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# The Political Economist.

# THE REMARKABLE PHENOMENA OF THE FOREIGN

For some time past there has existed a phenomenon, the characteristics of which appear in a more striking form every week, in relation to the Foreign Exchanges, which has equally puzzled and disappointed practical men of the greatest intelligence and experi-

is unfavourable to England when the exchanges fall, inasmuch as it then requires a larger number of pounds sterling to accomplish the same objects.

For some time past an alarming decline has taken place in the exchanges with the three chief places already mentioned. This will be best seen by comparing the rates at close of the first half of the present year (the 28th of June) with those which were current on Friday last. Bills were negotiated in London on the 28th of June and the 22nd of November, 1850, at the following rates:—

June 28	1850		Nov. 22,	1850.
On Paris per 1125fr	70c	*******	25fr	30e
On Hamburg per 1113mk	11s	********	13mk	48
On Amsterdam per 1112fl	31c	*******	11fl	17c

On the 1st of May, 1847, in the midst of the commercial crisis, the rates were :-

On	Paris	26fr	15c	
On	Hamburg	13mk	129	
On	Amsterdam	12fl	3c	

So that they are now, in every instance, much below the rates of May, 1847, and all even considerably below par, with the exception of Paris, which is very little above it. This serious and alarming fall in the foreign exchanges has happened in the absence of any of the usual and well-recognised causes for such an event, and, so far, shows no evidence that it is likely to be accompanied by the most striking consequences which usually follow. Our by the most striking consequences which usually follow. Our imports of grain and other produce have been large, but our exports have been still larger. There is not even the most remote semblance of any undue speculation, speaking of trade generally, or of that derangement of credit which ordinarily leads to a reduction of the overlarge. tion of the exchanges. The usual causes, therefore, do not exist. On the other hand, there has been no demand on the Bank for gold, which has always followed upon a great reduction of the exchanges. The ordinary consequence, therefore, has not ensued. These facts, therefore, mark the present state of the exchanges as a phenomenon entirely out of the ordinary experience of practical business, for an explanation of which we must go back to the first principles which govern the exchanges. It is one of those rare and exceptional occurences in commercial transactions, of which, from the novel combination of the circumstances from whence it proceeds, experience affords no satisfactory explanation, and with regard to which the first principles of the science must be invoked.

This subject, moreover, is one of great moment both in relation to the present and the future; involving some considerations of the highest importance to all who are interested in the monetary transactions of this country, directly or indirectly. It ought not, therefore, to be dismissed summarily, but ought to receive that attentive consideration which will enable us to come to as satisfactory a conclusion as the present development of circumstances will enable us to do, in order to ascertain whether the new elements of this question are of a paymental or temperature that the context of the country of the countr ments of this question are of a permanent or temporary character, and also to understand the rule by which they are governed, that we may arrive at some satisfactory practical test, which under this new state of circumstances can be relied upon as governing the fluctuations of the exchanges. With these views, it becomes needful that we should shortly consider the first principles which govern the exchanges; which, when stripped of technical language, are very far from being so intricate as is generally

Foreign bills of exchange perform, in the trade between different countries, exactly the same function as the current money of a country performs in the domestic transactions of that country. They are both used to facilitate the exchange of commodities, in order to avoid the numerous and self-apparent difficulties and inconveniences attending upon direct barter. But in practice there is this difference. With regard to the domestic exchanges of a country—for example, of England, all obligations are expressed in the same denomination of money, having reference to one fixed and invariable standard. Every money obligation in England can be discharged at the rate of one ounce of standard Foreign bills of exchange perform, in the trade between dif-

