geneva
Black Sea		Seed, Rape, pale 37 10 39 0	Sugar duty B. I
Do cake		Black Sea p qr 46, 6d 47s 0a	WI, BP br dp
Rape, do		Do cakeper ton 6/ 15s 7/ 0s	good and fine.
## Att articles duty paid. ##	0 - 10 10	Rape, do 3 10 4 0	yellow
Carlow	10 2 12	All articles duty paid.	Bengal, br
Cork 70 0 73 0 Yellow and			grainy brown.
Freisland, fresh	0 0 0	Cork 70 0 73 0	yellow and w Madras, brown
Leer		Freisland, fresh 76 0 0 0	Java, brown and
Limerick 0 0 0 0 0 0 Carrent qual.		Leer 61 0 62 0	grey and white
Lard—Waterfordand Limerick bladder	0 0 0	Limerick 0 0 0 0	current qual. o.
Cork and Belfast do 42 0 48 0 Firkin and keg Irish 40 0 42 0 American & Canadian 40 0 44 0 Cask do do 28 0 33 0 Pork.—Amer.&Can., p. b. 54 0 60 0 Sect 48 0 60 0 28 0 33 0 Inferior 0 0 0 0 Sect 48 0 60 0 0 Sect 48 0 0 0 Sect 48 0 0 0 0 Sect 48 0		Lard-Waterfordand Li-	white
American & Canadian 40 0 44 0	1772	Cork and Belfast do 42 0 48 0	white
0 2 8 Pork—Amer.&Can, p b. 54 0 60 0 REFINED di fictior 0 0 0 0 For. 22s 8d Fo	5 0 0	American & Canadian 40 0 44 0	white
S	0 2 8	Pork Amer. & Can. p b 54 0 60 0	good and fine.
Cheese—Edam 36 0 48 0 0 0 0 0 Canter 21 0 22 0 0 82 0 American 30 0 48 0 Equal to stand. Titlers, equal to 27 15 2 2 0 0 27 15 2 2 5 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 2 6 6	0 0 0	Interior 0 0 0 0	For. 22s 8d
Canter 21 0 22 0 American 30 0 48 0 Bice duty B. P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s Bengal, white, per cwt 10 0 12 0 Madras 8 6 9 6 Wet lumps Pearl, per cwt 19 0 26 0 Flour 17 0 18 0 Saitpetre Bengal pcwt 26 0 27 6 Madras 25 0 26 6 Madras 25 0 26 6 Madras 25 0 26 6	0 46 0	Gouda 36 0 0 0	Bounty in B. ship, j
Sac duty B. P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s	0 0 0	American	Do loaves, 8 to 1
5 30 10 Madras 8 6 9 6 Wet lumps		Rice duty B. P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s Bengal, white, per cwt 10 0 12 0	Titlers, equal to
10 27 15		Madras	Wet lumps
10 25 0 Flour 17 0 18 0 In bd, Turkey lvs, 6 lb loaves 10 lb bd 0 lb b	10 27 15	Sago duty 6d per cwt.	Bastards
Madras	10 35 0 0 0 0	Flour 17 0 18 0	In bd, Turkey lvs, l
14 0 14 ID dO *******	0 0 0	Madras 25 0 26 6	10 lb do
			141b do

-	Seeds adad	S
Total State	Caraway, for. old, p cwt 28 0 32 0 Eng. new 32s 34s, old 32 0 0 0 Canaryper qr 56 0 60 0 Clover, red per cwt 0 0 0	
Married Sales	white	
-	Linseed, foreign per qr 38 0 46 0	
-	Mustard, br,p bush 16 6 15 0	
-	white,	
-	Surdah per 15 13 0 18 0	D
	Gonatea	
	Bauleah, &c	T
-	Raws-White Novi 23 0 28 6 Fossombrone 24 0 27 6	T
-	Friali 20 0 23 0	
	Do superior sesses 24 0 25 0	
	Bergam 22 0 23 0 Milan 23 0 28 0	
	ORGANZINES Piedmont, 22-24 29 0 31 0	
	Do 24-28 28 0 29 0 Milan & Bergam, 18-22 28 0 29 0 Do 24-26 25 0 26 0	
	Do 28-32 24 0 25 0 Trans-Milan, 22-24 27 0 29 0	
	100 24-28 24 0 20 0	7
	BRUTIAS—Short reel 13 6 14 d Long do	1
-	Spices-Pimento, duty 5s per cwt per lb bond 0 6 0 63	1
	PEPFER, duty 6d p lb	1.
	heavy & heavy bd 0 3 0 3	6
	Sumatra	E
	GINGER duly B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s Bengal, percwtd p 18 0 50 0	1
	Mialabar	I
-	Barbadoes	-
	ord to good, p cwt, bd 98 0 103 0 tine, sorted	1
	Cinnamon duly B. P. 3d p lb, For. 6d Ceylon, per lb—lstbd 2 4 4 6	-
	third and ordinary 0 9 2 7	
	Amboyna & Bencoolen 1 0 1 8	
	Mace, duty 2s 6d, per lb 1 8 3 3	1
	Nutages duly 2s 6d ungarbled, per lb 2 0 4 0 shrivelled and ord 0 9 1 3	1
	Spirits-Rum duty B. P. 8s 2d p gall,	
	Jamaica, 10 to 20, O P, per galbond 2 3 2 8	
d	30 to 40 2 9 3 4 fine marks 4 0 5 0	
	Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 1 7 1 9 30 to 40 2 1 2 2	
1	Bengal proof, with cer. 1 3 0 0	1.
	Brandy duty 15s p gal (1842 7 2 7 4	
	Vintage of 1844 6 8 6 10	-
1	1st brands 1847 5 0 5 2	1
)	1848 4 9 4 11 1849 4 6 4 8	1
1	Geneva	1
)	Cor. 108 00, 110, 07 108 10	,
10	middling	
1	good and fine	
	good and fine yellow 37 6 41 0 Bengal, br 28 0 29 0	
d		
	yellow and white 37 6 48 0 Madras, brown 26 0 29 0	
1	yellowand white 30 0 42 0 Java, brown and yellow 22 0 39 0	1
)	grey and white 40 0 44 0 Manilla, low brown 28 6 31 0	1
)	current qual. of clayed 36 0 37 0	-
3	Dania brown and yellow 24 8 60 0	
0	White	
0	Porto Rico, low & mid., 34 6 38 0	
0	REFINED duty Br. 14s 8d,	
0 0	For. 22s 8d Bounty in B. ship, percwt, refined 13s 9d,	
0 0	Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb free 58s 0d 60s 0	d
0	Equal to stand 12 to 141b 53 0 55 0 Titlers, equal to stand 50 6 51 0)
0 6	Wet lumps	1
0	Pieces	
0 6	Treacle	
6	10 lb do	1

_	
1	SUGAR-REF. centd.bd s d s d Titlers, 29 to 28 lb 29 0 0 0
1	Lumps, 40 to 431b 28 0 0 0
1	No. 2
1	No. 1
1	No. 2 25 0 26 0
1	No. 2
1	Pieces
1	Treacle
1	Tallow
1	Duty B.P. 1d, For.1s 6dp emt N. Amer. melted, p cwt 36 0 37 0
1	St Petersburgh, new Y C 37 0 37 9
1	N. S. Wales 34 6 36 6 Tax-Stockholm, p brl 16 9 17 0
1	Archangel
-	Congou, ord and com bd 0 111 0 111
-	fine to finest
1	Souchong, ord to fine 0 11 2 9
1	Caper
	Orange 0 11 1 9
	Twankay, ord to fine 0 8 1 0 Hyson Skin 0 8 1 0
	Hyson Skin 0 8 1 0 Hyson, common 1 3 1 4 middling to fine 1 5 3 6
	Young Hyson 0 10 3 2
	Imperial
	Timber ad ad
	Duty, foreign 15s, B.P. 1s per load. Dantzic and Memel fir 55 0 to 65 6 Riga
	Riga 65 0 - 67 6
Crko	Kiga 65 0
	- yellow pine - 56 0 - 57 0
75/20	- do. small 50 0 - 52 6
-600	Quebec oak 80 0 - 90 0
	African - duty free 160 0 - 200 0
	Wainscot loss, 18ft, each 50 0 - 220 0
	Indian teake duty free 200 0 - 220 0 Wainscot logs, 18ft. each 50 0 - 90 0 Deals, duty foreign 20s, B.P. 2s per logd.
1	Norway per 120 of 1211 18 to 24
d	Swedish — 14ft 18 —224 Russian, Petersburg standard 136 —16 Canada 1st pine 122 —134
1	- 2nd 9 - 9
	- 2nd
3	Staves auty free
1	Baltic per mille£115 to 150 Quebec — 65 to 70
8	Tobacco duty 3s per 1b
3	Maryland, per lb, bond s d s d brown and leafy 0 55 0 61
	coloury 0 64 0 74
0	Fine Irish & spinners 0 51 0 gr
1,	midding do 0 42 0 54
	Amersfoort or German 0 34 1 2
8	Havana and Cumana 0 10 4 6 Havana cigars, bd duty9s 6 6 20 0
0	aman amalan a dutu For Suinte Sa
9 2	Rough per cwt dp 6 3 7 6
5	Foreign do., with casks 31 0 31 6
0	Wool-EnglishPer pack of 240 lb
4	Fleeces, So. Down hogs 12/10s 13/10s Half-bred hogs 13 10 14 10
5	Kent fleeces
0	T - 1 1 - 10 0 11 0
1	Sorts-Clothing, picklock 14 0 15 0 Prime and picklock 12 0 12 10
8	Choice 11 0 11 10
0	Super 10 0 10 5 Combing-Wethermat, 15 0 15 10
rt,	Picklock 12 10 13 10
0	Common
6	Picklock matching 14 0 15 0
ő	FOREIGN-duty freePer lb
0	2030000
0	Leonesa, R's, F's, & S 1 5 1 6 Segovia 1 3 1 4
0	Caceres 1 2 1 4
0	Soria
0	German, flst and 2d Elect 3 3 4 6
0	
0	(Flectoral 3 6 5
0	Moravian, prima 2 9 3 3
0	and I tertia 1 9 2 0
0	(Lamb's 2 3 4 0
0	Australian and V D L Combing and Clothing 9 101 1 112
0	Lambs 0 83 2 4
0	Grease 0 71 1 21
	Skin and Sline 0 84 1 6
d,	S. Australian & Swan River Combing and Clothing 0 11 1 5
0 d	Lambs 0 103 1
0	Grap 96 0 64 0 114
0	Garage Flocks. 0 74 1 4
6	Lambs 1 1 1 5
0	Greate 0 7 6 10
0	Win odulu 5 e 6d per gal & & £ .
0	Claret
0	Sherry
0	Madeira pipe 18 0 55 0

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The following are the railway calls for September, so far as they have yet been advertised. In the corresponding month of lest year the amount was 865,034. The total called this year amounts now to 9,517,0964, against 16,654,2154 in the corresponding period of 1849:—

