

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

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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. *Omniū consensu capax imperiū, 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 plenitude of revolution, and under the iron grasp of despotism—under the rule of the Atheist, and under the rule of the Priest—hoisting round the scaffold of one King, fawning at the foot-stool of another—now living at free quarters over conquered Europe, now groaning under the occupation of a foreign army which swarmed in their metropolis and took possession of their fortresses. Lastly, he had had the inestimable advantage of studying at leisure, and closely, the vast and instructive volume of his Predecessors' blunders;—the feebleness of Louis XVI, the sottish imbecility of Louis XVIII, the narrow and blind fanaticism of Charles X, the over-

### 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 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.

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 children's children may not live to see. His 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

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 weaknesses 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 *Königcraft*, 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 Fouchés. 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 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 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, 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 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 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 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 sense. 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 mistrusting. 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 whirlwind 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 JULY.		
1848	1849	1850
£	£	£
4,351,926	6,361,426	6,029,568

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:—

EXPORTED IN JULY.			
	1848	1849	1850
Cotton manufactures exclusive of nett and lace	91,820,310	131,973,693	109,385,749
Cotton yarn	12,244,031	15,589,033	12,850,288
Linen manufactures	7,957,844	11,236,397	9,588,142
Linen yarn	1,101,418	1,181,587	1,478,369
Woollen by the piece	154,349	289,491	286,181
— by the yard	3,862,588	7,347,267	7,118,416
— yarn	5,136	9,814	13,299
Silks, stuffs, handkerchiefs, & ribbons	21,119	59,443	49,935
Silks, mixed	20,713	92,145	94,362
Silk twist and yarn	5,959	39,790	31,327

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.

	£
1848	27,125,752
1849	32,879,865
1850	37,808,072

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

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:—

IMPORTED—Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.

	1848	1849	1850
Wheat	786,908	2,517,092	2,038,209
Barley	359,906	720,963	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	350,590	277,501
Indian Corn	768,944	1,518,721	974,713
Buckwheat	183	215	120
Beer or Bigg	—	843	571
<b>Total qrs.</b>	<b>2,651,464</b>	<b>5,987,249</b>	<b>4,917,020</b>
Flour	385,922	2,182,085	1,401,914
Meal of all kinds	174,632	130,653	12,289
<b>Total cwts.</b>	<b>560,554</b>	<b>2,312,718</b>	<b>1,414,203</b>

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:—

POTATOES—IMPORTED.

	1848	1849	1850
In the month of July	11,673	25,361	40,107
From Jan 5th to Aug. 5th	242,449	733,801	1,153,845

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 re-exports of coffee from this country, in the first seven months of the three years, compare thus:—

COFFEE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM—Jan. 5th to Aug. 5th.

	1848	1849	1850
lbs	11,379,020	18,996,209	6,168,140

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.

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 into 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—Duty Paid—Jan. 5 to Aug. 5.

	1849	1850
Of West India	1,679,938	1,560,289
Mauritius	686,814	796,961
East India	788,955	820,315
Colonial refined or equal thereto	35,562	9,192
Molasses, the equivalent in sugar at the rate 3 cwt to 1 cwt	157,270	166,457
<b>Total colonial</b>	<b>3,347,639</b>	<b>3,353,214</b>
Foreign—Raw	192,110	387,249
— Refined	10,381	19,869
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,550,130</b>	<b>3,760,332</b>
Or	177,331	188,016

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

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 1,828,388 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 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 VESSELS.

	1848	1850
Entered Inwards—Jan 5 to July 5	1,537,803	1,601,167
Entered Outwards	1,751,159	1,977,454
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,288,962</b>	<b>3,578,621</b>
VESSELS OF ALL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING BRITISH.		
	1848	1850
Entered Inwards—Jan 5 to July 5	2,160,840	2,422,266
Entered Outwards	2,372,968	2,816,506
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,533,808</b>	<b>5,238,772</b>

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 Baltic 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 the particulars:—

SHIPPING ENTERED OUTWARD—Jan. 5 to July 5, 1850.		Tons.
Russian ships.....		30,741
Swedish.....		22,445
Norwegian.....		53,126
Danish.....		70,056
Prussian.....		66,026
Total tons.....		242,394

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 1850, compared with the Entries and Clearances in the corresponding periods of the years 1848 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.	ENTERED INWARDS—Seven Months ended Aug. 5					
	1848		1849		1850	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
United Kingdom and Dependencies	8,800	2,009,621	10,781	2,329,524	3,994	2,134,428
Russia.....	122	31,079	129	35,079	178	42,918
Sweden.....	171	24,120	238	31,130	213	29,498
Norway.....	610	100,801	558	89,799	701	113,966
Denmark.....	813	58,028	1,106	84,389	1,179	87,770
Prussia.....	196	45,367	96	19,307	569	112,735
Other German States.....	524	47,513	477	41,694	1,301	136,506
Holland.....	510	38,320	753	60,271	794	64,966
Belgium.....	153	19,269	144	20,200	120	19,611
France.....	558	27,860	1,365	88,250	1,493	88,264
Spain.....	42	5,660	77	12,026	82	11,595
Portugal.....	32	3,327	46	7,582	69	6,949
Italian States.....	33	9,942	182	53,638	176	50,533
Other European States.....	5	1,572	50	14,143	33	9,783
United States of America.....	486	315,411	649	402,673	403	318,105
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia.....	4	945	8	2,206	4	1,170
Total.....	13,059	2,738,845	16,699	3,282,911	17,406	3,232,957
	CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
United Kingdom and Dependencies	9,451	2,083,349	9,958	2,174,848	10,627	2,357,695
Russia.....	99	26,733	76	19,941	141	35,474
Sweden.....	185	26,384	172	21,079	192	27,952
Norway.....	334	46,946	308	43,246	405	65,392
Denmark.....	858	65,963	917	73,376	1,083	85,953
Prussia.....	138	30,257	167	32,698	443	88,064
Other German States.....	579	58,703	467	45,584	1,140	119,787
Holland.....	473	46,577	524	52,087	589	72,008
Belgium.....	217	32,364	151	23,612	129	21,569
France.....	1,325	120,039	1,613	143,690	1,452	118,313
Spain.....	64	9,453	72	10,495	81	13,049
Portugal.....	28	3,023	34	3,569	35	4,121
Italian States.....	64	16,072	181	51,861	166	49,641
Other European States.....	11	2,919	46	13,918	44	12,591
United States of America.....	428	289,486	587	387,189	404	326,042
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia.....	3	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 attempts 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, 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:—

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 Colonies 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 Great 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 insurgent 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 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 salary of 3,000l 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 applauded to the echo.

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 purposes 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 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 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 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 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 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.

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. He follows his pattern very closely, though he has a great abhorrence of everything 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 3,000l 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 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.

#### 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 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 culpable 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 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. "There 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 culpable 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 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. Something of Dutch 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 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 are necessary.

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 Court. They are likely to impress on all the officers of the merchant 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 be done,  
When evil deeds have their permissive pass  
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 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 cumbersome 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 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 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, 387¾, 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 crossing of the Stargard and Posen line, by Bromberg and Dirschau to Königsberg, with a branch line from Dirschau to Dantzig; the Westphalian line, by Haueda, Paderborn, Lippstadt, and Hamm; and the Saarbrück line, which unites the Palatinate (Pfalz) line with the line by Metz to Paris. These three lines, formed by the State, amount together to 85¾ 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 different companies, namely,—

Lines.	Thalers.
1. Of the Lower Silesian and March .....	1,437,500
2. Cologne and Minden .....	1,864,000
3. Upper Silesian .....	343,000
4. Berg-March .....	1,600,000
5. Stargard and Posen .....	714,000
6. Thuringian .....	810,000
Total.....	6,164,800

The whole of which sum is already paid.

B. Taking the whole expense of making the line on itself,—

1. The East .....	26,59,000
2. Westphalian .....	7,500,000
3. Saarbrück .....	2,223,500
Total.....	37,313,621

Of this sum, to the end of 1849, only 5,119,047 thalers have been applied, and 32,194,574 are yet to be expended.