gold for each 3l 17s  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d of such obligation. But when we come to transactions with foreign countries, we find entirely different denominations of money, and, with very little exception, that money based upon a different metal as a standard. In order. therefore, that an international currency (which we may with great appropriateness term foreign bills of exchange) should become practicable, it is necessary to determine the precise quantity of the currency of our country which represents in intrinsic value of the currency of our country which represents in intrinsic value a given quantity of the currency of the other country. For example, England has a currency of pounds sterling, each pound representing 5 dwt 3\frac{1}{4} grains of gold of a given fineness, or at the rate of 1 oz to every 3l 17s 10\frac{1}{2}d; while France has a currency of francs, each representing 3 dwt 5\frac{1}{2} grains of silver of a given fineness; and while Holland has a currency of florins, each representing 6 dwt 14\frac{1}{2} grains of silver of a given fineness. Now, it is ness; and while Hohand has a currency of North, each topic senting 6 dwt 14½ grains of silver of a given tineness. Now, it is quite plain that, in order to make bills of exchange available for the purpose of making payments between England and France or Holland, the very first thing that must be determined is, the exact relative value which these different currencies bear to the pound sterling-that is, in the case of France, how many francs each of 3 dwt 5½ grains of silver; and in the case of Holland, how many florins each of 6 dwt 14½ grains of silver, are of equal value to 11, or to 5 dwt 3¼ grains of standard gold. In these cases, this question obviously resolves itself into a mere consideration of the relative value of gold of a given fineness, and of silver of a given fine-The relations which two currencies bear to each other being defined, the rate thus ascertained is called the par of exchange. In this way it was ascertained that the silver contained in 25f 20c of French money was the exact equivalent of the gold contained of French money was the exact equivalent of the gold contained in 1l of English money, and that the silver contained in 1lfl 97c of Dutch money was also exactly equal to the gold contained in 1l of English money; and, therefore, those rates are denominated the par of exchange between England and France and Holland respectively. But we must remark in passing, as we shall further respectively. But we must remark in passing, as we shall further have to refer to the subject, that it is plain that these rates of exchange, so fixed, depend entirely upon the relative value of gold and silver, and that any change which may take place in that relative value, in any way whatever, must necessarily affect the rate of exchange between our gold currency and the silver currencies of other countries.

The par of exchange being determined, all transactions between two countries—for example, England and France, would be settled by bills drawn at that rate (25f 20c), so long as the payments which were to be made from the one to the other were exactly of the same amount. But if a balance became due from the one country to the other, then the bills drawn upon the country least indebted, not being sufficient in amount to satisfy the demand for bills to transmit of the country most indebted, other means more expensive than the transmission of a bill of exchange must be adopted to make up the remainder of the payments. And as those who have remittances to make, are willing to give as much more for bills as effecting their payments in other ways would cost, the bills drawn upon the country to which the balance is due rise to a premium proportioned to their scarcity, but limited by the cost of making payments otherwise. Thus a balance of payments having usually been due by France, or by those countries which employ the intervention of Paris to settle their exchanges, the pound sterling has usually been worth more of French currency than the exact relation of their intrinsic values determined as the par. But in cases where this cause of difference alone exists, the limit to which any divergence can go is obvious. A person in Paris would not pay a higher premium for a bill of exchange than would just cover the cost of the transmission of gold: when bills could not be obtained at or under that cost, then it is obvious resort would be had to the transmission of bullion, until the balance was so far reduced that bills became less in demand, and the rate of exchange reduced, and when it would thus once more become more profitable to take bills. In more distant countries, where bullion cannot so easily be obtained, when bills are scarce, and insufficient to answer the purposes of remittance, the natural effect is to raise the prices on the spot of such produce as is usually shipped to England, by creating a greater demand for the purpose of effecting remittances. This is often the case in India, from whence, in addition to the payment of our exports, we have to receive nearly 4,000,000*l* annually for the payment of the dividends on the India stock, and other purposes connected with the Government of that dependency. But this cause of variation in the exchanges proceeds upon a palpable, well-defined, and well-understood principle. When under the old sliding scale we suddenly required to import large quantities of corn, without having a corresponding increase of exports, no one was surprised to find the exchanges falling, and, as a consequence, a drain of gold in order to pay the balance, for which commerce did not furnish bills in sufficient amount; and seeing such events, every one prepared for the obvious consequences.