	Dat	. ~				t per					37		
	whe	n	A	lres	dy		(Call	ed.		Number of Shares.		Total.
Cameron's Coalbrook, &c.	20		2	8	d		£	8	d		00.000		£
East Lancashire fifths						***			0				40,000
Edinburgh, Perth, and	20	***	U	10	0	***	T	U	U		60,830		65,800
Dundee, 5/ preference Great Northern, undi-	9	***		***		***	1	5	0		20,200	***	25,250
vided 25/	30		21	0	0		1	0	03				
Ditto halves, B	30		11	10	0	***	î	0	06		197,466		197,466
Hartlepool, New, 201	2	***	15	0	0	***	5	0	0		3,655	***	18,275
Kendal and Windermere,													
preference, 101	2		5	0	0		1	0	0		5,000		5,000
Lancashire & Yorkshire,													
fifths	18		10	10	0	***	1	10	0	***	126,819		190,229
Malton & Driffield Junc-													
tion	2		17	10	0	***	1	5	0		12,000		15,000
Monmouthshire, prefer-													
ence	30						-5	0	0		notknow	n no	ot known
Royston and Hitchin,	- 12								-				
Shepreth Extension	23		0	12	6		G	17	6		10,638		9,335

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

BIRKENHEAD, LANCASHIRE, AND CHESHIRE JUNCTION.—On Saturday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Birkenhead. The report stated that the total receipts arising from passengers and goods traffic amounts to 26,926l, against 23,901l for the corresponding period of last year, and showing an increase of 3,025l. During part of the last half-year the passenger traffic was to some extent affected by omnibusses running between Chester and Birkenhead, originated by the Shrewsbury and Chester and Shrewsbury and Eirmingham Railway Companies, as a means of compelling this company to accept reduced fares, and afterwards carried on by their agent, an omnibus proprietor, who appeared to imagine that it was possible to establish a permanent successful opposition to the railway. Both parties, however, have been defeated in their objects, and the board have reason to believe the attempt will not be repeated; and, notwithstanding this opposition, the passenger traffic has increased upwards of 3½ per cent, as compared with the same period of 1849. The receipts in the goods department have increased nearly 58 per cent as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1849; but the amount of profit realised is not in proportion to the large increase both of receipts and tonnage. In a few weeks the Great Float will be opened, containing 34 acres of additional dock room. Our station having a frontage to the water 206 lineal yards, and the whole line of quays along the extended water space, will be available for the accommodation of the traffic of the place, and afford facilities that no other railways in the kingdom possesses. The new line is expected to be opened'in October. This is a later period than was anticipated, but the board have not been able to secure the completion of the line sooner. The accounts show that a dividend of 26s per cent per annum may be paid upon the entire capital of this company entitled to dividend. The revenue account to the 30th of June showed that 27,094l had been rec With some modifications the report was adopted.

from which 3,419/ is deducted for interest on bonds, leaving 10,231/ for dividends. With some modifications the report was adopted.

Whitehaven Junction.—The half-yearly meeting was held on Friday at Whitehaven. The report stated that the revenue account exhibits an increase of 530/ in the receipts, and a decrease of 82/ in the expenditure, as compared with the corresponding period of 1849. The increase in the receipts arises from compensation for the conveyance of the mails. On the capital account there has been an expenditure of 216/ during the half-year, and a further sum of 140/ will be required to complete the sea wall at Lowca Point. The company's stock of carriages and waggons being greater than was required for the traffic, the directors have disposed of a portion to the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Company on favourable terms. The amount to be realised by the sale of 200/ worth of stock and other surplus property will be sufficient to meet every liability on the capital account. The directors recommend a dividend of 4s per share, which will leave a balance of 166/ to the credit of the next account. The directors have effected a saving of upwards of 500/ per annum in the working expenses, without in any way impairing the efficiency of the establishment. They regret that they have not been able to come to terms with the parishes of Harrington and Workington, and that in these cases it will be necessary to appeal to the quarter sessions. Arrangements have been made with parties at Newcastle for the shipment of coal and coke at Whitehaven. The advantage to be derived from a direct communication with the steam packet company at Whitehaven, and a junction with the Whitehaven and Furness Railway, has engaged the attention of the directors. They regret that the plan for accomplishing these objects, submitted to the trustees of the town and port of Whitehaven in May last, was not approved. The engines, carriages, and rolling stock of the company are in good and efficient working order. The capital account am The proft and loss account shows a balance in favour of the company, amounting to 1,666l. The report was adopted.

was profit and test accords and a databased and the company to the company was held on Thursday at the Town-hall, Waterford. The report (which was agreed to) stated that the traffic had been in the aggregate as nearly as possible the same as the half-year preceding. Within the last few days the decision of the umpire on the Post-office arbitration case had been made, and the award for services performed prior to the 1st of July amounted to 7.4621. It having been the desire of the directors to postpone a further call—rate least until a contract was made for the extension of the line—they had been under the necessity of applying the proceeds of the traffic to the payment of liabilities, and therefore were unable to make even the small dividend which they could otherwise have done. The working stock and permanent way were kept in a high state of repair, and were charged to the debit of the traffic account. The locomotive expenses had been carefully considered, and now amounted to a fraction more than 104d per mile. The directors pledge themselves to the exercise of all due economy and to strain every nerve to lessen the expenditure and to increase the traffic. To effect this object the directors would exercise a constant supervision, and as it could not be expected that unremunerated services could be continued, they proposed that the original remuneration of 6001

per annum given to the directors should be resumed, it being their intention to apportion the principal part of that sum to those who devoted their chief attention to the affairs of the company. The receipts during the half-year had been 6.554/, and the expenditure 5.967/, the present balance, per ledger, being 6.698/. The total receipts from all sources from the commencement were 562,675/.

The total receipts from all sources from the commencement were 562,6751.

The total receipts from all sources from the commencement were 562,6751.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, KILMARNOCK, AND AYR.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was to be held at Glasgow yesterday. The revenue for the half year, after deducting working expenses, maintenance of way, interest, &c., amounts to 37,3954, which, with a previous balance of 4,8054, gives a total of 42,2004. 2,3644 has been carried to the depreciation fund, which now amounts to 15,3644. Dividends have to be provided for guaranteed stock at 5 per cent, which amounts to 3,9064, and for preference 104 shares at 6 per cent, which amounts to 7,5004, and there is a balance applicable to ungusranteed stock, equal to 24 per cent, of 28,4304. The directors recommend, therefore, a dividend at the rate of 24 per cent on the consolidated stock, and on the amount called up of the 254 shares, second issue payable on the 30th of September. The plant of the company is in an efficient state, and at present consists of 72 passenger and goods engines, 171 passenger carriages, 66 carriage trucks and horse boxes, 399 goods trucks, 109 cattle, cart and coke trucks, 304 pig fron trucks, and 1,523 mineral waggons, The mileage during the half year has been 292 789 miles, and the cost for locomotive power is ad per mile. The number of passengers has been 476,917, and the tonnage of goods and minerals 397,915 tons. The directors believe that some change in the present system of working railways must take place before any adequate return for the capital invested can be expected, and they think it well worthy of consideration whether the greatest economy may not be found in the limitation of the classes to first and third, making some modification in the first class fares. In conclusion, the directors add that they are free from ruinous guarantees and leases; that their accounts are fairly stated; and that their financial position is good, in so far at their mortgages bear an unusually email proporti liste Railway, leaving a balance of 11,686l against the company.

DUBLIN, DUNDRUM, AND RATHFAINHAM.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Friday at Dublin. The report stated that since the last half-yearly meeting in February the prospects of the company had been considerably promoted by a steady unanimity of feeling on the part of the proprietors that the project should be carried out; and with a continuance and increase of that unanimity an absence of speculative excitement must be the result, which would insure prosperity and success to the undertaking. There were 8,000 shares in the company, on which 31,2874 had been paid, and on which 168,713/ had yet to be paid, making the total capital 200,000. The directors concluded by referring to the valuable aid granted them by Lord Palmerston, who had given possession of his property in the valley of the Dodder River at Milltown, through which the most important work of the line extended. A report was also read from Mr Macdonnell, the engineer. It stated that the Dodder viaduct of 11 arches had been commenced. The foundations of the piers were nearly all taken out, and this extensive work would probably be completed within five months. The embankment near Dundrum, the heaviest work of the kind on the line, had been finished some time, making at that end of the work nearly one-fifth of the whole line ready to receive the permanent way. With the determination of the shareholders to push forward the undertaking, he felt firmly convinced that the line might be opened by the list of May next, but the most expensive portion of the works had yet to be achieved. The receipts, including a former-phalance of 4,0531 10s, had amounted to 5,2237, and the disbursements to 4,784f, leaving a present balance of 439f.

Oxford And Rugby.—The Great Western Railway Company's line from

OXFORD AND RUGBY.—The Great Western Railway Company's line from Oxford to Banbury was opened for traffic on Tuesday, giving a competing route with the London and North-Western out of London to those districts. The distance to Banbury by the Great Western is 87 miles, by the London and North-Western 78. The distance by the latter line will be done in three hours, and by the former in about three hours and a half, while the relative passenger fares will be as 17s to 14s.

RAILWAY DOCKS.—At the meeting of the Sunderland Railway Docks just held, the report stated that since their opening in June a large number of home and foreign vessels had availed themselves of their facilities, and that to acommodate the traffic in coals the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway were about to construct their Pensher extension, connecting the docks, which have cost upwards of 200,000/, with the main line.—At the meeting of the Sutton Pool Docks, on the 30th, connecting with the Great Western Railway, the report showed that 25,000/ had been expended in improvement and on the new quay, and that negotiations were in progress with the Great Western Railway for a branch from their line to the docks. A dividend of 17s 6d per cent for the half-year was declared.—The new docks just projected in connection with the Vale of Neath Railway, at Briton-ferry, are estimated by Mr Brunel to cost 45,000/, of which sum about 15,000/ is said to be subscribed.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON

MONDAY, Sept. 2.—The railway share market was extremely firm this morning, and prices showed an advance, but full quotations were not wholly maintained at the conclusion of business. A considerable amount of Great Northern

shares have been lately dealt in.

Tuenday, Sept. 3.—There was less buoyancy in the railway market to-day, and sales for realisation caused in some cases a slight fall in prices.

Wednesday, ept. 4.—The railway share market was extremely good to-

wards the close of business, and prices in several cases were quoted at an ad-

-Railway shares were extremely buoyant to-day, and

quotations generally showed a firmer appearance.

FRIDAY, Sep. 6.—The railway Share Market is buoyant, and the transactions have been numerous, fuller prices being obtained for a few lines, though generally the previous rates are current.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—A local committee to collect and forward articles for exhibition has been appointed at Hong Kong.