C. By giving a guarantee of 3½ per cent. interest on some undertakings, or by lending money to the company,—

1. Loan to the Rheinish .....	1,350,000
2. Upper Silesian, a capital in shares.....	2,400,000
3. Lower Silesian and March .....	10,000,000
4. Cologne and Minden, a capital in shares .....	13,000,000
5. Stargard and Posen .....	5,060,000
6. Aix-la-Chapelle and Düsseldorf.....	4,000,000
7. Ruhrort-Crafeld, &c. ....	1,200,000
Total.....	36,850,000

D. By allowing interest on priority claims, from 3 to 3½ 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.....	3,903,100
2. The Berg-March .....	3,000,000
3. Thuringian .....	2,430,000
Total.....	9,333,100

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 4¾ 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 less—the expense will be about 28,350,543*l*, or about 12,294*l* 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 of civilisation becoming common to the whole European world, and everywhere establishing its claims to the admiration of mankind.

**Agriculture.**

**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, 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 somewhat less than the usual amount of business was transacted. The Devons and Somersets were not so numerous as usual; the best three and four year old oxen sold for about 11*l* or 12*l* 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.)

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 afloat, 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 Manila; 800 bags Siam; 1,700 cases Bahia; 4,000 bags Pernambuco; 2,000 hds Porto Rico; and from 70 to 75,000 boxes Havana.

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 loaves 51s to 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 ulto, viz. for crushed, 27s to 28s 6d, and 10 lb loaves 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, 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 season. Two cargoes of Rio have been sold also; 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 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 Rio.

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 8,000 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 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 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 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 dealers' 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 Mocatta'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, 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 increased by the desire shown by holders of second hand parcels to realise, and by the indisposition evinced by foreign houses to purchase, 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 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 3s 7d, and 3s 8d was paid for fine quality, but it is now difficult to effect sales, even 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 Honduras, 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 former rates.

The high prices quoted in our last price current are still demanded for salted River Plate and Rio Grande hides, and are still given, with an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb on the light ox hides and on cow hides.

The imports of the month have not equalled in numbers the sales—the former being 35,198, the sales 39,879, leaving the stock about 4,000 less than at the beginning of the past month, and amounting to 60,500 which are thus classed:—  
Buenos Ayres Ox, above 60 lb.....14,215 Under 60lb.....2,027 Cow 16  
Rio Grande —————43,152 —————1,916 — 34  
To which may be added, a vessel just arrived, with 6,000 hides from Buenos Ayres.

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

The truism 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!

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 time to time from South America, of the continued drought in that region, greatly diminishing the numbers of the cattle; 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 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.

The arrivals here during this month consist chiefly of Peruvian wools, of which about 3,000 ballots have found buyers at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb advance. The principal part of the alpaca which has come in was sold to arrive, and the remainder is on the market at advanced prices. Of Russia fleeces about 500 bales have found buyers at  $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb advance on last month's quotations, but we have had no good parcels of this kind in for some 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; 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. Scotch—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.

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 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, offered their cotton more freely, which of course affected the market still more, and prices of the lower descriptions of Americans and Surats had receded  $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 alluded to, caused a still greater depression and a further decline of nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb in the Liverpool market, which was then very flat, but partially recovered after a day or two, when an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$ 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  $\frac{1}{4}$ d on American, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d to  $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 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 the Liverpool market became known here, almost all purchases were suspended, and there was a marked reluctance 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  $\frac{1}{4}$ d to 3d has been submitted to for  $\frac{7}{8}$  printers and 40-inch shirtings, whilst long cloths, domestics, &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 yarns 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 abating 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.

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 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 negotiations have failed. 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 must be voted by the three-fourths of the members of the Assembly. It is true that each party 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 Orleansists would obtain a Parliament with two Chambers. But the three parties have suspicions 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 Wisbaden has persuaded them that the majority of the nation is favourable 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 in-urgations of a formidable character. There is more sympathy in the public for the Count de 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 public for such a Government accelerated its final downfall.

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 partisans, 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 candidature for the Presidency 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 Wisbaden, 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 adopted.

The President of the Republic is making a new attempt at popularity by going to Cherbourg, where the French fleet will manoeuvre before him. He will be received with more cordiality in that part of France; 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 Isle 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 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 13*l* 9*o* on the 31st of July for the preceding month, had risen to 14*l* 11*o* 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, 14*l* 8*o*; 2nd do—1st section, 13*l* 9*o*; 2nd do, 14*l* 6*o*; 3rd class—1st section, 13*l* 4*o*; 2nd do, 15*l*; 3rd do, 14*l* 3*o*; 4th class—1st section, 13*l*; 2nd do, 14*l* 2*o*.

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 1*l* 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 mischief 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 scarcity 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 *balle 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:—

	f	c	f	c	
The Three per Cents improved .....	0	10	at	53	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 .....	2	75		776	25
Rouen .....	6	25		585	0
Palé .....	2	50		115	25
Vierzon .....	2	50		350	0
Bordeaux 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 Ebreux, and would be obliged to return to Paris. The Funds were accordingly rather declining, though there was not much business doing.

The 3 per Cents varied from 58*l* 3*o* to 58*l* 2*o*; the 5 per Cents from 97*l* to 96*l* 4*o*; the Bank Shares from 2300*l* to 2310*l*; Northern from 461*l* 2*o* to 460*l*; Strasburg from 341*l* 2*o* to 340*l*; Nantes from 247*l* 2*o* to 245*l*; Orleans were at 776*l* 7*o*; Rouen at 585*l* 5*o*; Havre at 245*l*; Marseilles at 175*l*; Vierzon at 350*l*; Bordeaux at 385*l*.

## 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.

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

ABEL BUSHEL, of the firm BUSHEL and BARREL.

## STOCKS OF COTTON.

To the Editor of the Economist.

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 year.

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.

The deliveries into the hands of spinners since the 1st of April, this year, have certainly been much larger than in the same period of last; but there was as great a falling 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.

J. R.

[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 continually drooping market, the price having fallen from 5*d* for fair Georgia, on the 1st of July, to 4*d* on the 31st of December; and, as the cause of the fall, 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.

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

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

Oats will be a very small crop.

Buckwheat promised well before the rains, but may now suffer from prolonged wet.

Turnips, 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 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 since 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 outcry 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.

Our local speculators in grain, however, seem to think otherwise apparently; 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 coal mine districts at these rates. Rye has advanced since a month from 23s 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 England, 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,

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 (running 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 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 thence.

## News of the Week.

### 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 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 soon covered with dirt; and perceiving some of the men about to attack him, ran into the street to Bank-side, 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 Bank-side 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 Benfield, 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 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, 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 rowed towards Somerset house, amidst the shouts and execrations of the mob. Messrs Barclay are very indignant at the conduct of the men, and no doubt 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 seat, 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 of the 10 corresponding weeks (1840-9) 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 3.5 deg. below the average.

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 inst, to Friday the 18th of October; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, ditto ditto; Reduced Three per Cent Annuities, from Thursday the 12th inst, to Friday the 18th of October; Long Annuities, from ditto ditto; Annuities for Terms of Years, from ditto ditto.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANTERBURY COLONISTS.—On Saturday, the ships *Cresy*, 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 Hershaw to Weybridge, where it arrived at about twelve. The chief mourners were the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Anmale, 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, accompanied by the Duchesse 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 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:—"Depositæ jacent sub hoc lapide d. n. e. in patriam avitas inter cineres Deo adjuvante transferantur Reliquiæ Ludovici Philippe Primi Francorum regis Claromontii in Britannia defuncti die Augusti XXVI Anno domini MDCCCL. Etatis LXXVI. Requiescat in pace." The whole of the arrangements 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 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 where 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 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 oscillation of the sea, and became detached from the coil of gutta serena 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 serena wire resisting the action of the salt water, of the fact of its being a perfect waterproof insulator, 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 Brett's Printing Telegraph, in legible Roman type, on long strips of paper, in the presence of a numerous French and English audience; but it is not intended to make use of the wire for commercial and newspaper 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 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 of 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.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE 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 5,000l upon the whole of the estate at Saigs End. Mr Feargus O'Connor has commenced legal proceedings for the purpose of recovering rents 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 tubers 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 PLUNDERERS.—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.

**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.

There is no event of much moment to report. Intelligence has been received of a skirmish of outposts near Holzbunge. The Schleswig-Holsteiners 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 Sargbrück, and the whole body is on the move. The men are exceedingly anxious to come 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 Burritt, Mr Richard, and Mr Joseph Sturge, after several conferences with Herr von Stemmman, Charge d'Affairs of the Statthalter's chaf 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 diet.