There are other causes operating in the same direction, which frequently affect the foreign exchanges, but which are less understood, although it is of the first importance that all bankers and merchants connected with our foreign trade should be perfectly familiar with them. These consist—first, of the consequences of monetary crises; and, secondly, of political convulsions.

First.—During a period of monetary crisis, as for example, that which happened in England in 1847, money, to use a popular but incorrect phrase in this meaning, or more properly speaking, disposable capital, becomes very scarce; loans and discounts are difficult to obtain; the rate of interest rises; this inducement in some cases, but necessity in many more, leads to large sales of public securities, used as means of investment in ordinary times; the price of stock of every description falls, and the fall at length offers powerful motives for capitalists in other countries to transmit their funds to England for the purchase of stock at such In 1847 this occurred to an enormous extent, favourable rates. and was the first important cause which modified the pressure of the crisis in April and May of that year. The Emperor of Russia, or more properly speaking the Bank of St Petersburg, determined to invest upwards of two millions of the reserve gold, held by the Bank against its liabilities, in interest-bearing securities in England. Private capitalists in Holland and Germany, tempted by the low rate of the English funds, sold their securities at home, and transmitted the proceeds with what balances of cash they had on hand to England for investment; and to our knowledge large purchases were made even of the stock of our chief railways, with a view to a profitable investment at the moment, on Continental account. The remittances necessary to effect these objects, tended to restore the exchanges, exactly the same as if goods to the same amount had been exported; and the capital set at liberty at home in the hands of those who sold the securities which foreigners purchased, tended to make capital more abundant and to reduce the rate of interest accordingly. These considerations show the great folly of a large party in this country who, in 1847, ignorantly inveighed against the Bank of England for raising the rate of interest in proportion as the demand for money pressed upon them, and who called upon the Government to establish a maximum rate of discount. As we then contended, it would have been as reasonable and as wise to have demanded that a maximum price of wheat, sugar, or tobacco should be established by law. Whenever there is a scarcity, whether of capital or of wheat, the quickest and most certain correction is, a high price. And those would interfere with the legitimate operation of supply and demand by interposing arbitary restrictions on price in the one case, and the rate of interest in the other, are those who would most certainly perpetuate the mischief which they wished to avoid. In 1847, it was the price of 100s a quarter for wheat, and the interest of eight per cent. charged for the discount of bills, that so soon restored abundance and a moderate price of both commodities. Ignorance and presumption are never more practically mischievous than when attempting to control capital and commerce by such officious restrictions and regulations. The powerful effect, then, which a monetary crisis exercises upon the exchanges, simply by increasing the amount of capital required to be transmitted to England. A monetary crisis occurring abroad, in any of the countries with which England has much intercourse, would, of course, have precisely the opposite effect upon the exchanges, the price of public securities, and the rate of interest.

Second.—Political convulsions. Such events occurring abroad induce the transmission of large sums for investment in England. In the beginning of 1848 many millions were remitted from France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, in order to be invested in the English funds. The stock of Continental Governments was sold, from a sense of its insecurity, and the stock of the British Government was purchased, from a confidence in its security. French five per cent. rentes, of the value of 100f, fell to 50; while English consols, paying three per cent., rose considerably above 90. These transactions again affected the exchanges in favour of England, by increasing largely the quantity of money to be remitted to this country, the effect being, so far as the exchanges were concerned, precisely the same as if such an addition had been made to our exports. A political convulsion in England would, of course, have precisely the opposite effect. Capital would be scared from home, the English funds would be reduced in price, the balance of payments would be against the country, the exchanges would fall, and bullion would