PROGRESS OF THE FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.—It is not much more than two years since the first feehold land society was established upon the present improved and equitable plan. Now there are nearly 50 in full force in various parts of the country, having no less than 14,281 members. They have issued 20,475 shares, 31 estates have been purchased and allotted, the number of allotments being 3,193, and the votes created, 3,199, whilst the price of shares has varied in the different societies, from 19t 10s to 40t.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

							The	high	est prices of the day are given	B.							
No. of shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.			don.	No. of shares,	Amount	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	Lon M.	don.	No. of shares.	Aniount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	Lon M.	Ion.
	-	-		10	97	Stock	100	-	Lancashire and Yorkshire	44	434	52000	15#	13;	Shrewsbury & Birm., Class A	-	42
16600 33200		50	Aberdeen	74	7	19500		234				52000	94	98	- Class B	97	24
95000			Ambergate, Not. and Boston	lě		126819		113		12	3	19375	8	8	- New guaranteed	94	****
10000			Berks and Hants Extension		1	48444		18	- Thirds, reg	9:	91				Shrewsbury and Chester		
		-	(Great Western perpetual			105500		10	- New, guar. 6 per cent	124		6000		20	(Nor. W. Min.)	10	100.000
			5 per cent)	7	*** ***	71656		113	- West Riding Union	35	0.00	15000		10	- Halves	5	*****
50000	20	20	Birmingham & Oxford June-			18000		50	Leeds and Bradford			2 500		20	- Oswestry	64	
	1		tion, calls duly paid, or			18400		50	Leeds & Thirsk No. 1	. 0	000000	27600 17500		10	- New	10	101
		00	with a guarantee			3883		17	- Pref. 6 per cent, No. 1			165000			Shropshire Union	28	124
35000	20	20	- without a guarantee Birmingham, Wolverhamp-		*****	7645		5	- No. 3	****	*****	20000		50	South Devon	. 8	71
	20	10	ton, and Dudley, calls duly		1	10000		9	- Pref Qrs., 1848, 7 p. ct.	. 8		20000		25	- Preference	. 8	
			paid, or with a guarantee			111900	Aw	111	London and Blackwall		58	78750			South Staffordshire	4 4	
***	***	15	- without a guarantee		*****	Stock		100	London, Brighton, & S.Coast		811	Stock		30	South Eastern (Dover)	163	174
55500	274.	2748	Birmingham, Wolverhamp-		J	44252	9	9	- Guaranteed 5 per cent late Croydon Thirds		***	28000 42000		32	- No. 1	. F 885	
12600	26		ton, and Stour Valley Poston, Stamford, and Birm,			0010	50	50	- Pref. Con. 5 pc		598	Stock		30	- No. 2	16.	17
Stock			Bristol and Exeter			1640		50	- Do. do. 1852			Stock		10	- No. 4	55	
15000						Stock		100	- New, guaranteed 6 p. c.			56000		50	South Wales	21	21
45428		178				43077		124	London and Greenwich	. 11	104	37500	20	15	South Yorkshire, Doncaster.		
Stock		50	Caledonian			11136		20	- Preference or Priv						and Goole	10	
74518		10	- Preference		54	Stock		100	London & North Western		186	14000	25	188	Sheffield, Rotherham, and	101	
42000 31256		50	Chester and Holyhead		9	65111		17	- New 2 Shares		1	26650	20		Goole (N.div.), gua. 5 p. ct. Taw Vale Extension	194	*** ***
18671	15		- Preference	15	15	70000		1	- 10/ Shares M. & B. (c)			12500		20	Waterford and Kilkenny	3	******
22800			East Anglian-L. and E.		1	Stock		100	London and South Western			2186		50	Wear Valley, 6 per ct. guar.		50
	-	-	and L. and D		******	46500		401	- New Shares		25	2880		25			25 8
10890		18	- E. and H	1 13	100 100	6900		34	- New			24106		15		*****	*****
31285		3			********	120560		163				50000	16	14	Windsor, Staines, & South-	. 1	
Stock			Eastern Counties		G	34000	20	1	- New Scrip, 1848, pref Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent			30000	50	50	Western	-	100 100
144000			A		7		20	13	- 6 per cent	. 15	******	30000	50	50	mouth	42	42
57592		10	- New, guar, 6 per cent			82500			Manchester, Buxton, and	1		Stock	25	25	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	154	
16097		50	- Northern and Eastern		1			1	Matlock	. 1	*****	126000		20	- York & Newcastle Ext.	. 10	104
		1	5 per cent	59	57	Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and	1		159000	25	9	- G. N. E. Purchase or	1	
12200			1 Shares			10000	nr.	25	Lincolnshire		*** ***	Caral			Preference	48	1.44
6156		43	- News	50	400 -00	18000		25	- 1 Shares, No. 1		000000	Stock 62950		10	York and North Midland - Preference		178
10800	25	25	E. U. shares)		*****	41200				201 041	*** ***	02300	20	10	1 1010101100	72	18
39600	25	95	- class B and C			87 00		10	- New, 16/ preference	8	8	1			Foreign Railways.	1	
15000		20	- Scrip, guar. 6 per cent.,	18	18	43210	1628	825	- Manchester and Lincoln	1					1		
35435	25	25	East Lancashire		*****				Union		951	44422	63	6	Anglo-Italian, late Italian &		1
34720	62		- New 4 Shares			Stock 77323		25	Midland	33		75000	20	20	Boulogne and Amiens		*** ***
24000	61 25	25	- 6 per cent Prf. 2 Shares	001	283	Stock			- Birmingham and Derby	16	154	66000		20	Central of France (Orleans	71	78
Stock			Edinburgh and Glisgow	2	24	Stuck		100	- Consolidated Bristol and			00000	20	20	and Vierzon)		131
28125		25	/ + Shares		******				Birmingham	. 121	121	10000		17:	Demerara		
197466	25	24	Great Northern	10	118		50	50	- Erewash Valley, pref			100000		8	Dutch Knenish	.) 23	25
of 25/			- # shares, A, deferred		3	Stock		10 /	Norfolk		15	50000		9	Do do		
each	124	115			73	9850 15000		20	- New		154	10.000	20	20	Great Indian Peninsula		
93668	128	123	guaranteed		12	2100		5	- Guaranteed 5 per cent	4		100000	***	13			1
6690	100	All				6000		4	Northern Counties Union		******	38500	61	7			******
7500	1	40	- New			Stock	25	25	North British	. 6	6	150000	20	8	Luxembourg	. 1	
10000		30	- New 301 Shares			104533		5	- Preference		5	***	***	10	Do	1 14	14
10000		15	- News.	00000	302	168500			North Staffordshire Oxford, Worcester, & Wolve		61 8	50000 400000		16	Namur and Liege	69	148
50000		50		30	22	14520			Preston and Wyre			130000		7	Orleans and Bordeaux	24	
Stock		100			0.0	16720						80000			Parisand Orleans	31	
69790		15	- New			40000			Reading, Guildford, and Rei-		1	72000	20	Al	Paris and Rouen	. 231	
80th	50		Hull & Selby	96	*****	1	1		gate	. 19		250000		13	Paris& Strasburg Constituted	1 78	75
8000		25	- # Shares	48		32000		6:	Royston and Hitchen			40000		20	Rouen and Havre	. 98	
900						10669		25	- Shepreth Extension	1		80000		20			
18000			Lancaster and Carlisle			Stock 12000		25	Scottish Central Scottish Midland		124	3076		14	Tours & Nantes Constituted West Flanders	25	*****
10000	103	115	- New	105	124	12000	1 20		TO SECURIT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T			0010	20		4	Issues	104111
		-				-	-	T 4	PY WE AVE BOD A TOTAL	93.95	-	TO					

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capita!	Amount	Average	Dir	vidend per ar	per cen	£.				RECEIP	TS.		mile week	36	iles
and Loan.	expended per last	cost	on		, carite	i.	Name of Railway.	Week ending	Passengers,	Merchandise,	Total	Same week	Traffi er mi		n in
	Report.	See supered	1846	1847	1848	1849			parcels, &c.	cattle, &c.	receipts.	1849	Ted ber	1850	1849
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1850	£ s d	£ s d	£ a d	£	£		
1,674,666	1,366,713	25,000	***	***	901		Aberdeen	Aug. 24		576 0 0	1894 0 0	744	25	72	31
500,000	495,921	13,051	200	900	5	1	Belfast & Ballymena	31		149 3 2	511 5 8	445	13	374	37
2,200,000	1,796,563	112,285	28	25	5	5	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chesh.	Sept. 1	916 3 2	356 8 1	1272 11 3	992	79	16	16
3,000,000	2,902,429	34,146	999	41	4	38	Bristol and Exeter	1	3923 7 9	987 15 8	4911 3 5	4616	54	851	85
5,460,000	5,326,143	33,288	***	***	18	000	Caledonian	Aug. 18	4010 0 0	3475 0 0	7485 0 C	6962	46	160	154
4,339,332	3,915,383	41,215	***	000	***	***	Chester and Holyhead	25		413 0 0	3951 0 0	2668	52	942	80
800,000	785,152	21,433	4	2 #	***	13	Dublin & Drogheda	29	835 19 4	165 15 8	1001 15 0	805	18	53	35
450,000	442,000	55,223	- 8	7	7	7	Dublin & Kingstown	Sept. 3			1229 16 0	984	158	72	7
267:(0)	250,000	***	***	***	***	***	Dundee and Arbroath	Aug. 31		116 0 8		*******	40	16	16
700,000	660,180	13,900	4	8	161	13	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	31		328 7 1	852 7 5	804	27	31	31
1,445,400	1,309,238	21,117	***	***			East Anglian	-	*************		701 10 6	673	10	672	63
3,000,000	2,887,868	50,663	6	3	6	Så	D. H. A. C.	Aug. 31			4320 19 10		75	574	57
2,750,000	2,371,335	33,400	-		2		Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	31				4269	46	71	71
3,000,000	12,585,950	39,986	7	5	34	11	Eastern Counties & N. & E.			864 11 8	3272 15 8	2748			322
					98	1		Sept. 1		4724 6 8	13186 8 0	15254	40	322	75
3,440,300	3,192,759	42,570	900	900	944	-	East Lancashire	1		1588 14 3	3760 11 9	3859	50	753	
2,416,333	2,000,353	21,056	000	000	***	966	Eastern Union		1381 14 10	1002 9 7	2384 4 5	1497	25	95	78
2,804,550	2,705,601	27,056	7	61	3	14	Glasgow, Kilmarnock, & Ayr	Aug. 24		*********	3171 9 3	2960	31	100	100
866,666	866,462	30,155	14	34	3	21	Glasgow, Paisley, & Greenock	31	1248 8 7	342 14 7	1591 3 2	1523	72	221	22
8,200,000	5,406,157	37,805	004	900	899	000	Great Northern & East Lincolns.	18	*************	***********	5701 1 9	2412	26	219	126
4,000,000	3,890,228	20,693		***	901	***	Great Southern & Western (I.)		3840 14 8	734 5 6	4575 0 2	3423	24	188	168
	13,238,411	57,558	8	73	61	4	Great Western	Sept. 1	*************	*** *** *** ***	16935 16 4	16124	73	230	2201
14,202,045		49,1"5	7	7	61	38	Lancashire & Yorkshire	1	***************		16077 15 2	13791	63	2532	196
2,000,000	1.950,000	21,560	000	4	4 à	4.2	Lancaster & Carlisle	Aug. 18		1463 0 0	5002 0 0	4310	56	90	70
2,500,000	1,911,584	49,015	***		***	***	Leeds and Thirsk	25		357 0 0	1249 6 0	988	32	39	39
32,044,853	28 192,031	59,345	10	81	7	6	London & North Western, &c.		32575 2 7		51212 9 9	47028	109	470	470
1,400,000	1,362,156	217,664	368	288	13	98	London & Blackwali		1228 13 8	34 10 0	1263 3 8		2:9	53	5
7,440,930	7,103,103	41,532	6	4	38	37	London, Brighton, & S. Coast		11373 16 2		12352 10 10	12932	78	1711	171
9,952,756	8,113,460	33,948	10	9	54	24	London & South Western							239	216
7,000,000	6,470,533	37,141	24	5		1	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire			1715 0 0	12977 0 0	11015	54	1673	160
500,000	440,000	15,710		***	244	***		Sept. 1	3340 13 114	2908 8 5	6249 2 42	5061	37	28	28
17,762,160		31,327	61	7	58	23	Maryport and Carlisle	Aug. 18		338 0 0	647 0 0	675	23		477
2,596,200	1,168,628	23,372					Midland, Bristol, & Birm	27			24262 7 3	23441	49	4911	50
1,717,871	1,576,490	23,886	53	6	***	000	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	Sept. 1		**********	1324 19 0	1081	26	50	60
4,200,000		30,000	5		6	6	Newcastle and Carlisle		1059 0 0	1490 0 0	2549 0 0	2210	42	60	
3,500,000			5	5	5	24	North British	1	2600 4 3	1540 3 0	4140 7 3	3905	30	135	103
1,673,333		28,648	- 00		0.00	***	North Staffordshire	18		*** *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	5097 0 0	4517	19	262	262
750,000	537,720	32,200	***	-	7	5	Scottish Central	Sept. I	1199 10 0	705 6 5	1904 16 5	1762	42	45	45
		16,804	994	000	808	***	Scottish Midland Junction	Aug. 31	328 9 1	230 18 8	559 7 9	450	17	32	32
1,629,000	1,161,840	23,711	***		***	24	Shrewsbury & Chester	Sept. 1	872 9 2	793 7 1	1665 16 3	1545	34	49	49
9,100,000		47,912	5	63	51	3	South Eastern		14778 0 0		16890 0 0	13877	72	224	188
2,397,000	2,063,841	35,583	***		900	900	South Devon		2036 8 3	205 0 1	2241 8 4	1955	38	58	58
4,600,000	944	***		222	***		South Wales	Sept. 1		36 9 7	1042 16 10	*****	14	75	400
1,000,000	345,458	000	***			***	So. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	Aug. 17		1	1072 0 0		16	69	900
930,000	907,398	22,653	5	54	61	6	Taff Vale					1943	63	40	40
6,000,000	6,301,307	21,728	9	9	7	18	York, Newcastle, & Berwick		7116 10 01	7904 0 11			50	2901	270
6,295,000	4,875,689	19,045	10	10	7	1 1	York & North Midland		6667 0 0	7384 2 11	14501 1 114	13469 9766	41	260	260