### WEST INDIES.

Dates from Jamaica are to Aug. 14th. Great efforts are making to establish the culture of cotton on a large scale. A large meeting of Kingston merchants has 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.

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 Chilianwallah. The prisoner was brought on parade for punishment in a state of palpable intoxication, having been allowed to get drunk in the guard-room 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 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-Rance (now in Nepal).

### 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 Tejal 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 fled. 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 fled towards Charleston. A general massacre 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.

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

arrangement 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 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.

"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 in foreign 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 one fourth.

"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 Pickering, near Fulmer, the Hon Mrs. Frederick Holland, of a son.

On the 28th ult., the wife of John Johnson, Esq., Bank-house, Runcorn, Cheshire, of a daughter.

At Nice, on the 23rd ult., the lady of Augustine FitzGerald, Esq., of son.

### MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, the 31st ult., at St Peter's, Pimlico, by the Hon. and Rev. John Pelham, the Earl of Darley, to Lady Harriet Pelham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Chester.

On the 4th inst., at Walcot Church, Bath, by the Rev. Charles Paul, vicar of Welton, Randle Wilbraham Falconer, Esq., of that city, M.D., to Sophia Harriet Fanny, youngest daughter of Major-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 county of Hereford, aged 38, eldest son of Joseph Bailey, Esq., M.P. for the county of Brecon.

On the 1st inst., at Dalkey, near Dublin, of paralysis, in his 81th 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 ROBERT PEARSON. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

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.

**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.

**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.

**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 drainage and extend the practice.

**BOOKS RECEIVED.**

- 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 Scottish Temperance Review for September.
- The Looker-on for September.
- The Palladium 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:—

**ISSUE DEPARTMENT.**

Notes issued .....	30,103,815	Government debt .....	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion .....	15,843,857
		Silver bullion .....	219,958
	30,103,815		30,103,815

**BANKING DEPARTMENT.**

Proprietors' capital.....	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity ..	14,430,847
Reserve .....	3,536,662	Other Securities.....	11,419,381
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	8,261,281	Notes .....	10,421,070
Other Deposits .....	9,281,099	Gold and Silver Coin .....	665,758
Seven Day and other Bills .....	1,305,014		
	36,937,036		36,937,036

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

**THE OLD FORM.**

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

Liabilities.	Assets.	
Circulation Inc. Bank post bill: 20,987,759	Securities .....	25,297,228
Public Deposits .....	Bullion.....	16,769,573
Other or private Deposits.....		
		38,530,139
		42,066,801

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,536,662l, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

**FRIDAY NIGHT.**

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

An increase of Circulation of .....	£75,266
An increase of Public Deposits of .....	334,116
A decrease of Other Deposits of .....	96,795
An increase of Securities of .....	699,074
A decrease of Bullion of .....	86,386
An increase of Reserve of .....	300,101
A decrease of Reserve of .....	148,971

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 reserve 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.

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 2½ to 2¾.

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:—

	CONSOLS.		Account	
	Money	Account	Money	Account
Saturday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Monday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Tuesday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Wednesday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Thursday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Friday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½

  

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent consols, account ..	96½	96½
— money.....	96½	96½
3½ per cents .....	99½	98½
2 per cent reduced .....	97½	96½
Exchequer bills, large .....	65s 8s pm	63s 6s
Bank stock .....	214 15	214 15
East India stock .....	263 6	264 7
Spanish 3 per cents .....	37½	37½
Portuguese 4 per cents .....	33½	33½
Mexican 5 per cents .....	29½	29½
Dutch 2½ per cents .....	57½	57½
— 4 per cents.....	89½	89½
Russian, 4½ stock .....	96½	96½

There has been much more business doing in Railway Shares 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 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 England, here they are advancing almost daily. During the last week from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 dols of railroad securities have been negotiated—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 closing prices last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.	Closing prices this day.
London and North Western...	109½ 10½ ex div	110 ½ ex div
Midland counties.....	33½ 2 ex div	35 ½ ex div
Brighton Stock .....	79 80	81 2
Great Westerns .....	60 51	64 ½
Eastern Counties.....	6 ½ ex div	5½ 6½ ex div
South Westerns.....	64½ 5	64½ 6½
South Easterns.....	15½ 16½	17 ½
Norfolk .....	15 17 ex div	15 17 ex div
Great North of England.....	240 3	240 3
York and North Midland .....	16½ 17 ex div	17 ½ ex div
York, Newcastle, and Berwick .....	14½ 15	15½ 16
Newcastle and Berwick Ext. ....	19½ 1 dis	19½ 1 dis
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	41 3	43 4
North British .....	6 ½	6½ 8
Edinburgh and Glasgow .....	24 5 ex div	24½ 5½ ex div
Hull and Selby.....	97½	94 6 ex div
Lancaster and Carlisle .....	54 6	54 6
North Staffordshire.....	11½ 11 dis	10½ 11 dis
Birmingham and Oxford, qua. ....	27 9	27 9
Birmingham and Dudley, do. ....	7½ 8½ pm	7½ 8½
Caledonian .....	7½ 8	7½ 8
Aberdeen .....	9½ 10	9½ 10
Northern of France.....	14½ 8	14½ 8
Central .....	13½ 14	13½ 14
Paris and Rouen .....	23 ½	23½ 2
Rouen and Havre .....	3½ 2	3½ 2
Dutch Rhenish .....	5½ 1 dis	5½ 1 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:—

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 24,500,000 dols. 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 cash for payments now due very unfavourable to the Atlantic States. I am acquainted with several merchants 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 utmost 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.

Table with columns: Latest Date, Rate of Exchange on London, and other details for various locations like Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, etc.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris is 8 1/2 per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25:36; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25:32 1/2, it follows that gold is 0.14 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 434 1/2 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13:9 1/2; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13:9 1/2, it follows that gold is 0.23 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 1/2 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.

Table with columns: Commercial bills at 60 days' sight, E.I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight, and Amount of E.I. Company's bills drawn.

Total of East India Co.'s bills from Aug. 7 to Sept. 6, 1850 ..... 247,412 19 6 Do. do. Jan. 7 to Sept. 6, 1850 ..... 1,598,592 15 7

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against, being generally 1/4 to 1/2 under the Company's rate.—Commercial bills at 10 or 30 days' sight are a fraction higher than for the usual term.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table showing prices of English stocks for various dates from Saturday to Friday, including Bank Stock, 3 per Cent Consols, etc.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS

Table with columns: Payable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, and London Prices for various American stocks like United States Bonds, Alabamans, Indianas, etc.

Exchange at New York 110 1/2.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share for various insurance companies.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share for various joint stock banks.

DOCKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share for various docks.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various cities including Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, Paris, etc., with columns for Tuesday and Friday prices.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table showing French funds with columns for Paris and London prices for various bond types like 5 per cent Rentes.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices of foreign stocks such as Brazilian Bonds, Danish Bonds, Dutch Bonds, Russian Bonds, etc., with columns for different days of the week.

SUMMARY OF BANKERS' CIRCULATION RETURNS.

Table summarizing bankers' circulation returns, comparing private and joint stock banks' circulation for various months and years.

Summary of Irish and Scotch Returns to Aug. 10, 1850.

The Returns of Circulation of the Irish and Scotch Banks for the four weeks ending 10th Aug. last, when added together, give the following as the average weekly circulation of these banks during the past month, viz:—

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

Table showing circulation of notes for the United Kingdom, comparing Bank of England, Private Banks, and Joint Stock Banks for July 13, 1850 and Aug. 10, 1850.

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.

Table showing dates of departure and whether from Liverpool or Southampton, along with the date of the packet and when letters for the packet will be forwarded from London.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES. On 2nd Sept. INDIA, via Marseilles—Calcutta, July 15; Madras, 18; Ceylon, 11; Bombay, 25; Aden, Aug. 10; Alexandria, 20; Corfu, 20; Malta, 26.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON On 7th Sept. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, and INDIA, via Marseilles. On 10th Sept. (evening), for AMERICA, per Pacific steamer, via Liverpool.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.  
From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	56,658	2,241	9,215	333	3,049	1,240
Weekly average, Aug. 31.....	43 6	22 4	17 9	23 4	28 11	26 11
— 24.....	43 6	23 0	17 9	20 10	28 1	26 3
— 17.....	43 8	22 8	18 4	23 0	28 2	26 5
— 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
Six weeks' average .....	43 7	22 6	18 0	22 11	28 0	27 0
Same time last year .....	46 8	26 1	19 2	26 6	32 1	30 3
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz.—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth, in the week ending Aug. 28, 1850.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck-wheat meal
Foreign ...	79,636	17,155	9,730	...	2,675	2,158	5,455	...
Colonial ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	79,636	17,155	9,730	...	2,675	2,158	5,455	...
Total imports of the week .....	116,811 qrs.							