Thus far, then, we have considered the exchanges as they are affected by a balance of payments being due from one country to another; such balance being produced by the proportion between the exports and imports in the ordinary course of trade, by the consequences of a monetary crisis and a high rate of interest, or by the effects of political convulsions. These may be said to exhaust the ordinary causes which affect the exchanges. But in none of them do we find any satisfactory explanation of the present state of the foreign exchanges in England. Their great depression certainly does not arise from the commercial balance being against us. Our imports have no doubt been enormous, but our exports have been even in a greater ratio. If we required any other evidence of this fact than that with which the Accounts of Trade and Navigation, which we publish monthly, furnish us, we should find it in the remarkable fact, with the exchanges in their present state, that the bullion in the Bank of England rather increases than decreases, as it would do rapidly, were the present depression of the exchanges caused by a balance of trade against us, sufficient to produce such an effect on the exchanges. It as

certainly does not arise from commercial or monetary crisis, nor from political convulsions. It has, indeed, very generally been suggested, that the present state of the exchanges may be caused by a return of the large capitals remitted to this country for investment, as already described, in 1847 and 1848. But there is not the slightest ground in the facts of the period to warrant such an assumption. If such were the case, the fall in the exchanges would have been accompanied or preceded by a fall in the price of the public securities sold by foreigners, and would have been also accompanied or followed by a reduction of the bullion in the Bank. Again, the unsettled state of politics in Europe, and especially in Germany and Austria, would rather suggest operations of the reverse nature. Others have suggested that the abundance of money, the low rate of interest, and the high price of English securities, have tended to the transmission of capital abroad, and so have influenced the exchanges. But, again, there are no grounds in the facts to favour this assumption. Were it so, the same consequences would have occurred with regard to the public funds and the bullion in the Bank, as we have already shown would have happened in the cases already considered. But there is nothing in the state of the continental money markets to favour such an assumption. Low as the rate of interest is in London, it has been equally low in many parts of the Continent, upon which the exchanges are most affected. High as the English funds have been, Continental securities, considering their comparative value and safety, have been proportionably as high. There is, in short, nothing in the facts of 1850 to warrant the idea that the almost unparalleled depression of the foreign exchanges has any connection with the ordinary causes which affect them, viz., the balance of payments between this and other countries, whether arising from the proportion of our exports and imports, or any other causes of a financial or political character. All fact

No; we must look to causes of an entirely different character for the existing phenomena in the foreign exchanges. We have already explained that the first step which became necessary in fixing the rates of exchange between one country and another was to determine the relative intrinsic value which the currency of each bore to that of the other. This point being once determined between two countries employing the same metal as their standard of value, no alteration could take place so long as each maintained the integrity of its currency, and its coin unchanged in weight and fineness; for in that case it is plain that whatever change occurred in the intrinsic value of the metal employed would affect each country in the same degree. Between two such countries, then, the only difference which could occur in the exchanges must arise from the state of the balance of payments, from any of the numerous causes to which we have adverted.

But between two countries employing different metals as a standard of value, it is plain another cause of fluctuation may arise. We have already shown that the parof exchange between London and Paris was fixed at 25f 20c to the 1l, because it was found that the quantity of gold contained in one pound sterling (5 dwt 3\frac{1}{4} gr) was the exact value at the time of the quantity of silver contained in 25f 20c, at the rate of 3 dwt 5\frac{1}{2} gr of silver to each franc. But here we have an equality of value fixed between two commodities, both liable to change in their intrinsic value, and, consequently, in their relative value to each other. Gold may become scarcer and of more intrinsic value, or more abundant and of less intrinsic value, while silver remains stationary; or silver may become scarcer and of more intrinsic value, or more abundant and of less intrinsic value, while the value of gold remains stationary; or the demand for particular uses may increase for the one metal without affecting the demand for the other, while the supply of each remained stationary; or the one metal may become more abundant without any new corresponding demand for it, while the supply of the other metal remained stationary with an increased demand for it; and in any of these cases, it is plain that the relative intrinsic value of the two metals would be disturbed, and consequently that the rate of exchange between two countries, employing the different metals as the basis of their currencies, would be correspondingly altered. And we have no doubt that it is such a divergence in the intrinsic values of gold and silver at this time that is affecting the rates of exchange between England and the countries on the Continent which employ silver as their standard.