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1849-30, showing the stock on hand an Aug. 31 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

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

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	SI	UGAR.				
	Imp	orted	Dut	y paid	Sto	ek
British Plantation. West India	1849 tons 55,000 30,200 23,210	1850 tons 53,417 29,654 25,070	1849 tons 56.458 33,875 25,277 12,141	1850 tons 48,840 29,859 23,605 19,562	1849 tons 21,026 13 396 9,713	1850 tons 21,057 14,748 6,993
	108,410	108,141	127,751	121,866	47,135	42,798

		000	101.41	10,000	***	600
	108,410	108,141	127,751	121,866	47,135	42,798
Foreign Sugar.			Exp	orted		
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	1,782	8,645	2,404	1,802	1,801	8.050
Havana	22,430	12,021	6,576	10,468	24,130	14,276
Porto Rico	7,630	4,571	681	1,160	6,853	4.243
Brazil	11,256	7,792	5,695	3,813	7.613	10,120
	43,098	33,029	15,356	17,243	40,427	36,689

The average pr	East Indies	29 91	=
West India		Duty paid 4,613 4,394	Stock 4,838 6.924

	Imp	orted	Exp	orted	Home Co	onsump.	Ste	nek
West India East India Foreign	436,230	193,005	381,105	1850 gal 723,985 246,600 73,710	1849 gal 805,410 81,720 900	1850 gal 857,895 47,880 180	1849 gal 2,074,185 428,850 136,710	316,125
	2,038,140	1,390,420	1,175,310	1,043,595	888,030	935,955	2,639,745	1,984,185

Foreign	80,820	73,890	21,420	73,710	900	180	136,710	128.925
	2,038,140	1,390,420	1,175,310	1,043,595	888,030	935,955	2,639,745	1,984,185
			COFF	EECW	ts.			
Br. Plant Ceylon			1,144 29,688	778 17,930	14,266 148,911	8,002 133,702	13.950 165,520	13.446 269,491
Total BP	172,972	174,898	30,832	18,708	163,177	141,704	180,480	222,937
Mocha Foreign El Malabar	7,626		20,278	1,299 7,941	7,531 4,999 156	9,540 4,326 97	12,544 31,189 132	11,272
St Domingo Hav.& P Ri Brazil	c 30,508	2,473		3,370 2,058 14,977	44 487 13,388	93 427 4.312	2,092 9,105 15,845	3,350 5,059 20,003
African		7	***	***	***	7	1	2
Total For.	92,292	45,990	102,750	29,645	26,605	18,802	70,908	58,133
Grand to	265,254	220,888	133,582	48,353	189,782	160,506	251,388	281,070

			COCO	ACwts	١,			
Br. Plant Foreign	15,436 7,627	7,828	250 6,420	454 4,735	12,631 2,450	14,116 1,572	10,006 9,908	8,121 9,808
	23,063	18,702	6,670	5,189	15,081	15,688	19,914	17,929
British El Poreign El.	Tons 15,146 1,405	Tons 5,921 558	Tons 2,9:3 1,158	Tons 1,346 290	Tons 9,882 685	Tons 6,984 872	Tons 22,316 2,852	Tons 19,266 1,509
Total	16,851	6,479	4.070	1,636	10,567	7.856	25,168	20,772
PEPPER White Black	Bags 1,2<7 19,506	978 31,590	Bags 184 16,101	192 14,360	Bags 2,187 21,702	Bags 1,812 16,892	Bags 4,378 51,448	Bags 2,587 46,405
NUTMEGS Do. Wild. CAS. LIG. CINNAMON.	Pkgs 646 9 8,217 5,089	Pkgs 908 12,377 6,618	Pkgs 200 2 7,058 3,887	Pkgs 234 69 9,611 4,744	Pkgs 578 256 655 718	Pkgs 690 112 969 583	Pkgs 406 1,196 541 3,262	Pkgs 505 846 2,686 3,571
PIM ENTO	bags 20,253	bags 8,878	bags 16,527	bags 2,360	bags 2,361	baga 1,928	bags 3,410	bags 8,508

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL.	Serons 6,923	Serons 9,587	Serons	Serons	Serons 8,597	Serons 9,691	Serons 3,226	Serons 3,311
LAC DYE.	chests 1,601	chests 3,351	chests	chests	chests 2,585	chests 3,481	chests 3,437	chests 4,333
Logwood	tons 2,997	tons 4,149	tons	tons	tons 3,875	tons 4,289	tons 895	tona 1,331
FUSTIC	1,309	1,535	١		1,324	1,335	638	665

			IN	DIGO.				
East India.	chests 29,393	chests 21,674	chesta	chests	chests 21,410	22,877	1 chests 36,842	27,866
Spanish	serons 1,570	serons 2,349	serons	serons	serons 2,083	serons 1,770	serons 556	seron:

			SAL	TPETRE				
Nitrate of Potass	tons 7,656	tons 8,754	tons	tons	tons 6,503	tons 7,500	tons 2,999	tons 4,445
Nitrate of	5,011	2,292	***	***	3,286	2,363	2,710	2,379
			C	TTON.				
American	bags 2.611	bags 3,004	bags	bags	bags 2,806	bags 3,099	bags 345	bags 246

			co	TTON.				
American Brazil East India. Liverpl., all	9,683	3,004 175 28,391	bags	bags	bags 2,866 506 27,667	bags 3,099 17 51,636	bags 345 210 23,716	bags 246 109 28,298
kinds		1,154,174	150,260	166,980	1,059,470	96:,170	678,370	504,150
Total	1,5/7,471	1,185,714	150,260	166,980	1,090,449	1,016,076	702,641	532,803

ARTICLES CHARGED WITH DUTIES OF EXCISE, &c.

An Account of the Quantities of the several Articles charged with duties of Excise, the Quantities Exported on Drawback, and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption, in the quarters ended July 5, 1848, 1849, and 1850.

	Quantitie	es Charged with	Duty.		es Exported eign Parts.		Quantities ret	ained for Home tion.	Consump-
Articles.	Qua	rters ended Ju	ly 5	Quarte	rs ended J	ily 5	Quar	ters ended July	5
	1848	1849	1850	1848	1849	1850	1848	1849	1850
ENGLAND.									
BricksNo.	714,957,290	712,919,933	39,354,829	5,582,684	5,734,013		709,374,606	707,185,920	34,185,879
Hopslbs	***	***	***	150,666	192,608	61,989	***	***	***
Maltbshls	20,075,390	20,683,433	22,730,401	***	***	***	20,075,390	20,683,433	22,730,401
Paperlbs	45,523.613	50,155,943	52,334,671	1,959,577	1,825,023	2,822,664	43,564,036	48,330,920	49,512,00
Soap	81,091,086	84,461,127	86,739,565	4,923,297	5,457,885	6,228,066	76,167,789	79,003,242	80,511,499
Spiritsgals	4,332,014	4,131,435	4,453,518	***	33,401	37,712	4,332,014	4,107,625	4,432,747
Spirits from Chan. Isl.	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sugarcwts	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Beer exptdbrls	***	***	***	78,243	69,638	86,503	444	***	***
SCOTLAND.							******		
BricksNo.	17,570,202	19,739,793	2,679,533	1,066,937	865,960	845,880	16,503,265	18,873,833	1,833,653
Maltbshls	2,077,999	2,216,827	2,505.048	***	***	***	2,077,999	2,216,827	2,505,04
Paperlbs	12,385,231	13,564,891	14,346,574	483,087	397,057	581,948	11,902,144	13,167,834	13,764,62
Soap	9,960,444	10,293,131	11,050,284	594,136	184,182	226,872	9,366,308	10,108,949	10,823,41
Spiritsgals	3,161,059	3,238,634	3,363,181	***	86,165	64,981	3,161,059	3,238,634	3,359,31
Beer exptdbrls	***	***	***	8,097	9,541	10,790	***	***	***
IRELAND.									
Maltbshls	1,003,309	857,293	1,005.289	***	***	***	1,003,309	857,293	1,005,28
Paperlbs	2,919,890	3,150,072	3,480,478	4,931	4,762			3,145,310	3,471,23
Spiritsgals	3,319,906	3,090,797	3,368,279	***	34,515	19,310	3,319,906	3,090,797	3,368,27
Sugarcwts	***	• • •	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Beer exptdbrls	***	***	***	721	1,923	1,409	***	***	* * *
UNITED KINGDOM.									
BricksNo.	732,527,492	732,659,726	42,034,362	6,619,621				726,059,753	36,019,53
Hopslbs	***	***	***	150,666	192,608	61,989		***	***
Maltbshls	23,156,698	23,757,553	26,240,738	***	***	***	23,156,698	23,757,553	26,240,73
Paperlbs	60,828,734	66,870,906	70,161,723	2,417,595				64,644,664	66,747,86
Soap	91,051,530	94,754,258	97,789,849	5,517,433				89,112,191	91,334,91
Spiritsgais	10,812,979	10,460,866	11,185,008	***	154,081	122,003	10,812,979	10,437,056	11,160,339
Spirits from Chan, Isl	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Sugarcwts	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Beer exptdbrls		***	***	87,061	81,102	98,702	***	***	***

NAVIGATION. RELATING TO TRADE AND ACCOUNTS

For the Seven Months ended August 5th, 1850.