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 oats was 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 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 Eimbeck 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, beans, 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 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 is 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 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 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.

Salt-petre 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,—

The weather for the crop, taken as a whole, continues unexceptionable. In South Alabama, Louisiana, and the cane brake and bottom lands of Mississippi, 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 weather, 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 premature opening of the advanced bolls, at the expense of the general yield of the plant on which they may be grown." Another from Mississippi 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.



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 675,855 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 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic ports.		Gulf ports.	
	c.	c.	c.	c.
Inferior.....	11½ to 11¾	.....	11½ to 11¾	.....
Low to good ordinary.....	12 12¼	.....	12 12¼	.....
Low to good middling.....	12½ 13	.....	12½ 13	.....
Middling fair to fair.....	13½ 13¾	.....	13½ 14	.....
Fully fair to good fair.....	13¾ ..	.....	14 ¼ ..	.....

LIVERPOOL MARKET, SEPT. 6.  
PRICES CURRENT.

	1849—Same period					
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland .....	6½ d	7¼ d	7¾ d	8¼ d	8¾ d	9¾ d
New Orleans .....	6½ d	7¼ d	7¾ d	8¼ d	8¾ d	9¾ d
Pernambuco .....	8½ d	8½ d	8½ d	8½ d	8½ d	8½ d
Egyptian .....	7½ d	8½ d	8½ d	8½ d	8½ d	8½ d
Surat and Madras.....	4½ d	5½ d	5½ d	5½ d	5½ d	5½ d

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Sept. 6.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Sept. 6.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 6.		Computed Stock, Sept. 6.	
1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,171,393	1,500,953	951,340	1,075,740	174,350	158,250	493,720	660,220

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 ¼d per lb 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.

RAW COTTON:—	Price Sept. 5, 1850.		Price Sept. 1849.		Price Sept. 1848.		Price Sept. 1847.		Price Sept. 1846.		Price Sept. 1845.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Upland fair.....per lb	0	7½	0	5½	0	4½	0	7	0	5½	0	4½
Ditto good fair.....	0	8½	0	5½	0	4½	0	7½	0	5½	0	4½
Pernambuco fair.....	0	8½	0	6	0	5½	0	8½	0	7	0	5½
Ditto good fair.....	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	8½	0	7½	0	5½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	11½	0	9	0	7	0	9½	0	9½	0	11½
No. 30 WATER do do.....	0	11	0	8½	0	7½	0	9½	0	9	0	10½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 28yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	3	4	9	3	7½	4	8	4	6	5	0
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6	3	5	7½	4	7½	5	7½	5	6	6	3
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	9	1½	8	0	6	10½	8	3	7	10½	8	10½
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	10	3	8	9	7	6	9	0	8	4½	9	10½
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz....	11	3	9	3	8	1½	9	7	9	1½	10	6
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs.	8	10½	6	10	6	4½	8	0	7	1½	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 extensive 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 anxious 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, 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 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 60,000l, 12,000l 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. Nails 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 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.

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.

HUDDESFIELD, 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 fancies continue to have the best sale. The trade of the week has been an average one.

ROCHDALE, Sept. 2.—So brisk was the demand for fiances 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.

HALIFAX, 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.

NEW YORK, AUG. 24.—GRAIN.—New wheat comes forward pretty freely, and prices gradually tend downward, the demand being quite moderate 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 noted. New Michigan is arriving pretty freely, and commands 4 dols 81½ c to 5 dols. The sales of Canada reach 3,500 bbls, 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 bbls, Thursday 11,000 and yesterday 5,000. We quote:—Sour, 3 dols 62½ c to 3 dols 87½ c; superfine No 2, 3 dols 68½ 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 bbls 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 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 corn 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 Warren wheat sold at 43s; 60 to 61 lbs Upland 38s 9d to 39s 9d; 62½ lb new mark 42s 6d per qr, f. o. b.

STETTIN, 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 Belgian account, holders of wheat are very firm, and prices must be quoted somewhat dearer than last week, say 62lbs high mixed wheat, 43s to 44s; 61 lbs fine mixed, 40s per qr, f. o. b.

KONIGSBERG, Aug. 31.—Our market has been very buoyant during the past week, and extensive purchases of wheat, rye, and linseed have been made for Dutch account. 130 lbs high-mixed Volynia wheat commanding 41s; 139 lbs mixed, 39s; 130 lbs red, which is scarce, 36s 6d per qr, f. o. b.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at 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 Ancona, 3,757 qrs from Antwerp, 350 qrs from Archangel, 372 qrs from Brest, 950 qrs from Danzig, 345 qrs from Dieppe, 590 qrs from Dordrecht, 682 qrs from Dunkirk, 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 3,391 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 2,098 qrs from the Baltic; good grinding samples were in request at an advance of 6d to 1s per qr; there was very little new malting by hand cartage 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 Königsberg, making a total of 20,785 qrs: really choice corn must be considered very scarce, and such brought 6d 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, consumption has kept pace therewith, and 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 52s 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 41s, 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 828 qrs. Spring corn was the turn dearer.

The supply of wheat was not large at Ipswich; 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 quotations were there reduced 1s per qr, but every sample was sold: average 41s 6d on 262 qrs.

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 a-stunning 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 breezing winds of the week have enabled farmers to get on well with the latter harvest.

The London averages announced this day were,—

Table with 4 columns: Grain, Qrs., s, d. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas.

Table with 6 columns: Arrivals this Week, English, Irish, Foreign. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Flour.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

Table with 5 columns: Grain, Price, Per quarter, s, d. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Rye, Beans, Peas, Oats, Taros.

FOREIGN.

Table with 5 columns: Grain, Price, Per quarter, s, d. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Beans, Peas, Oats, Flour, Taros.

SEEDS.

Table with 4 columns: Seed, Price, Sowing, etc. Rows include Linseed, Rapeseed, Hempseed, Canaryseed, Mustardseed, Cloverseed, Trefoil, Linseed cake, Rape do.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—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, 39s 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 sugar for consumption, only 3,264 tons of all kinds being taken from the docks—viz., 2,643 tons colonial, 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 tons.

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 former season's.

Bengal.—White Benares and grainy kinds have supported the late 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 41s 6d to 42s 6d; low to good middling, 39s to 41s; middling dingy to good soft yellow, 34s to 38s; low, 32s 6d to 33s 6d; one lot very fine, 40s 6d; soft grey, mid to good, 34s 6d to 36s; good yellow Mauritius kind, 38s to 38s 6d; good strong dry grey, 39s 6d to 40s 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 28s 6d, being rather dearer; the remainder withdrawn above the value, viz., 31s 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 49s 6d; tilters, 50s to 50s 6d; good to fine, 51s to 53s. Some parcels foreign refined sugar offered by auction attracted much attention, and high prices were obtained; fine loaves bringing 53s 6d to 55s; middling, 50s to 50s 6d; tilters, 50s to 52s. 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., 14s to 19s as in quality. In the bonded market business to some extent has been done in 10 lb loaves at 32s 6d, which is cheaper. Crushed remains quiet at 27s 6d to 28s 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 23s 6d for fair damp soft yellow to good white; 1,277 bags duty paid or allowed, were taken in at 36s to 37s for good brown and low yellow. Yesterday 3,534 boxes Havana were withdrawn, as holders required advanced rates. Of 544 hhd's Porto Rico, a few lots only sold at full prices; good to fine yellow 41s to 42s 6d, low mid to fair 38s to 40s. The transactions by private treaty have been very large. About 22,000 boxes Havana are reported at 21s 6d to 24s 6d, and a cargo of Cuba Muscovado at 36s to 36s 6d.