But we have already shown in how many different ways such a divergence in the intrinsic relative values of the two metals may occur. And it becomes, therefore, of the utmost importance that we should ascertain as nearly as possible what is the cause at present in operation, because upon that must a great deal depend whether it is permanent or temporary. That silver is of more value compared with gold than it has usually been, and that this increase in the value of silver has steadily accompanied the fall in the foreign exchanges, are facts which admit of undoubted proof. During the first half of the present year, the foreign exchanges and the price of silver remained nearly stationary. A fall in the exchanges did not necessarily imply a rise

in the price of silver, because they might be corrected as well by a transmission of gold as of silver. In 1847, when the exchanges were most against England, the price of silver was lower than it has been since. We have already compared the rates of exchange on the 29th of June and on Friday last, and shown that during that period a great fall has occurred. Let us now compare the price of silver, expressed in English currency, at the same dates:—

It is quite plain, therefore, that 1l (or 5 dwt 3½ gr of gold) is not worth so many francs of 3 dwt 5½ gr of silver, with silver at the price of 5s 1½d an ounce of a gold currency, as when it was at the rate of 4s 11¾d the ounce. And this difference in the relative intrinsic values of the two metals sufficiently accounts for the reduction in the exchanges on Paris, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

But the most important question still remains. Whence arises this difference in the intrinsic value of these metals? Is it that gold has depreciated, or is it that silver is appreciated? Is it that the produce of the Russian mines and of California is reducing the value of gold, or it is that an increased demand for silver is increasing its value? At this moment these are questions of grave and vital importance. Upon the exchanges the effect would be the same. But the fact of the present state of the exchanges would be one of much greater moment if it proceeded from the one cause than from the other.

In favour of a depreciation in the value of gold much is to be

In favour of a depreciation in the value of gold much is to be said. Undoubtedly the produce of California has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Even the ordinary proneness to exaggeration on the part of the Americans does not prove to have overstepped reality in this case; and the latest accounts show that the production is increasing in proportion to the increase of population and the improved mechanical facilities of obtaining the gold. There is no symptom of any lack of the sources of supply; on the contrary, their number is multiplied. At the same time, the mines in Russia are not understood to be less productive than hitherto. Notwithstanding these facts, however, there are no evidences of such an increase in the quantity of gold in Europe as yet, as would account for any very important reduction of its intrinsic value. For example, if the quantity became excessive, there is no place where it would be so much shown as in the vaults of the Bank of England. Yet, notwithstanding the favourable state of our trade with foreign countries, the gold in the Bank is less now than it was at the commencement of the year. On the first of January it amounted to 15,961,233/, and by the last returns to 15,453,883/. As England is the only important country where gold is the standard of value, it is reasonable to expect that if there really was any great excess of gold in Europe, it would accumulate in the Bank of England. That it has not as yet materially done so is a fact, so far asit goes, against the presumption that its quantity is in great excess or its valuematerially diminished, so as to account for the rise in the price of silver, or for the great fall in the foreign exchanges. However, though no increase has taken place in the quantity of gold in the Bank of England since January last, yet not only is the proportion to the quantity of silver greater than at any former time, but also the actual quantity of gold is greater than it has been usually in past years. The following was the amount of the bul

nen monte anne .					
Bul	LION IN TI	E BANK	OF ENGLAS	D.	
	Silver		Gold		Total.
	£		£		£
Jan 1, 1847	2,469,490		11,972.540		14,412,630
Jan. 1, 1848	1,3:7,059	*******	10,262.731		11,600,790
Jan. 1, 1849	507,9 9	********	13,718,686		14,226,595
Jan. 1, 1850	277,077	******	15,961,233		16,238,310
Nov. 16, 1850	45,667	********	15,453,883		15,49 / 550

That the high price of silver is not necessarily caused by the abundance and reduced value of gold is proved by the fact, that we have frequently before had similar advances in the price of silver. At the close of 1840 and the beginning of 1841 the price of silver was 58 0\frac{3}{2}\text{d} per oz; in the spring of 1841 it fell to 4s 11d per oz, at which it remained, with very slight fluctuations, until the end of 1846, when it suddenly rose, in consequence of the demand by the Bank of France, to 58 0\frac{3}{2}\text{d} per oz, but in the following May it fell to 4s 10\frac{7}{2}\text{d}, and in London, it was always to unsalable.

will be remembered, was almost unsaleable.