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I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the seven months ended August 5th, 1850,

Articles.	Impor	Importations.	Entered for Home	Iome Consump.	Articles.	Impor	Importations.	Entered for Home Consump.	me Consump.
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850
Animals, living :- Oxen and Bullsnumber		8,350	Free	Free	Cotton Manufac,, not made up (con.)-East				;
	8,301	6,815			India Piece Goodsvalue £	22,220	31,194	Free	Free
Calver	41,147	25,172		1	Cotton Monnifer wholly or in new made un L	102,301	192,665	14 700	15 400
	934	9,000		!!!	Cotton Varn	930,091	462 241	Fron	Free
Swine and Hors		1,010			Do value thoront	98 964	59 193	7100	1
Ashes. Pearl and Pot	61.	64 494	1	1	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs Cochineal	7.448	00,100	1	1
Barilla and Alkalitons		847	1	1	Indigo	55,877	49.888	1	1
Bark for tanners' or dyers' usecwts	179,622	176.858	1	1	Lac-dve	4,460	7.660	1	1
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not,					Logwood	12,456	20,368	1	1
or as Animal Charcoaltons		17,976	1	1	Maddercwts	58,499	64,721	1	1
Brimstone	ņ	417,315	1	1	Madder Root	112,283	106,851	1	1
Caoutchouc	3,999	3,933	1	1	Shumac tous	6,548	7,349	1	1
Clocksvalue £	35,930	45,999	34,724	44,898	Terra Japonica	2,670	2,088	1	1
C0000	4,108,467	2,846,007	1,860,030		Cutch	753	439	-	
Coffee : Of British possessions	12,593,645	17,448,352	17,495,951	16,720,986	Valouia	7.104	5,929	1	1
Foreign sessessessessessessessessessessessesses	16,196,153	5,900 188	3,000,295	1,467,128	Embroidery and Needleworkvalue £	910 69	110,177	48,308	58,101
Total of Coffee	20 080 508	99 940 040	90 550 946	10 100 111	Flax, and I ow or Codilla of Hempand Flax, cut-	100 427	157,282	Free	167 450
Corn :—Wheat	9.517.099	0100010	2 080 443	9 050 510	Fruits: viz.—Currants	100,101	0 0 1 1	7 232	0670
Barley	720.903	673 196	880 775	679 530	Liga	931,569	980 954	108 107	927 746
Oats	699,613	27.07.07	701.451	773 757		24.865	200,207	94 965	600 66
RVe.	163,087	1 100	175,499	87.854	Oranges at value f	2,158	23.386	6.094	11.969
Peas	93,355	92,401	135,166	93.175	Raisins	99,423	99 901	60,465	50,026
Beans	350,390	277,501	364,147	281,500	Glass Manufactures : Window Glass not ex-				
Indian Corn, or Maize	1,518,721	974,713	1,521,318	974,713	ceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and				
Buckwheat	215	120	215	120	Shades and Cylinderscwts	14,362	14,343	4,813	4,115
Beer or bigg	843	571	1,749	571	All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick,				
		* * * *		**	all Silvered and Lousined Glass of whatever	200 40	40 MOR	401	00000
Total of Grain	5,987,249	4.917,020	6.863.763	4.943.748	White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not	000,10	12,100	101,00	01,033
Wheatmeal or Flour	2,182,085	1,401,914	2,637,658	1,402,793	cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented lbs	51,880	64,185	19,822	18,777
Barley Meal	69	901	69	106	All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and				
Oatmeal	25,435	3,490	24,888	3,102	Fancy ornamental Glass	392,298	507,584	320,185	380,253
Kye Meal	16,042	186	21,224	186	Guano	51,480	69,937	Free	Free
Tell Meal	267	41	267	41	Hemp, undressedcwts	323,481	374,630	1	1
Bean Meal	67		12		Hides, untanned:-Dry	71,099	65,597	1	1
Indian Corn Meal	88,293	8,401	88,790	8,401	Wet	294,616	254,750	1	1
Duck wheat Meal	525	65	525	65	Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (ex-	700 700	020 000		
Total of Flour and Meal	2,312,718	1,414,203	2,773,423	1,414,694	Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lacevalue£	53,459	55,789	49,864	47,551
					Leather Manufactures :- Boots, Shoes, and Ca-				
Coton Manufactures, not made up :- East India	6,648,025	5,321,078	7,656,169	5,347,946	lashes: viz., Women's Boots& Calashespairs	9,725	15,383	8,939	13,983
Diese Conda					Wollett Solloes with Colk of Louble Sollos				

THE ECONOMIST.

[Sept. 7,

1	8	50	.]																7	T	H	Đ	E	EC	CC)N	NC	ON	I]	IS	Т																		10	00	5
Entered for Home Consump.	1850	0004	119,333	103,728	4,063	001617		00	1 653	13.508	5.236	77,894		150,277	54,061	11,593	59,207	8,282	77,702	1,600,156	160,1	1,016,100	1,014,309	10,000	1.180	1,559,109	615	796,346		35,660	784,655	4 983	360,120	00 141	75,141	:	3,564,814		9,102	19,869	409,373	040 046	0/0,0/0	99 766 027	100,001,00		19		159,491	198,298	Free
Entered for	1849	CECY	123,013	12	4,854			10	_	10,977		_	_	91,910	42,019	21,545	47,185	7,831	86,010	1,655,042	1,910	1,645,650	1,028,400	10,001	3.410	1.676,528	664	686,150		51,453	736,602	372	180,019	11 210	611,011	:	3,346,517		35,562	10,881	-161,812	207	D20,110	98 954 930	20,001,000		20		187,847	172,807	Free
Importations.	1850		246,444	209,381	07.07.0	-		*	1.659	13.878	5.767	81,703		480,220	931,707	483,560	329,362	19,513	117,521	2,684,896	608,1	2,119,091	959,009	200,202	1.209	1,720,440	485	777,079		23,224	657,210	34,936	520,954	204 80	01,731	•	3,797,268		1,126	133,126	616,894	994 ACS	504,000	26 774 534	200,111,001		1		123,061	92,772	26,223
Impo	1849			I	90,410			17	2.1	_		91,755					7			Lyc			2,401,111		3.799	1.63	200	708,351		45,798	650,166	24,019	789,318	0 0 0 0	21,040	***	3,878,648		48,248	131,987	266,661	1170 901	910,551	3,542	200,010,00		4		150,299	70,526	18,946
Articles	AAA SALINGS	Silk Manufactures of Europe: vizSilk or	Satin broad stuffslbs	Ribbons	Cauze or Crape, proad stuffs	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other	materials, in less proportion than one-half	of the fabric: vizbroad stuffs.	Ribbons	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	Plush for making hats	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes	and other Silk Handkerchiefspieces	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignealbs	Cinnamon	Cloves	Mace	Nutmegs	repper	rimento CWIS	Spirits: viz Rumproof galls	Contra	Cheer Inschool wis Of the Date Descent	bugar, Ourchied : viz.—Ot the Drittsh Pesses, in America :— Fonal to white cloved cut-	Not equal to white clayed	Of Mauritius: Equal to white claved	Not equal to white clayed	Of British Possessions in the East Indies: -	Equal to white clayed	Not equal to white clayed	Foreign: - Equal to white clayed	Not equal to white clayed	Not equal to brown clayed, entered since	Without destination of our liter	WINDLE MISHILLIAN OF AUGUST S	Total of Sugar, unrefined		Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos	Foreign	Notes	To low	The	Tos	Timber and Wood - Bottone Postone Endo	Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank Fo-	reign, entered by tale hundreds	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or	Wood sawn or split : - Of Brit. Pos. loads	Foreign	Staves
ome Consump.	1850		62,148	16,362	349.655	1,744,781		2,398	407	19,124	14,665		Free	4,569	Free		1	1	200 00	20,020	Cac,oc	ree	9 9 9 5 6	Free	10,066	Free	1	1	1	1	21,690	Free	1	I	1 1		182,298	180,395	71,996,592	8,751	rec	584 541	99 030	Free	101 449	Free	1	1	1	1	1
Entered for Home Consump.	1849		57,410	11,864	394 875	1,721,560		2,336	578	17.703	2,652		Free	5,274	Free		Manage	•	10000	100,62	V.5000	aa. J	9.411	Prop	5,365	Free	-	1	1	1	25,843	ree	Mary Mary				167,918	210,621	65,168,948	7,629	Free	360 945	91.878	Free	155.402	Free	1	1	1	1	-
Importations.	1850		69,039	23,459	343 059	2,097,346	1	3,116	1,490	22,144	15,873		11,313	5,517	14,506		•	* *	000 00	20,032	210,10	600,0	5 900	2,000	15.757	9,085	187,941	47,113	15,832	32,592	67,598	1,155,815	273,533	011110	174 284	17.0	181,492	175,410	71,973,307	12,537	211,681	402 129	20,000	339 779	69.730	127,005	38,581	16,859	2,952 679	12,370	312,007
Impor	1849		59,165	15,534	319 791	2,075,033	1	2,765	1.288	18,091	3,182		17,725		18,172		* *	0 0	000 000	91,076	10 900	10,203	3 606	5,688	9.357	8,355	248,373	20,465	10,620	25,742	74,562	783,801	118 960	110,202	99.1.489	288	160,797	182,626	65,170,928	198.6	120,781	711 958	39 930	362.309	97,741	181,188	7,332	22,193	2,884,764	8,308	201,100
Articles	***************************************	Leather Manufactures (con.)-Women's Shoes	of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leatherpairs	Men's Boots and Shoes	Boot Fronts	Gloves	Manufactures of Leather not particularly	enumeratedvalue £	Linen Manufactures: - Lawns.notFrench	Cambries and French Lawns	Damasks and Damask Diapersquare vds	Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures	unenumerated, not made upvalue £	Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up	Mahoganytons	Metals: viz.—Copper Ore (entered under act 8	and 9 Vic. c. 90,	Weight of Metal	Copper Ore (entered under act II and 12 Vic.	c. 127, and previous resolutions)	Copper, unwrought and part wroughtewis	Steel mers, unwought tons	Lead his and sheet	Spoter.	Tu in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	Oil:-Train, Blubber, and Spermacetituns	Palmcwts	Cocoa-nut	Olivetuns	Oil Seed Cakestons	Opium	Polatoes	Roof salted not comed	From Swell and Coffice and the Coffice of the Coffee of th	Park safted		Butter	Cheese	liggs	Land	Omit killing	Rice	In the husk	Saltretre and Cubic Nitre	Seeds: vizClover	Flaxseed and Linseedqrs	Kabe	I ares	Waste Knih.	Thrown Thrown	201