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. 808 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 colour 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 258 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 11d; medium to good qualities show a decline of about 1d per lb 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 or fresh arrivals this week. Several parcels of tea have lately come in from Hamburg, which would have been inadmissible for home use under the old navigation laws, and as some reduction in the export duty, &c., will be made in Holland, we may look for supplies from thence.

COCA.—There is a good demand for West India, but not much business done in the absence of further public sales. Foreign is very firm, and higher rates now asked, viz., 30s to 32s per cwt. There is yet a large stock of the latter.

CHICORY.—300 bags fine English sold by auction at 20l per ton.

RICE.—The speculative demand has at length subsided, and during the last three days very little business done, although we cannot quote any reduction in price. 1,307 bags Bengal were chiefly sold: fine white brought 12s to 12s 6d; low middling broken to good, 10s to 11s. 2,200 bags pinky Madras were above two-thirds sold, at 9s 6d for fair, with a few lots common broken, 8s 6d, being cheap. The deliveries keep light. A parcel Carolina, from New York, sold at 19s. Cleaned rice is generally dull.

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





COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

Table of prices for various commodities including LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Dyewoods, Fruit, Flax, Hemp, Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Seeds, Spices, and Sugars.

Table of prices for various commodities including Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Seeds, Spices, and Sugars.

Table of prices for various commodities including Seeds, Spices, and Sugars.

Table of prices for various commodities including SUGAR-REF, Tallow, Timber, and Wool.

## 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 last year the amount was 865,054*l*. The total called this year amounts now to 9,617,096*l*, against 16,654,215*l* in the corresponding period of 1849:—

Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
	Already paid.	Called.		
	£ s d	£ s d		£
Cameron's Coalbrook, &c.	10 ... 8 0 0	2 0 0	20,000	46,000
East Lancashire fifth	20 ... 0 10 0	1 3 0	60,800	69,800
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 5 <i>l</i> preference	9 ...	1 5 0	20,200	25,250
Great Northern, undivided 2 <i>l</i>	30 ... 24 0 0	1 0 0	157,466	197,466
Ditto halves, B.	30 ... 11 10 0	1 0 0	3,655	18,275
Hartlepool, New, 2 <i>l</i>	2 ... 15 0 0	5 0 0	5,000	5,000
Kendal and Windermere, preference, 10 <i>l</i>	2 ... 5 0 0	1 0 0	5,000	5,000
Lancashire & Yorkshire, fifth	18 ... 16 10 0	1 10 0	126,819	190,229
Malton & Driffield Junction	2 ... 17 10 0	1 5 0	12,050	15,000
Monmouthshire, preference	30 ...	5 0 0	not known	not known
Royston and Hitchin, Shepreth Extension	23 ... 0 12 6	0 17 6	10,668	9,335
				561,355

### EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

**BERKENHEAD, 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 26,926*l*, against 23,901*l* for the corresponding period of last year, and showing an increase of 3,025*l*. During part of the last half-year the passenger traffic was to some extent affected by omnibuses running between Chester and Birkenhead, originated by the Shrewsbury and Chester and Shrewsbury and Birmingham 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 3*l* per cent, as compared with the same period of 1849. The receipts in the goods department have increased nearly 5*l* 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 railway 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 26*l* 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 27,094*l* had been received, and 13,444*l* expended, leaving a balance of 13,650*l*, from which 3,419*l* is deducted for interest on bonds, leaving 10,231*l* 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*l* in the receipts, and a decrease of 82*l* 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*l* during the half-year, and a further sum of 140*l* 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*l* worth of stock and other surplus property will be sufficient to meet every liability on the capital account. The directors recommend a dividend of 4*l* per share, which will leave a balance of 166*l* to the credit of the next account. The directors have effected a saving of upwards of 500*l* 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 amounted to the sum of 172,179*l*. The revenue account for the past half-year shows the receipts to have been 5,598*l*; the expenditure 2,779*l*, leaving a balance of 2,818*l*. The profit and loss account shows a balance in favour of the company, amounting to 1,666*l*. The report was adopted.

**WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.**—The 10th half-yearly meeting of this 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 7,462*l*. It having been the desire of the directors to postpone a further call—at 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 10*l* 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 600*l*

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*l*, and the expenditure 5,967*l*, the present balance, per ledger, being 6,698*l*. The total receipts from all sources from the commencement were 562,675*l*.

**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 37,395*l*, which, with a previous balance of 4,805*l*, gives a total of 42,200*l*. 2,364*l* has been carried to the depreciation fund, which now amounts to 15,364*l*. Dividends have to be provided for guaranteed stock at 5 per cent, which amounts to 3,906*l*, and for preference 10*l* shares at 6 per cent, which amounts to 7,500*l*, and there is a balance applicable to unguaranteed stock, equal to 2*l* per cent, of 28,430*l*. The directors recommend, therefore, a dividend at the rate of 2*l* per cent on the consolidated stock, and on the amount called up of the 2*l* 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 iron trucks, and 1,523 mineral waggons. The mileage during the half year has been 292,789 miles, and the cost for locomotive power 1*l* 8*l* 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 as their mortgages bear an unusually small proportion to their share capital. The accounts to the 31st of July show that 3,025,597*l* had been received, and 3,037,283*l* expended, including 1,048,085*l* on the main line, 196,767*l* in stocks of other companies, and 310,534*l* advanced to the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway, leaving a balance of 11,686*l* against the company.

**DUBLIN, DUNDRUM, AND RATHFARNHAM.**—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 31,287*l* had been paid, and on which 168,713*l* had yet to be paid, making the total capital 200,000*l*. 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 1st of May next, but the most expensive portion of the works had yet to be achieved. The receipts, including a former balance of 4,053*l* 10*l*, had amounted to 5,223*l*, and the disbursements to 4,784*l*, leaving a present balance of 439*l*.

**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 17*l* to 14*l*.

**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 accommodate the traffic in coals the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway were about to construct their Penser extension, connecting the docks, which have cost upwards of 200,000*l*, 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*l* 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 17*l* 6*l* 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*l*, of which sum about 15,000*l* 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.

**TUESDAY, 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, Sept. 4.**—The railway share market was extremely good towards the close of business, and prices in several cases were quoted at an advance.

**THURSDAY, Sept. 5.**—Railway shares were extremely buoyant to-day, and quotations generally showed a firmer appearance.

**FRIDAY, Sept. 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 freehold 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 1*l* 10*l* to 40*l*.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M, F), and various share details.

Foreign Railways.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS. Table with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile, and Miles open.



ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Seven Months ended August 5th, 1850.

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, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1849.

Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls .....	6,878	8,350	Free	Free	Cotton Manufac., not made up (con.)—East India Piece Goods .....	22,220	31,194	Free	Free
Cows .....	8,301	6,815	—	—	Other Articles .....	152,301	192,665	—	—
Calves .....	8,511	10,172	—	—	Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up .....	28,476	30,418	14,702	15,490
Sheep .....	41,147	35,650	—	—	Cotton Yarn .....	239,921	463,341	Free	Free
Lambs .....	934	2,493	—	—	Do .....	28,261	52,133	—	—
Swine and Hogs .....	580	1,049	—	—	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal .....	7,448	9,771	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot .....	61,676	64,494	—	—	Indigo .....	55,877	49,888	—	—
Barilla and Alkali .....	905	847	—	—	Lac-dye .....	4,460	7,660	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use .....	179,622	176,858	—	—	Logwood .....	12,456	20,368	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal .....	17,498	17,976	—	—	Madder .....	58,499	64,721	—	—
Brimstone .....	545,508	417,315	—	—	Madder Root .....	112,283	106,851	—	—
Caoutchouc .....	3,999	3,933	—	—	Shumac .....	6,548	7,349	—	—
Clocks .....	35,930	45,999	34,724	44,898	Terra Japonica .....	2,670	2,088	—	—
Cocoa .....	4,108,467	2,846,007	1,860,030	1,662,739	Cutch .....	733	439	—	—
Coffee:—Of British possessions .....	12,553,645	17,448,352	17,495,951	16,720,986	Valonia .....	7,104	5,929	—	—
Foreign .....	16,496,453	5,900,488	3,000,295	1,467,128	Embroidery and Needlework .....	69,016	110,177	48,308	58,101
Total of Coffee .....	29,089,798	23,348,840	20,556,246	18,188,114	Flax, and Tow or Cholla of Hemp and Flax, cwt .....	857,326	757,282	Free	Free
Corn:—Wheat .....	2,517,092	2,038,209	3,080,443	2,059,519	Fruits: viz.—Currants .....	199,437	154,101	212,492	187,459
Barley .....	720,903	673,126	880,775	672,539	Figs .....	4,299	2,943	7,349	9,670
Oats .....	622,613	772,522	704,451	773,757	Lemons .....	231,569	280,254	198,107	237,746
Rye .....	163,087	87,854	175,499	87,854	Oranges and .....	34,865	32,692	31,865	32,692
Peas .....	93,355	92,401	135,166	93,175	Raisins .....	2,158	3,386	6,094	11,969
Beans .....	350,390	277,501	364,147	281,500	Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders .....	29,423	22,201	60,465	50,026
Indian Corn, or Maize .....	1,518,721	974,713	1,521,318	974,713	All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all Silvered and Polished Glass of whatever thickness .....	14,362	14,343	4,813	4,115
Buckwheat .....	215	120	215	120	White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented .....	37,666	49,785	38,431	34,099
Beer or Bigg .....	843	571	1,749	571	All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy ornamental Glass .....	51,880	64,185	19,822	18,777
Malt .....	...	...	...	...	Guano .....	392,298	507,584	320,185	380,253
Total of Grain .....	5,987,249	4,917,020	6,863,763	4,943,748	Hemp, undressed .....	51,480	69,937	Free	Free
Wheatmeal or Flour .....	2,182,085	1,401,914	2,637,658	1,402,793	Hides, untanned:—Dry .....	323,481	374,630	—	—
Barley Meal .....	69	106	69	106	Wet .....	71,099	65,597	—	—
Oatmeal .....	25,435	3,490	24,888	3,102	Hides, tanned, fawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides) .....	294,616	254,750	—	—
Rye Meal .....	16,042	186	21,224	186	Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace .....	937,937	939,853	—	—
Pea Meal .....	267	41	267	41	Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Calashes: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes .....	53,459	55,789	49,864	47,551
Bean Meal .....	2	2	2	2	Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs .....	9,725	15,383	8,939	13,983
Indian Corn Meal .....	88,293	8,401	88,790	8,401	...	2,212	2,240	2,198	2,177
Buckwheat Meal .....	525	65	525	65	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Flour and Meal .....	2,312,718	1,414,203	2,773,423	1,414,694	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs .....	6,648,025	5,321,078	7,656,169	5,347,946	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods .....	85,392	81,552	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	...



Articles.	Entered for Home Consump.		Importations.		Articles.	Entered for Home Consump.		Importations.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850
Leather Manufactures (con.)—Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather.....pairs	59,165	69,039	57,410	62,148	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin broad stuffs.....lbs	218,468	246,444	218,468	246,444
Men's Boots and Shoes .....	15,534	23,459	11,864	16,362	Ribbons .....	176,310	209,381	176,310	209,381
Other Fronts .....	627	792	252	211	Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs .....	4,935	5,294	4,935	5,294
Boot Soles .....	319,791	343,059	324,375	342,655	Ribbons .....	29,410	27,278	29,410	27,278
Gloves .....	2,075,033	2,097,346	1,721,560	1,744,781	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—broad stuffs.....	17	4	17	4
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated .....	2,765	3,116	2,336	2,398	Ribbons .....	2,160	1,652	2,160	1,652
LinenManufactures:—Lawns,notFrench .....	1,288	1,490	578	407	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs .....	12,256	13,878	12,256	13,878
Dambrics and French Lawns.....pieces	18,091	22,144	17,703	19,124	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	24,170	5,767	22,068	5,236
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....square yds	3,182	15,873	2,652	14,665	Push for making hats .....	91,755	81,703	86,403	77,894
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up .....	17,725	11,313	Free	Free	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs .....	276,064	480,220	276,064	480,220
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up.....value £	10,681	5,517	5,274	4,569	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea.....lbs	292,458	931,707	292,458	931,707
Mahogany .....	18,172	14,506	Free	Free	Cinnamon .....	388,132	483,560	388,132	483,560
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore (entered under act 8 and 9 Vic. c. 90.....)	...	...	...	...	Cloves .....	141,707	19,513	141,707	19,513
Weight of Metal .....	...	...	...	...	Mace .....	16,302	7,831	16,302	7,831
Copper Ore (entered under act 11 and 12 Vic. c. 127, and previous resolutions) .....	30,236	26,992	29,904	26,695	Nutmegs .....	89,092	117,521	86,010	77,702
Copper, unwrought and part wrought ..cwt	21,276	64,312	22,890	50,595	Pepper .....	1,300,932	2,684,896	1,655,642	1,606,156
Iron, in bars, unwrought .....	10,268	8,608	Free	Free	Pimento .....	20,068	7,859	1,910	1,591
Steel, unwrought .....	361	39	Free	Free	Spirits: viz.—Run .....	2,941,046	1,645,630	2,941,046	1,645,630
Lead, pig and sheet .....	3,606	5,909	2,411	2,956	Brandy .....	2,407,117	1,943,823	1,928,456	1,014,309
Spelter .....	5,688	7,900	Free	Free	Geneva .....	269,705	252,092	15,901	15,866
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..cwt	9,357	15,757	5,365	10,066	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Possesions in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt	3,722	1,209	3,410	1,180
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti ..tuns	8,355	9,085	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed .....	1,632,528	1,720,440	1,676,528	1,559,109
Palm .....	248,373	187,941	Free	Free	Of Mauritius: Equal to white clayed .....	700	485	664	615
Cocoa-nut .....	20,465	47,113	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed .....	708,351	777,079	686,150	796,346
Olive .....	10,620	15,832	Free	Free	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed .....	45,798	23,224	51,453	35,660
Oil Seed Cakes .....	25,742	32,392	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed .....	650,166	657,210	736,602	784,655
Opium .....	74,562	67,598	25,843	21,690	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed .....	24,019	34,936	372	4,983
Potatoes .....	733,801	1,153,815	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed .....	789,318	520,934	186,019	360,120
Provisions: viz.—Bacon .....	334,027	273,588	Free	Free	Not equal to brown clayed, entered since July 11, 1848.....	21,046	61,731	11,719	22,141
Beef, salted, not corned .....	118,269	87,715	Free	Free	Without distinction of quality.....	...	...	...	...
Fresh, or slightly salted .....	263	8,466	Free	Free	Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	3,878,648	3,797,268	3,346,917	3,564,814
Pork, salted .....	294,489	174,384	Free	Free	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos. ....	48,248	1,126	35,562	9,192
Fresh .....	881	172	Free	Free	Foreign .....	131,987	133,426	10,881	19,869
Butter.....	160,797	181,492	167,918	182,298	Molasses .....	566,661	616,894	461,812	499,373
Cheese .....	182,626	175,410	210,621	180,395	Tallow .....	410,381	234,063	525,773	373,370
Eggs .....	65,170,928	71,973,307	65,168,948	71,996,592	Tar .....	3,542	2,814	Free	Free
Hams .....	9,364	12,537	7,629	8,754	Tea.....lasts	37,019,509	36,774,534	28,934,230	29,766,987
Lard .....	120,781	211,681	Free	Free	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale .....	...	1	20	19
Quicksilver .....	1,026,786	178,339	Free	Free	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	150,299	123,061	187,847	159,491
Rice .....	711,258	403,132	360,245	284,541	Foreign .....	70,526	92,772	172,807	198,298
In the husk .....	32,230	32,615	21,878	22,930	Staves .....	18,946	26,223	Free	Free
Saltetre and Cubic Nitre .....	362,309	339,772	Free	Free					
Seeds: viz.—Clover .....	97,741	69,730	155,402	101,449					
Flaxseed and Linseed.....qrs	181,188	127,005	Free	Free					
Rope .....	7,332	38,581	Free	Free					
Tares .....	22,193	16,859	Free	Free					
Silk: viz.—Raw .....	2,884,764	2,652,679	Free	Free					
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....	8,308	12,370	Free	Free					
Thrown.....lbs	391,792	312,067	Free	Free					