Nor does the recent great reduction in the price of gold on the Continent necessarily imply an actual superabundance of that metal. It may equally arise from an appreciation in the value of silver, because the price of gold is there measured by their currency of silver, as silver in England is measured by our currency of gold. In France silver is the standard of value; but gold is also a legal tender. In 1802 a law was passed, declaring that the twenty franc gold piece should be a legal tender for twenty francs; because it contained the quantity of gold which, according to the relative price of gold and silver at the time, was of the same intrinsic value as the silver contained in twenty frances. But since that time it would appear that gold has gene-

rally been of a higher value, or silver of a lower value, because gold coin in France has usually commanded an agio, or premium. That premium has usually been about 12f per mille. At present, however, it is reduced to 3½f; but this reduction is not without precedent before the discovery of California, and before the richness of the Russian mines was so great. In 1841, at one time, the premium on gold in Paris was as low as 3f 70c. In the present low price of gold on the Continent, and the high price of silver in England, there is nothing which proves that they necessarily proceed from a redundant supply of gold, inasmuch as similar events occurred before the discovery of the new sources of supply. Let us then examine the other side of the question, and see

Let us then examine the other side of the question, and see what evidences there are of an increased demand for silver. It is only two years since California was discovered. It is little more than a year since the supplies of any importance whatever began to arrive in the United States. But ever since the autumn of 1846, when the Bank of France was much pressed, with the exception of a few months in the middle of 1847, the demand for silver for the Continent has been very great; but especially since the French revolution in the beginning of 1848. Since that time every ounce of silver has been purchased as it arrived; and the quantity held by the Bank of England has been diminished from 1,347,059l on the 1st of January 1848, to 45,667l on the 16th instant. During 1848 large quantities of silver were received from India in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining bills, arising from the crisis of 1847, and the discredit into which that trade was thrown. The whole, as it arrived, found a ready market on the Continent. The mints of several of the continental countries were more actively engaged in coining in 1848 than at any former time, yet coin always disappeared and was scarce. There can be no doubt that hoarding to a great extent took place in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs; and probably, with credit deranged, that more coin was required to perform the ordinary functions of trade. And although since that time the bullion in the Bank of France has enormously increased, yet that is accounted for in a great measure by their increased circulation of paper, by the introduction of notes of a lower denomination.

With regard to the great demand for silver during the present year, there have been two circumstances which have no doubt exerted a considerable influence upon the market. The state of the Indian exchanges has rendered it profitable to return the silver that was imported in 1848, and consequently there has been a great demand for that quarter. Again, in Holland the change which has taken place from the adoption of a silver standard in place of gold, has caused a demand for that quarter. But besides these, the demand for some months past has been great for many other parts of Europe; especially St Petersburg, Berlin, Frankfort, and other parts of Central Europe. Nor has this demand been confined to London, where a gold currency exists. It has been equally urgent in Hamburg and other places where a silver currency exists. The Bank of England now holds only 45,667/ of silver in the Issue Department; but has no doubt a sufficient supply in the Banking Department for the ordinary purposes of our currency. But it may be said, that the great reduction of the stock of silver in England arose from the fact that it had become relatively dearer than gold, and therefore profitable to export. But if that were the only cause for the demand, then it would not be felt in Hamburg where the currency is silver. But as we have observed, the demand for silver has been as as urgent there as in London. All these facts would favour the impression that an unusual demand for silver has more connection with the present high price and the relative lower price of gold, than any depreciation of the latter metal owing to an excess of supply. And the disturbed state of Central Europe for some months back in particular, would go far to account for such a demand for silver.