1	000	6				Т	IE ECONOMIST.		[Sept. 7,
e Consump.	1850	Free 135,622 212,767 3,439,664	3,788,053 Free		Quantities Exported.	0681	296,370 106,272 106,272 69,721 1,352,976 712,472 533,337 222,536 119 125 477 296,242 76,085	2,740 3,609,586 4,297,626 765,231 1,380 109,426 898,487	1,009,293 490,422 8,220,879 123,961 94,363 5,698
Entered for Home Consump.	1849	Free 136,048 228,627 362,140	3,726,815 Free ——————————————————————————————————	in the	Quantities	1849	329, 329, 329, 329, 329, 329, 329, 329,	2,869,053 8,082,941 755,804 881 115,544 849,280	965,705 477,748 5,167,680 31,628 116,291 8,782
	1850	4,618 114,611 289 503 4,560,554	4,964,668 3,647,843 41,989,266 841,186 317,033 91,589	AL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM. Merchandise, in the seven months ended 5th Aug. 1850, compared with the Exports in the mg months of the year 1849.			Cinnamon Cloves Nutmegs Nutmegs Pepper Pepper Pepper Paralle Spirits, viz.—Rum Geneva Sugar, unrefined, viz.—Of the British Possessions in America Of British Possessions in the East Indies. Foreign Total of Unrefined Sugar Cof British Possessions Foreign	Melasses. ibs Tea Tobacco, viz., Unmanufactured. ibs Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff. Wine, viz.—Cape. gallons French Other sorts	Wool, viz.:—Cotton Sheep and Lambs' Alpaca and the Llama Tribe Woollen Manufactures not made upvalue £ Wholly or in part made up
Importations.	1849	3,516 85,748 270,468 3,841,673	4,197,889 5,337,222 31,940,367 773,113 301,932 86,724)M. compared v	Ar iscles.		Clonamon Cloves Mace Nutmegs Pepper Prints, viz.—Rum Strandy Geneva of Mauritius. Of British Possessions Cof British Possessions Of British Possessions Foreign	Unmanufact nufactured, ape	Wineambs'd the Llams factures not
		Whale Finsgallons French Other sorts	Wool, Cotton	MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM rchandise, in the seven months ended 5th Aug. 1850, conouths of the year 1849.			Spices, Viz.—Connamon . Cloneamon . Cloneamon . Clones Nutmegs	Melasses Tea Tobacco; viz., Foreign Ma. Wine, viz.—Ca French Other sorts	Total Wine Wool, viz.:—Cotton Sheep and Lambs' Alpaca and the Woollen Manufacture Wholly or in part m
Articles.			hs' ma tribe s not made u	THE UNI	Exported.	1990	7,593 79,632 3,568 8,669 1,929 1,707 2,720 1,983 27,981 26,341 26,341 26,341 202 52,642 710,619 117,614 284,037	136,178 109,619 1,356	3,230 244,377
Ar		s.—Cape	Wool, Cotton	the seven in year 1849.	Quantities Exported.	1849	21,882 87,035 82,568 6,934 11,402 2,636 3,192 2,666 6,310 70,878 28,181 28,181 84,605 84,605 84,605 832,531 133,754 289,610	101,083 62,061 423 138	2,297 2,297 285 6,186 258,051
		Whale Fins	Total Wool, Cot Wool, She Alpaca Woollen I	AL MERCHAND Merchandise, in			dressedlbs -Glovespairs Linen & Diaper £ glt.&partwrt.cws cwts corts corts corts tons tons tons tons tons tons lbs tons lbs lbs	Europe; viz., Silk or Istuffs.	broad Stuns
ome Consump.	1850	166 680	15,994 15,809,818 117,445 Free 52,221		Articles.		tawed, curried or dressedlb. ufac. viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £ —Copper,unwroght.&partwrt.cw bars, unwroughtcwt wroughtcwt locks, ingots, bars, or slabscwt Palmlonscwt tunn the huskcwt index & huskscwt	Manufactures of Europe; viz., Silk Satin Broad Stuffs	
Entered for Home Consump.	1849	778 647	15,771,185 123,268 Free 44,694	EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONI. Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial correspondi			s, una mned. n Man lls: viz nn, in l sel, un ad, Pig elter n, in b viz. m. m. not in vix. m. m. vix. vix. m. vix. vi	Satin Broad Stuffs ———————————————————————————————————	Ribbons
tions.	1850	761 021	6,601,234 913,801 213,790 61,626	TS OF FO	rled.	1850	SESOO O KEL	3,260 Silk 484 186 52,095 Ga Ga 10,508	18,096 V 47,807 P 126.583 Silk 13,605
Importations.	1849	167.988	62,177 6,333,549 858,051 208,723 48,125	II. EXPOR	Quantities Exported.	-	6,1,2,6,1,2,6,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,	1,839 576 187 20,958 5 11,946 1	12,288 1 33,742 4 118,477 12 8,574 1
Articles.		Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged utth Duty.—Of British Possessions		II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIA An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial corresponding	Articles.		1,2,2,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,		Class exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thicknesssq.ft. White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, bs. Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass

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1850	.]
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THE ECONOMIST.

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AN Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, in the seven months ended 5th Aug. 1850, compared with the III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM. Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1849.