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850
Timber (con.)— Timber of Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads				
Foreign .....	167,988	166,680	176,647	154,991
Tobacco, viz.—Unmanufactured .....	6,333,549	6,601,234	15,771,185	15,809,818
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	838,051	913,801	123,268	117,445
Turpentine, common .....	208,723	213,790	Free	Free
Watches .....	48,125	61,626	44,694	52,221
Whale Fins.....cwt				
Wine: viz.—Cape .....				
French .....				
Other sorts .....				
Total of Wine .....	4,197,889	4,964,668	3,726,815	3,788,053
Wool, Cotton.....cwt	5,337,222	3,647,843	Free	Free
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' .....	31,940,367	41,980,266	Free	Free
Alpaca and the Lama tribe .....	773,113	841,186	—	—
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	301,932	317,033	—	—
Wholly or in part made up .....	86,724	91,589	77,942	85,944

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the seven months ended 5th Aug. 1850, compared with the Exports in the  
corresponding months of the year 1849.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1849	1850		1849	1850
Cheese.....cwt	1,651	3,833	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	62,579	47,994
Cocoa.....lbs	1,935,804	984,720	Wet.....cwt	21,882	17,993
Coffee, viz.—Of British Possessions.....	2,490,764	1,890,616	Tanned, tawed, curried or dressed.....lbs	87,035	79,632
Foreign .....	16,505,445	4,277,524	Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	322,568	370,948
Total of Coffee .....	18,996,209	6,168,140	Linen Manufac. viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	6,934	3,568
Corn, viz.—Wheat .....	340	2,228	Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought, & part wrt. cwt	11,402	8,669
Barley.....qrs	51	4,053	Iron, in bars, unwrought .....	2,636	1,929
Oats .....	3,662	4,176	Steel, unwrought .....	726	462
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	9,891	18,147	Lead, Pig and sheet .....	3,192	1,707
Cotton Manufactures not made up —viz., East India Piece Goods .....	99,824	85,589	Spelter .....	2,666	2,720
Do. ....value thereof £	35,726	32,051	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..cwt	6,310	1,983
Other Articles .....	65,272	63,725	Oil: viz.—Palm .....	70,878	27,981
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	13,894	14,928	Cocoa Nut .....	28,181	26,341
Cotton Yarn .....	265,224	415,815	Olive .....	369	202
Do. ....value thereof £	27,704	39,909	Opium .....	84,605	52,642
Indigo.....cwt	7,547	6,373	Quicksilver.....cwt	832,531	710,519
Lac-dye .....	35,374	38,798	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	133,754	117,614
Logwood .....	3,012	3,101	Silk, viz.—Raw .....	289,610	284,037
Terra Japonica .....	576	484	Waste, knubs & husks.....cwt	147	2
Cutch .....	187	186	Thrown.....lbs	74,531	44,057
Embroidery and Needlework.....value £	20,958	52,095	Silk Manufactures of Europe; viz., Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs .....	101,083	136,178
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	11,946	10,508	Ribbons .....	62,061	109,619
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq. ft.	12,288	18,096	Gauze or Crape Broadstuffs.....	423	1,356
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	33,742	47,807	Ribbons .....	138	61
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass .....	118,477	126,583	Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one- half of the fabric; viz., Broad Stuffs .....	12	8
Guano.....tons	8,574	13,605	Velvet Broad Stuffs .....	3	8
			Ribbons .....	2,297	1,058
			Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with do.	285	644
			Plush for making hats.....	6,186	3,230
			Silk Manufactures of India; viz., Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	258,051	244,377
			Wool, viz.:—Cotton .....	965,705	1,009,293
			Sheep and Lambs' .....	477,748	490,422
			Alpaca and the Lama Tribe.....lbs	5,167,680	8,230,879
			Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	31,628	123,961
			Wholly or in part made up .....	116,291	94,363
				8,782	5,698

Entered for Home Consump.

Importations.

Articles.

Entered for Home Consump.

Importations.

Articles.

Quantities Exported.

Articles.

Quantities Exported.

Articles.

Quantities Exported.

Articles.

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

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850
Alkali: viz.—Soda .....	383,367	529,944	162,821	240,269	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig .....	100,061	93,164	261,695	228,812
Beer and Ale .....	88,339	112,998	258,068	346,664	Bar, bolt and rod .....	230,467	295,602	1,536,429	1,802,741
Butter .....	32,545	33,211	111,553	115,008	Wire .....	1,853	2,213	40,593	47,888
Candles .....	1,395,293	1,603,247	47,887	57,861	Cast .....	7,093	12,297	77,242	123,319
Cheese .....	3,346	4,426	12,259	15,857	Wrought of all sorts .....	69,024	80,061	784,803	895,251
Coals and Culin .....	1,599,960	1,947,161	615,401	732,246	Steel, unwrought .....	4,334	6,029	177,237	230,517
Cordage and Cables .....	50,283	62,054	90,883	106,704	Copper, in bricks and pigs .....	77,132	76,112	332,432	331,796
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) .....	787,572,403	780,824,270	16,823,717	11,721,517	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing) .....	129,330	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	7,272	56,655	38,140
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
Stockings .....	152,184	129,911	56,925	55,318	Lead .....	8,137	11,313	137,640	205,227
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	239,638	134,889	Tin, unwrought .....	19,553	18,218	80,905	72,787
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	11,624,576	12,483,050	Tin plates .....	...	...	418,799	555,763
Cotton Yarn .....	82,265,435	75,360,545	3,537,703	3,584,411	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed .....	1,427,741	1,962,032	141,482	242,610
Earthenware .....	36,175,293	42,802,602	464,482	573,893	Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	124,453	149,651
Fish: viz.—Herrings .....	67,759	56,289	68,675	53,554	Salt .....	11,786,265	9,672,432	162,873	130,253
Of other sorts .....	...	...	...	...	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons .....	201,799	258,199	217,038	296,778
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass .....	10,250	13,693	47,605	59,295	Stockings .....	10,311	7,280	20,725	12,284
Window Glass .....	10,615	9,992	13,718	12,375	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	88,080	94,623
Bottles, Green or Common .....	133,581	166,905	76,989	92,794	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons .....	192,682	419,614	107,299	182,381
Plate Glass .....	...	...	6,763	9,540	Stockings .....	951	3,883	726	2,862
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	...	...	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	11,499	14,778
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	145,075	174,004	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	445,367	603,706
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	694,037	885,712	Silk, Thrown .....	33,523	34,017	22,340	26,182
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	1,190,041	1,492,511	Silk Twist and Yarn .....	163,237	250,655	53,890	81,402
Leather, Unwrought .....	8,802	16,290	61,177	102,353	Soap .....	61,021	72,432	93,921	118,609
Wrought: viz.—Gloves .....	7,828	23,266	5,332	12,481	Stationery .....	...	...	178,049	223,583
Of other sorts .....	907,110	967,313	149,464	162,063	Sugar, refined .....	132,394	119,373	227,783	290,959
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	56,155	65,934	Wool, Sheep or Lambs .....	6,397,747	7,140,618	295,415	364,553
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread) .....	62,159,649	70,426,205	1,759,811	2,028,735	Woollen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece .....	1,347,125	1,708,550	2,563,689	3,213,757
Lace of Thread .....	56,585	314,719	1,964	10,019	Entered by the Yard .....	29,042,055	41,092,865	1,401,756	1,845,584
Thread for Sewing .....	1,496,804	2,093,067	141,656	199,763	Stockings .....	78,482	64,856	35,909	37,325
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	12,930	12,078	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	200,283	149,863
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	1,916,361	2,250,595	Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	4,201,637	5,246,529
Linen Yarn .....	9,493,535	10,257,803	379,484	477,668	Woollen Yarn .....	49,568	65,318	498,852	752,256
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	71,208	259,903	Total declared value .....	...	...	32,879,865	37,808,072
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	239,076	285,274					

Statistics Department, Board of Trade, August 1850.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850
Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads Foreign .....	167,988 62,177	166,127 112,983	176,647 139,823	166,680 154,994	Whale Fins.....cwt Wine: viz.—Cape .....	3,516 85,748	4,618 114,611	Free 136,048	Free 135,622
Tobacco, viz.—Unmanufactured .....	6,333,549	6,601,234	15,771,185	15,809,818	French .....	270,468	289,503	3,362,140	212,767
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	858,051	913,801	123,268	117,445	Other sorts .....	3,841,673	4,560,554	3,726,815	3,439,664
Turpentine, common .....	208,723	213,790	Free	Free	Total of Wine .....	4,197,889	4,064,668	Free	3,788,053
Watches .....	48,125	61,626	44,694	52,221	Wool, Cotton.....cwt	31,940,367	41,989,266	Free	Free
					Wool, Sheep and Lambs' .....	773,113	841,186	—	—
					Alpaca and the Lama tribe .....	301,932	317,033	—	—
					Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	86,724	91,589	77,942	85,944
					Wholly or in part made up .....				