There is another circumstance which in some respects may account for a demand for size. The produce of California has probably produced some effect of a speculative character, more than the actual supply as yet would justify. Shall we designate the recent change in the law of Holland an evidence of such an anticipation of the effects of California? No doubt in many places a strong impression has prevailed that gold would fall in relation to silver. How many bankers throughout the Continent have been acting upon such a speculation, and have been replacing their reserves with silver in place of gold? Such an operation would lead to a considerable reduction in the price of gold on the Continent, and to an increase in the price of silver in Eugland. And to some extent such operations may not be unconnected with the present phenomena in the foreign exchanges, which are very unusually low, without leading to any drain of gold on the Bank of England, but where the bulliou is on the contrary rather increasing.

We will not say that the discovery of California and the increased supplies of gold from Russia are wholly without influence in producing the present state of the exchanges, and that even a speculative view of the consequences of those facts has some influence in the same direction; but we must own our conviction that an ur ual demand for silver has a much greater share in producing the phenomena which we have described. The balance of evidence is much more in favour of the fall in the exchanges being caused by an appreciation of silver than by a depreciation

of gold. In a future article we will pursue the subject further, and especially in relation to the ultimate effects which will follow, should the supplies of gold continue so as ultimately to lead not to speculation, but a real depreciation in the value of that metal. It is a subject which at the present time cannot be too much discussed and popularised. Meantime there is no ground for apprehending any disturbance in our trade and commerce from the state of the exchanges, such as usually ensue. The effects will be rather of a financial than a commercial character.

# AMERICAN NULLIFICATION. LAW PARAMOUNT AND SUPREME.

The duty of unresisting submission, even to the harshest and most obnoxious laws, is one of such vast importance, that we are not sorry to embrace the opportunity of recurring to the subject which is afforded us by a temperate and sensible letter from York, remonstrating with us on an article regarding the Fugitive Slave Bill, which appeared in our paper of the 16th inst. The writer says:—

"Let us bear in mind that the country where dwells this "strange existence of a passed law, and the fiercest enmity to its "results, professes to be a Christian country, and would feel highly indignant towards any one who called in question its title to "the name. If, then, it be a Christian country, it must acknow ledge and pay respect to the laws of Christianity. Now, will you for one moment dispute the extreme antagonism of Christianity and slavery? or assert that the Divine law is ever to become subservient to the human law? I cannot believe that you would. Then, if at any time might has so far overcome right, that a bad law is passed, would you further violate that right by submitting to and carrying out that law? But to all this you will answer —'Let them alter the law.' Just then imagine to yourself the incalculable amount of suffering, injustice, and revenge that would ensue, ere they recalled it. You say 'that those who, "in how righteous a cause soever, set up their individual wills "against the constitutionally-recorded wills of their fellow-citivans, are striking at the root of all civilisation.' But if the law be uncivilising in its effects, then I ask is it not "the law e uncivilising in its effects, then I ask is it not "the bounden duty of the individual or the minority to oppose that law? Is it not 'striking at the root of civilisation' to observe a law sowing, as this does, the seeds of the most degrading and depraved barbarity?"

Now, we are not fond of deciding civil and argumentative controversies by an appeal to Scripture, nor of using texts of Holy Writ as missiles and weapons; but it is fitting to remind our correspondent, that, though, with him, we hold slavery to be utterly inconsistent with Christianity, and believe that the influence of the one will gradually bring about the destruction of the other, yet slavery was an established and recognised element in the Gentile world when Christianity was first preached, and was tacitly accepted as such by the Apostolic preachers. The effect of this fact is considerably impeded by the circumstance of our version uniformly translating the Greek word for slave, by our English word servant; wherever the original word signifies servant, our version translates it "hired servant." But not only are slaves in the New Testament exhorted to be "obedient to their masters," notwithstanding their equality as Christians, in order that "the Gospel might not be evil spoken of through their means,"—i.e., might not be supposed to counsel or countenance insubordination; but we find from the Epistle to Philemon, that St Paul himself sent back a "fugitive slave" to his master, acknowledging that he did not think it right to retain him without his master's permission.

his master's permission.