1849 1850 1840 1850 1840 1850 1850 1840 1850	Articles	Qua	Quantities.	Declared V	ed Value.	Articles.	Qua	Quantities.	Declar	Declared Value.	
1885,345 12,545 12,545 12,545 13,455 14,545		1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850	_
1,55,225 1,50,224 1,11,539 1,50,08 1	Alkali: viz.—Soda	383,367	529,914	£ 162.821	£ 240,269	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pigtons	100,061	93.164	£ 261.695	£ 228.812	
2.5.545 3.221 11.53 11.53 11.53 11.53 12.237 17.289	Beer and Alebrls	88,339	112,998	258,068	346,664	Bar, bolt and rod	230,467	295,602	1,536,429	1,802,741	
1,000,227 17,000 12,000	Butter	32,545	33,211	111,553	115,008	Wire	1,853	2,213	40,593	47,888	_
1,00,000 1,0,1,10	Candleslbs	1,395,293	1,603,247	47,887	57,861	(ASC	7,093	12,297	77,242	123,319	_
Page 200	CheeseCWIS	3,346	4,426	12,259	755,61	Wronght of all sorts	09,024	190,08	784,803	895,251	_
Strong and the control of the cont	Coals and Culmtons	1,599,960	1,947,161	010,401	106 704	Connor in bricks and nine	4,664	6,029	999 499	230,517	_
25.757.240 78.757.	Cotton Monnfactures : Entered by the Yard	007600	100,001	20,000	100,101	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or vel-	11,102	71160	201,200	061,150	-
192,184 20,116,683 28,588 23,281 11,021,57 20,01,755		787.572.403	780.894.270	16.893.717		low metal for sheathing)	129.330	131.987	555 575	583 349	-
192,184 129,011 229,538 131,839 131,830 131,830 132,184 132,	- Company	57,791,443	69,116,685	968 980		Wronght of other sorts	11,393	7.979	56.655	38 140	_
122,184 129,911 56,5538 Time unversught	Thread for Sewing	2,857,772	2,601,765	235,316	243,212	Brass of all sorts	11,451	11,673	56,752	61.306	_
The color of the	Stockingsdoz. pairs	152,184	129,911	56,925	55,318	Leadtons	8,137	11,313	137,640	205,227	_
1,0256 1,062,0515 1,062,0	Of all other descriptionsvalue			239,638	134,889	Tin, unwroughtcwts	19,553	18,218	80,905	72,787	_
1,025,035 1,02						The platesvalue	****	***	418,799	555,763	-
Second	Total Value Cotton Manuiac.			11,624,576	12,483,050	Dirical rempseed, and hapeseedgals	1,427,741	1,962,032	141,482	242,610	_
1.5 1.5			75 900 546	9 597 709		ters colours and materialsvalue	11 786 965	0 679 499	124,433	149,651	
67,739 56,289 68,675 53,554 kerchiels and Ribbons Local pairs 201,739 201,739 258,199 217,038 296,778 10,250 1,2308 12,286 12,286 Gfall other descriptions 10,21 7,280 20,728 12,284 10,515 1,500 1,700			49 809 609	464.482		Manufactures: -Of Silk only: Sinff: Hand-	11,100,200	2,012,102	102,013	150,253	_
10,250 13,663 12,308 12,375 Stockings 13,485 Stockings 13,485 Stockings 13,485 Stockings 13,485 Stockings 14,9614 Stockings		67,759	56,289	68,675	53,554	kerchiefs and Ribbonslbs	201,799	258,199	217,038	296.778	
10.250 13.663 13.663 14.565 15.295 15.275 16.290 16.250 16.290 16.200 16.200 16.200 16.200 17.200 1	Of other sortsvalue		***	12,308	12,870	Stockingsdoz. pairs	10,311	7,280	20,725	12,284	_
19,515 19,592 15,718 12,375 19,695 16,590 12,375 19,591 1	Glass Manufactures :- Flint Glass	10,250	13,693	47,605	59,295	Of all other descriptionsvalue			88,080	94,623	_
135,581 166,905 76,980 92,794 Handkerchiefs and Ribbons 192,682 419,614 107,299 182,381 145,075 174,004 Total Value Silk Manufac. 16,290 14,778 1445,611 1492,512 1492,512 14	Window Glass	10,615	9,992	13,718	12,375	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs,					_
Color Colo	Bottles, Green or Common	133,581	166,905	686,92	92,794	Handkerchiefs and Ribbonslbs	192,682	419,614	107,299	182,381	
145,075	Plate Classvalue	:	* * * *	6,763	9,540	Of all other descriptions	106	2,883	11 400	2,869	
8.802 694,057 885,712 Total Value Silk Manufac. Total Value Silk Manufac. A45,367 603,706 8.802 16,290 61,177 1,99,511 Silk Thrown 1,190,041 1,492,512 Silk Thrown 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,190,041 1,180,093 <td< td=""><td>Total Value Glass Manufac.</td><td>000000000000000000000000000000000000000</td><td>000000000000000000000000000000000000000</td><td>145,075</td><td>174,004</td><td>777.000</td><td></td><td>0 0 0</td><td>acrity.</td><td>1 x,110</td><td></td></td<>	Total Value Glass Manufac.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	145,075	174,004	777.000		0 0 0	acrity.	1 x,110	
8.802 1,50,641 8.85,712 Silk, Thrown Silk, Thrown 26,182 33,523 34,017 22,340 26,182 36,004 26,182 36,004 1,402,511 28,822 1,50,645 35,800 81,402 36,102 26,182 35,800 81,402 36,102 26,182 36,102 26,182 36,901 118,009 36,332 12,402 36,102 72,432 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,391 118,009 36,393 36,391 36,391 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393 36,393						Total Value Silk Manufac.			445,367	603,706	_
8.802 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 1.90.041 2.23.06 53.323 250.655 53.890 81,402 2.23.683 91.02 3.53.683 93.921 118.609 2.23.683 93.921 118.609 2.23.683 93.921 118.609 2.23.683 93.921 118.609 2.23.683 93.921 118.609 2.23.683 93.921 118.609 2.23.683 93.921 118.609 2.23.683 93.931 118.609 2.23.683 32.318,757 36.453 36.4553 36.4553 36.4553 36.4553 36.4553 36.4553 36.4553 37.440,618 80.92,747 7,140,618 80.92,745 7,140,618 80.92,745 1,140,618 80.92,745 1,140,618 80.92,745 1,140,618 80.92,745 1,140,618 80.92,745 1,140,618 80.92,745 1,140,618 80.92,745 1,140,618 80.92,745 1,140,618	Haberdashery and Millinery	:	:	694,057							
8.802 16.290 6.1,77 102.353 Silk Twist and Nath 103.237 25.0655 53.890 81,402 7,828 23,266 6,177 102.353 Silk Twist and Nath 118,609 323.880 81,402 907,110 967,313 15,461 Soap Sationery Cewts 61,021 72,432 93,921 118,609 907,110 967,313 15,046 Soap Soap Lanbs Cewts 119,404 118,609 223,583 62,159,649 70,426,205 1,759,811 2,028,735 Woollen Manufactures:—Eutered by the Piece 1,347,125 1,708,518 223,415 364,558 65,855 314,719 19,64 19,019 Butered by the Yard Light,125 1,708,550 2,563,689 3213,757 1,496,804 2,063,067 12,078 Stockings Butered by the Yard Light,125 1,708,550 2,563,689 323,415 378,465 37,465,289 1,964 12,078 12,078 Of all other descriptions Light,125 1,708,565	Hardwares and Cutlery		::	1,190,041		Silk, Thrown	33,523	34,017	22,340	26,182	
967,318 25,206 3,532 118,609 967,310 967,313 149,464 162,063 Stationery 132,394 119,373 227,783 223,583 967,313 149,464 162,063 Stationery 119,373 227,783 223,583 967,313 1,759,811 2,028,735 Woollen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece 1,347,125 1,740,618 295,415 364,553 1,96,804 2,083,067 141,656 199,763 Entered by the Yard doz, pairs 1,496,804 2,042,055 41,092,865 1,491,756 1,494,584 1,996,804 2,083,067 12,507 2,560,595 Applications 37,325 1,708,50 2,563,689 1,916,361 2,250,595 37,901 Applications 32,876,529 37,808,072 2,935,578 37,808,072 496,865 37,808,072 32,878,080 37,808,072	Leather, Unwroughtcwts	8,802	16,290	61,177	102,353	Silk Iwist and Yarn	163,237	250,655	53,890	81,402	
62,159,649 70,426,205 1,759,811 1,916,335 1,708,555 1,759,811 1,916,364 1,907,83 1,908,067 1,1916,364 1,907,83 1,908,067 1,708,067 1,708,067 1,708,067 1,708,067 1,708,067 1,708,07 1,208 1,908,067 1,708,07 1,208 1,908,067 1,708,07 1,208 1,908,07 1,908	Wrought: viz.—Gloveslbs	1,020	23,266	255.0	12,481	Soap comments and the state of	01,021	72,432	93,921	118,609	
62,159,649 70,426,205 1,759,811 2,028,735 1,964 1,965,804 2,063,067 1,966,804 2,063,067 1,966,804 2,063,067 1,966,804 2,063,067 1,966,804 2,063,067 1,966,804 2,063,067 1,966,804 2,063,067 1,966,804 2,063,067 1,966,804 2,063,067 1,966,804 1,092,865 1,401,756 1,966,804 1,092,865 1,401,756 1,966,804 1,092,865 1,401,756 1,966,804 1,092,865 1,401,756 1,401,756 1,406,804 1,092,865 1,401,756 1,406,804 1,092,865 1,401,756 1,401,637 1,401,637 1,401,637 1,401,756 1,401,756 1,401,637 1,401,63	Of other sorts	207,110	967,313	149,464	102,063	Stationeryvalue	199 904	110.070	997 700	223,583	
62,159,649 70,426,205 1,759,811 2,028,735 1,964 1,965 1,964 1,965 1,964 1,965 1,967 1,965 1,967 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,804 1,965,805 1,401,756 1,401,637	I men Manifortune . Entwed by the Vand	:		00,100	100°00	r Lambe	6 397 747	7 140 618	905 415	364 559	
56,585 314,719 1,964 10,019 Entered by the Yard Pieces 1,347,125 1,708,550 2,563,689 3,213,757 1,496,804 2,003,067 141,656 199,763 Stockings 12,930 12,930 1,401,756 1,845,584 1,916,804 2,250,595 12,930 12,078 Of all other descriptions Name 1,916,361 2,250,595 149,863 1,916,361 2,250,595 Total Value Woollen Manufac 19,568 65,318 498,852 752,256 2,39,676 285,274 Total declared value Total declared value 32,879,865 37,808,072		62,159,649	70 496 905	1 759 811	9 098 735	Woollen Manufactures : Entered by the Piece	2,000,000	1,4 10,010	200,110	OOL TOO	
1,496,804 2,0083,067 141,656 199,763 Entered by the Yard Pards 29,042,055 41,092,865 1,401,756 1,845,884 37,325 9,493,535 10,257,803 379,484 477,668 Woollen Yarn Total declared value 19,568 65,318 498,852 752,256 239,676 285,274 Total declared value Total declared value 19,568 65,318 498,852 752,256	_	56 585	314 710	1.964	10.019		1.347.125	1,708,550	2.563.689	3 213 757	
9,493,535 10,257,803 379,738 Stockings April other descriptions April other descriptions </td <td>Thread for Sewing</td> <td>1.496.804</td> <td>2.083.067</td> <td>141.656</td> <td>199.763</td> <td>61</td> <td>29.042,055</td> <td>41.092,865</td> <td>1.401.756</td> <td>1.845.584</td> <td></td>	Thread for Sewing	1.496.804	2.083.067	141.656	199.763	61	29.042,055	41.092,865	1.401.756	1.845.584	
9,493,535 10,257,803 379,484 477,668 Woollen Yarn Total declared value Cowts 49,568 65,318 498,852 37,808,072	Of all other descriptions	***		12,930	12,078	_	78,482	64,856	35,909	37,325	
9,493,535 10,257,803 379,484 477,668 Woollen Yarn cwts 49,568 65,318 498,852 752,256 752,256 772,256 239,676 285,274 Total declared value 239,676 285,274	-					Of all other descriptionsvalue		:	200,283	149,863	
9,493,535 10,257,803 379,484 477,668 Woollen Yarncwts 49,568 65,318 498,852 752,256	Total Value Linen Manufac.		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,916,361	2,250,595	Total Valua Woollen Manufac			4 901 637	5 946 K90	
71,208 259,908 Total declared value	Linen Yarnlbs	9,493,535	10.257,803	379,484	477,668	A COURS . COLLOS AT COLOS CALCADOS CALC	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	-	0,010,000	
239,076 285,274 Total declared value	Machinery and Mili Work : viz Steam Engines			21 900	020	Woollen Yarncwts	49,568	65,318	498,852	752,256	
discover duranted and T	Of all other sorts	: :	: :	239,076	285,274	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	32,879,865	37,808,072	_
	Standig the same of the same o								and and a	200	U

Articles	Importations.	tions.	Entered for H	Entered for Home Consump.	Articles.	Importations.	tions.	Entered for Home Consump.	te Consump.	1
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850	00
Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with	000 731	200	241	000 001	Whale Finsgwts Wine: viz.—Cape French Other sorts	3,516 85,748 270,468 3,841,673	4,618 114,611 289 503 4,560,554	Free 136,048 228,627 3,362,140	Free 135,622 212,767 3,439,664	6
Poreign	62,177	112,983	139,823	154,994	Total of Wine	4,197,889	4,964,668	3,726,815	3,788,053	
	6,333,549	6,601,234	15,771,185	15,809,818		5,337,222	3,647,843	P L Ce	r ree	
Manufactured, and Snuff	208.723	913,801	123,268 Free	117,445 Free	Woollen Manufactures not made un volue C	773,113	841,186	1 1	11	
Watchesvalue £	48,125	61,626	44,694	52,221	Wholly or in part made up	86,724	91,589	77,942	85,944	
	II. EXPOR	TS OF FOR	EIGN AND	COLONIAL	II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.	OM.				

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the seven months ended 5th Aug. 1850, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1849.

	T	HE E	CONOM	IST.		[Sept. 7,
Quantities Exported.	1850	673,605 399,370 106,273 9,522	1,352,976 1,352,976 2,840 712,472 533,337 222,536	19 125 477 295,621	296,242 179 76,085 2,740 3,609,586 4,297,626 765,231 1,380 109,426 898,487	1,009,293 490,422 8,220,879 123,961 94,363 5,698
Quantities	1849	432,265 327,326 71,120 17,155	2,146,114 16,680 935,976 742,101 249,618	91 10 593 329,041	329,735 106,896 567 2,869,053 8,082,941 755,804 115,544 849,280	965,705 477,748 5,167,680 31,628 116,291 8,782
As diolos	.41 PBU(CB.	Spices, viz.—Cassia Lignea Cinnamon Cloves Mace	Nutmegs Pepper Pimento	Sugar, unrefined, viz.—Of the British Possessions in America	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy; viz.— Of British Possessionscwts Foreign Melassesfree Tea Tobacco; viz., Unmanufacturedfbs Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff Wine, viz.—Capegallons French Other sorts	Wool, viz.:—Cotton Sheep and Lambs' Alpaca and the Llama Tribe. Woollen Manufactures not made upvalue £ Wholly or in part made up
Exported.	1850	47,994 17,993 79,632 370,948	3,568 8,669 1,929 1,707 2,720	1,983 27,981 26,341 202 52,642	117,614 284,037 44,057 136,178 109,619 1,356	1,058 644 3,230 244,377
Quantities Exported.	1849	62,579 21,882 87,035 322,568	2,636 2,636 3,726 3,192 2,666	6,310 70,878 28,181 369 84,605	133,754 289,610 147 74,531 101,083 62,061 423 138	2,297 2,297 2,85 6,186 258,051
Ariotos Quantitie	ATTUCKS.	Hides, untanned, dry Wet Tanned, tawed, curried or dressed Leather Manufactures; viz.—Glovespairs	Linen Manutac. :viz.—Frain Linen & Diaper & Metals : viz.—Copper, unwroght.&partwrt.cwi Fron, in bars, unwrought	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabscvts Oil: viz.—Palm Cocoa Nut. Olivetuns Opiumtuns	Silk, viz. — Kaw Silk, viz. — Kaw Waste, knubs & husks. Thrown Silk Manufactures of Europe; viz., Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs Ribbons Gauze or Crape Broadstuffs. Ribbons Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one	Ribbons
Quantities Exported.	1850	3,833 984,720 1,890,616 4,277,524	6,168,140 2,228 4,053 4,176 18,147	85,589 32,051 63,725 14,928	39,509 6,373 38,798 3,101 3,260 484 186 52,095	18,096 47,807 126,583 13,605
Quantitie	1849	1,935,804 2,490,764 16,505,445	18,996,209 340 51 3,662 9,891	99,824 35,726 65,272 13,894	27,704 7,547 35,374 3,012 1,839 576 576 187 20,958	12,288 33,742 118,477 8,574
Autolog	AT FACES.	Cocoa	Total of Coffee 18,996,209 Corn, viz.—Wheat 340 Barley 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 5	Cotton Manufactures not made up:—viz., East India Piece Goods	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs, viz.—Cochinealcwts Indigo. Lac-dye. Logwood. Terra Japonica. Cutch. Embroidery and Needleworkvalue & Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.	Cuase exceeding 1-5th inch thek, Sulvered or Polished Glass, whatever thicknesssq.ft. White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass

AN Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, in the seven months ended 5th Aug. 1850, compared with the III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM. Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1849.