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the seven months ended 5th Aug. 1850, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1849.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1849	1850		1849	1850
Cheese.....cwt	1,651	3,833	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	62,579	47,994
Cocoa.....lbs	1,935,804	984,720	Wet .....	21,882	17,983
Coffee, viz.—Of British Possessions.....	2,490,764	1,890,616	Tanned, tawed, curried or dressed.....lbs	87,035	79,632
Foreign .....	16,505,445	4,277,524	Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	322,568	370,948
Total of Coffee .....	18,996,209	6,168,140	Linen Manufac. viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	6,934	3,568
Corn, viz.—Wheat .....	340	2,228	Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought & part wrought	11,402	8,669
Barley.....	51	4,053	Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	2,636	1,929
Oats .....	3,662	4,176	Steel, unwrought .....	726	462
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	9,891	18,147	Lead, Pig and sheet .....	3,192	1,707
Cotton Manufactures not made up:—viz., East India Piece Goods .....	99,824	85,589	Spelter .....	2,666	2,720
Do. ....value thereof £	35,726	32,051	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..cwt	6,310	1,983
Other Articles .....	65,272	63,725	Oil: viz.—Palm .....	70,878	27,981
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	13,894	14,928	Cocoa Nut .....	28,181	26,341
Cotton Yarn .....	265,224	415,815	Olive .....	369	202
Do.....value thereof £	27,704	39,909	Opium .....	82,531	52,642
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs, viz.—Cochineal.....cwt	7,547	6,373	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	133,754	117,614
Indigo.....	35,374	38,798	Silk, viz.—Kau .....	289,610	284,037
Lac-dye .....	3,012	3,101	Waste, kaubs & husks.....cwt	147	2
Logwood.....	1,839	3,260	Thrown .....	74,531	44,057
Terra Japonica .....	576	484	Silk Manufactures of Europe; viz., Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs .....	101,083	136,178
Cutch .....	187	186	Ribbons .....	62,061	109,619
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	20,958	52,095	Gauze or Crape Broadstuffs.....	423	1,356
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq.ft.	11,946	10,508	Ribbons .....	138	61
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	12,288	18,096	Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one- half of the fabric; viz., Broad Stuffs .....	2,297	1,058
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass .....	35,742	47,807	Ribbons .....	285	644
Guano .....	118,477	126,583	Velvet Broad Stuffs .....	6,186	3,230
	8,574	13,605	Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with do.		
			Plush for making hats .....		
			Silk Manufactures of India; viz., Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	258,051	244,377

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1849	1850		1849	1850
Spices, viz.—Cassia Lignea .....	432,265	673,605	Wool, viz.—Total Wine.....	965,705	1,009,293
Cinnamon .....	327,326	399,370	Wool, viz.:—Cotton .....	477,748	490,422
Cloves.....	71,120	106,273	Sheep and Lambs' .....	5,167,680	8,220,879
Mace .....	17,155	9,522	Alpaca and the Lama Tribe.....	31,628	123,961
Nutmegs .....	71,734	69,721	Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	116,291	94,363
Pepper .....	2,146,114	1,352,976	Wholly or in part made up .....	8,782	5,698
Pimento .....	16,680	2,840			
Spirits, viz.—Rum.....proof gallons	935,976	712,472			
Brandy .....	742,101	533,337			
Geneva .....	249,618	222,536			
Sugar, unrefined, viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America .....	91	19			
Of Mauritius.....	10	125			
Of British Possessions in the East Indies.....	593	477			
Foreign .....	329,041	295,621			
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	329,735	296,242			
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy; viz.— Of British Possessions .....	149	179			
Foreign .....	106,896	76,085			
Melasses.....	567	2,740			
Tea.....	2,869,053	3,609,586			
Tobacco; viz., Unmanufactured.....lbs	8,082,941	4,297,626			
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	755,804	765,231			
Wine, viz.—Cape.....gallons	881	1,380			
French .....	115,544	109,426			
Other sorts .....	849,280	898,487			

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

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.		Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Alkali: viz.—Soda .....	382,367	529,944	162,821	240,269	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig .....	100,061	93,164	261,695	228,812	
Beer and Ale .....	88,339	112,998	258,068	346,664	Bar, bolt and rod .....	230,467	295,602	1,536,429	1,802,741	
Butter .....	32,545	33,211	111,533	115,008	Wire .....	7,853	2,213	40,593	47,888	
Candles .....	1,395,293	1,603,247	47,887	57,861	Cast .....	7,093	12,297	77,242	123,319	
Cheese .....	3,346	4,426	12,259	15,857	Wrought of all sorts .....	69,024	80,061	784,803	895,251	
Coals and Culm .....	1,599,960	1,947,161	615,401	732,246	Steel, unwrought .....	4,334	6,029	177,237	230,517	
Cordage and Cables .....	50,283	62,054	90,883	106,704	Copper, in bricks and pigs .....	77,132	76,112	332,432	331,796	
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) .....	787,572,403	780,824,270	16,823,717	11,721,517	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing) .....	129,330	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	7,272	56,655	38,140	
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	
Stockings .....	152,184	129,911	56,925	55,318	Lead .....	8,137	11,313	137,640	205,227	
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	239,638	134,889	Tin, unwrought .....	19,553	18,218	80,905	72,787	
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	11,624,576	12,483,050	Tin plates .....	1,427,741	1,962,032	418,799	555,763	
Cotton Yarn .....	82,265,435	75,360,545	3,537,703	3,584,411	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed .....	...	...	141,482	242,610	
Earthenware .....	36,175,293	42,802,602	464,482	573,893	Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	124,453	149,651	
Fish: viz.—Herrings .....	67,759	56,289	68,675	53,554	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons .....	11,786,265	9,672,432	162,873	130,253	
Of other sorts .....	...	...	12,308	12,870	Stockings .....	201,799	258,199	217,038	296,778	
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass .....	10,250	13,693	47,605	59,295	Of all other descriptions .....	10,311	7,280	20,725	12,284	
Window Glass .....	10,615	9,992	13,718	12,375	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons .....	...	...	88,080	94,623	
Bottles, Green or Common .....	133,581	166,905	76,989	92,794	Stockings .....	192,682	419,614	107,299	182,381	
Plate Glass .....	...	...	6,763	9,540	Of all other descriptions .....	951	3,883	726	2,862	
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	145,075	174,004	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	445,367	603,706	
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	694,057	885,712	Silk, Thrown .....	33,523	34,017	22,340	26,182	
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	1,190,041	1,492,511	Silk Twist and Yarn .....	163,237	250,655	53,890	81,402	
Leather, Unwrought .....	8,802	16,290	61,177	102,333	Soap .....	61,021	72,432	93,921	118,609	
Wrought: viz.—Gloves .....	7,828	5,332	5,332	12,481	Stationery .....	...	...	178,049	223,583	
Of other sorts .....	907,110	967,313	149,464	162,063	Sugar, refined .....	132,394	119,373	227,783	290,959	
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	56,155	65,934	Wool, Sheep or Lambs' .....	6,397,747	7,140,618	295,415	364,553	
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread) .....	62,159,649	70,426,205	1,759,811	2,028,755	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece .....	1,347,125	1,708,550	2,563,689	3,213,757	
Lace of Thread .....	56,585	314,719	1,964	10,019	Entered by the Yard .....	29,042,055	41,092,865	1,401,756	1,845,584	
Thread for Sewing .....	1,496,804	2,093,067	141,656	199,763	Stockings .....	78,482	64,856	35,909	37,325	
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	12,930	12,078	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	200,283	149,863	
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	1,916,361	2,250,595	Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	4,201,637	5,246,529	
Linen Yarn .....	9,493,535	10,257,803	379,484	477,668	Woolen Yarn .....	49,568	65,318	498,852	752,256	
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	71,298	259,908	Total declared value .....	...	...	32,879,865	37,808,072	
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	239,076	285,274						

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, August 1850.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

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(From the Post Office Packet List.)

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