Articles	Quan	Quantities.	Declare	Declared Value.	Articles.	Que	Quantities.	Declar	Declared Value.
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850
Alkali: viz.—Soda	65	529,944	£ 162,821	240,269	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pigtous		93,164	£ 261,695	£ 228.812
Butter		33,211	111,553	115,008	Wire	3	2,213	1,536,429	1,802,741
Candles	1,395,293	1,603,247	12.259	157,861	Wronght of all sorts	69,024	80,061	77,242	123,319
Coals and Culmtons	1,5	1,947,161	615,401	732,246	Steel, unwrought		6,029	177,237	230,517
Cordage and CablesEntered by the Yard	50,283	62,054	90,883	106,704	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yel-	11,132	76,112	332,432	331,796
(exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) yards		780,824,270	16,823,717	11,721,517	low metal for sheathing)		131,987	555,575	583,342
Lace and Patent Net	57,791,443	69,116,685	268,980	328,114	Wrought of other sorts	11,393	1,272	56,655	38,140
Stockingsdoz. pairs		129,911	56,925	55,318	Leadtons		11,313	137,640	205,227
Of all other descriptionsvalue		:	239,638	134,889	Tin, unwrought	19,553	18,218	80,905	72,787
Total Value Cotton Manufac		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	11,624,576	12,483,050	Oil, Linsced, Hempseed, and Rapeseedgals	1,427,741	1,962,032	141,482	242,610
					Painters' colours and materialsvalue			124,453	149,651
Cotton Yarn	36 175 993	49 809 609	3,537,703	573 893	Silk Manufactures: Of Silk only: Stuffs, Hand-	11,700,203	9,012,432	102,570	130,253
Fish: viz.—Herrings		56,289	68,675	53,554	kerchiefs and Ribbonslbs	24	258,199	217,038	296,778
Of other sortsvalue		:	12,308	12,870	Stockingsdoz. pairs	10,311	7,280	20,725	12,284
Glass Manufactures :- Flint Glass	10,250	13,693	47,605	59,295	Of all other descriptionsvalue	:		88,080	94,623
Bottles, Green of Common	133.581	166.905	76.989	92.794	Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	192,682	419,614	107,299	182.381
Plate Glassvalue		:	6,763	9,540	Stockingsdoz. pairs		3,883	726	2,862
Total Value Glass Manufac.		-	145.075	174,001	Or all other descriptionsvalue	:	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	11,499	14,778
- Comment of the comm					Total Value Silk Manufac.		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	445,367	603,706
Haberdashery and Millinery	0 0		694,057	885,712	i i		2000	00000	000
Hardwares and Cutlery		10.000	1,190,041	1,492,511	Silk, Infown	163 937	950.655	53 890	20,182
Wronght viz - Gloves	7.828	23.266	5.332	19.481	SOLD	61,021	72.432	93,921	118,609
Of other sorts	907,110	967,313	149,464	162,063	Stationeryvalue	:		178,049	223,583
Saddlery and Harnessvalue	0 0		56,155	65,934	Sugar, refined	132,394	119,373	227,783	200,959
Linen Manufactures: - Entered by the lard	69 150 640	70 496 905	1 750 811	9 098 795	Woollen Manufactures Entered by the Diece	0,037,147	7,140,010	299,419	004,003
Lace of Thread	_	314.719	1.964	10.019	Dieces	1,347,125	1,708,550	2,563,689	3,213,757
Thread for Sewinglbs	1,496,804	2,003,067	141,656	199,763	Entered by the Yardyards	29,042,055	41,092,865	1,401,756	1,845,584
Of all other descriptionsvalue	0 0	:	12,930	12,078	Stockings doz. pairs	78,482	64,856	35,909	37,325
Total Value Linen Manufac	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1,916,361	2,250,595	TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	:		-	anday .
No.		200	970 464	0000	Total Value Woollen Manufac		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4,201,637	5,246,529
Machinery and Mil Work; viz.—Steam Engines	2,120,000	10,257,503	101,010	477,008	Woollen Yarncwts	49,568	65,318	498,852	752,256
and parts of Steam Enginesvalue	0 0 0 0 0 0	::	71,208	259,908	Total declared value	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	32,879,865	37,808,072
Statishing Department. Board of Trade Assess 1950								A. W. FONBLANGUE.	LANQUE.
CONTRACTOR OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET OF THE STREET									The same of the sa

Postage of Foreign Letters.

Postage of Poreign Betters.		
(From the Post Office Packet List.)		
The single rate on all foreign and colonial letters	, W	len
conveyed by packet, is as follows:-	Sin	gle
BY PACKETS FROM LONDON.	rai	
Poterson the United Kingdem and	8	d
Prussia via Hamburg and Holland, uniform		
Belich and foreign rate, not exceeding & oz	1	
Ditto eig Relgium, uniform do do under 2 oz		0
Countrieson the Continent of Europe, via Prussia Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz,	:	
Mecklenburg & Saxony, uniform do do under toz	1	3
Jerman States (except Wurtemburg) served by	*	
the post office of Tour and Taxis, do do	1	4
oland, do do	2	1
Lussia. do do	1	7
weden, do do	1	10
ustrian States, via Belgium and Holland, do do	1	8
metrian Silesia and Galicia, via Hamburg, do do	1	3
Hother parts of Austrian States (ditto) do do	1	7
Holland, uniform British and foreign rate not		
exceeding & OZ	- 1	0
Janover and Brunswick, ditto	0	9
Denmark, ditto	0	10
Inhack via Hamburg, ditto	. 0	9
Hamburg, ditto-Bremen, dittoeach	0	8
Oldenburg, ditto	0	9
Mecklenburg Schwerin, ditto	0	
Heligoland, uniform rate of	0	6
Carleyon ditto	0	6
Countries on the Continent, via Holland, ditto	0	8
«Java, via Holland, ditto adsweden, Norway, and Mecklenburg Strelitz, if addressed via Hamburg, not intended to be forwarded through Prussia—packet rate from London, 1s Nd; inland postage, if not posted		0
or delivered at the port, 2d; total single rate BY PACKETS FROM SOUTHAMPTON. Between the United Kingdom and		10
alishon	1	9
Spain (by Southampton packet)	2	2
Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	- 1	6
Alexandria	1	6
aChill, Peru, and Western Coast of America aHayti and the foreign West India Islands (Cuba	2	-0
evented)		5
New Grenada and Venezuela	1	0
Mexico and Cuba	2	3
Gibraltar, Malta, and Ionian Islands	1	0
Honduras	1	0
British West Indies (Jamaica & Berbice excepted)	1	0
Kingston, Jamaica	1	(
Aden wig Southampton	. 1	-
Ceylon, via Southampton	. 1	-
India via Southampton	. 1	(
Hong Kong, via Southampton	. 1	(
Madeira, via Lisbon	. 1	6
aDitto, by West Indian Packet	. 1	16
Jamaica, the Packet Port of Kingston excepted	9	

Jamaica, the racket rot of anison exeincluding the internal colonial rate of 2dBerbice, ditto

BY PACKETS FROM DOVER,
Between the United Kingdom and
Delaism Reiside and Excelor under 1 or

Belgium, British and Foreign, under 2 oz	0	6
Lubeck via Belgium, ditto, ditto	1	2
Holland, via Belgium, uniform British and		
foreign rate, not exceeding toz	1	2
aCountries on the Continent of Europe, via Bel-		
gium, uniform British rate, not exceeding ; oz		8
France & Algeria, British & foreign, under 1 oz	0	10
Belgium, via France, ditto	0	6
Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Tuscany, and Lucca,		
via France, ditto	0	10
aHolland, Two Sicilies, Papal States, Modena,		
Parma, Placentia, Greece, Archipelago, and		
Tonian Islands six Franco uniform British		

Parma, Placentia, Greece, Archipelago, and Ionian Islands, via France, uniferm British rate, not exceeding \$\displaystyle{o}{\text{o}}{\text{Trance}}\$, via France, ditto
Prus-ia, via France, ditto
Prus-ia, via France
Russia, via France
Austrian dominions and cities of Cracow and Belgrade, via France, uniform British and foreign rate, under \$\displaystyle{o}{\text{o}}{\text{under}}\$ to unce
Baden, ditto
Switzerland ditto
Certain Northern States of Europe, forwarded through the office of Tour & Taxis, via France, do Certain States of Germany, served by the office of Tour and Taxis, via France, ditto
Wallachia and Moldavia, via France, ditto.
Turkey in Europe (Belgrade excepted), and Scutari in Asia, via France, ditto
Southern Poland (viz. the Governments of Cracow, Lublin, and Sandomier,) and Southern Russia, via France, ditto
Alexandria, Bevrout, Smyrna, Dardanelles, and Constantinople, by French packet, via Marseilles, ditto.
Tuscay and Kaples, ditto, ditto 1 8 1 11

Alexandria, Beyrout, Smyrna, Dardanelles, and Constantinople, by French packet, via Marseilles, ditto.
Tuscany and Naples, ditto, ditto
a Sardinia and Sielly, ditto, ditto
Roman States, ditto
Roman States, ditto
Malta, ditto, ditto
Malta, ditto, ditto
Malta by Monthly closed Mail, via Marseilles, do
Alexandria, ditto, ditto
a India, ditto, ditto
a India, ditto, ditto.
BY PACKETS FROM LIVERFOOL.
United States, uniform British and foreign rate,
not exceeding doz
a California and Oregon, via United States, ditto
a California and Oregon, via United States, ditto

aCalifornia and Oregon, via United States, ditto 2 5 6 Cuba 1 4 6 Earmuda and Newfoundiand, uniform rate of 1 0 2 Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, uniform rate of 1 0 2 Canada, uniform Eritish and foreign rate 1 2 2 This includes the internal colonial rate of 2d per 2 oz Est Packets Inland postage if Total rate from not posted or delification of the post of the post

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Barbadoes	Malta	Denmark
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Canada	New Brunswick	Hamburg
Cariacow	Newfoundland	Hayti or }
Demerara	Nova Scotia	St Domingo
Dominica	Quebec	Lubec
Gibraltar	St Kitts	New Grenada
Grenada	St Lucia	Peru
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Heligoland	Tobago	Venezuela
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