Passing over this view of the matter, however, we regard, on entirely independent grounds, obedience to constitutionally-passed enactments, and to the legally appointed authorities of the land, as the clearest duty of the citizens of a free country. Our correspondent says, "The law is unjust." That is his opinion; but if so, how came the law to be passed? Clearly because the majority of the nation thought it to be just. Every citizen of the United States had a fair share in sending to Congress the representatives who passed this law—the inhabitants of the New England States as well as of the Southern States. The very indiviuals who are now foremost in proclaiming their intention of resisting, and their right to resist, the law, themselves contributed as largely as any other parties to elect the Legislature who enacted it; some of them, perhaps, even formed part of that Legislature. Hence they are simply an out-voted minority who think they ought to have been a majority, and who, because they have been outvoted, assume to themselves the right of negativing and nullifying the decision of the majority. If they had been the majority, the law would have been sacred in their eyes; being in the minority, the law is infamous and not obligatory. Does not our correspondent see that the nullifying Americans usurp to themselves—the few—the right of pronouncing their opponents—the many—to be wrong;—of sitting in judgment on the judges—of coercing the majority, resisting their authority, and rescinding their decision? Does he not perceive that if a minority may act thus, on the plea of the law being iniquitous, any minority, however small, may do the same, and that, therefore, any and

every single individual may do so too? Is he not aware that to plead the injustice of the law, as a ground for disobeying it, is to beg the whole question? If the Legislature elected by the universal people had thought the law unjust, it is to be presumed that they would not have passed it; and if the universal people think it just, and a New England citizen (or a few New England citizens, or a number of citizens scattered over the Union—for the figure does not affect the question) thinks it unjust, which is most likely to be right?

If a citizen is entitled to resist a law which he thinks to be unjust, it is certain that any citizen may resist any law which he thinks to be unjust: there is no escaping from the conclusion. Let us inquire, then, where this mode of reasoning would laud us. Many excellent persons, both here and in America, object to capital punishment as barbarous and unchristian. If our correspondent's thesis be correct, they would not only be justified in impeding the execution of the law against criminals in condign cases by every means in their power, but it would be their bounden duty to do so. It would be their duty not only to aid every capitally condemned murderer to escape from prison, or to rescue him by force at the foot of the gallows, but in all such cases to refuse to assist in his apprehension, to prosecute him, or to give evidence against him. or to give evidence against him. And it would be equally their duty to do all this, though 999 citizens out of every thousand differed from them in their estimation of the law.

Again. Some time since, a tariff was passed which some of the Southern States of the Union resented as oppressive and unjust, and even as an illegal stretch of the authority of Congress. They pronounced themselves nullifiers, and prepared to resist by force of arms. What was the conduct of the citizens of the Northern States on that occasion? Did they hold that the Carolinians were right in "setting up their own decision against the recorded will of the nation?" No! they called them rebels, and prepared to march against them. Yet there can be no doubt that these Carolinians were as firmly persuaded as the Abolitionists now are that

they had justice on their side.

Again. Not many years ago, several parties in the State of ew York conceived that the perpetual payment of rent for the use of any portion of God's earth was unjust, and should no longer be submitted to. (The same idea prevails among many honest Chartists and Socialists both in England and Ireland at this moment.) The repudiators appealed to the courts of law, which of course decided against them. On this, following out the lorie of our correspondent they provided the courts of the logic of our correspondent, they pronounced the court to be in error, and prepared to resist its decree. The Sheriff summoned the posse-comitatus, and the resistance of these conscientious nullifiers was put down. The Abolitionists, who were among the rent-receivers, condemned them to a man.

Once more. Let us now put a suppositious case, and imagine that Congress, after ample discussion and a fierce struggle, had pronounced the abolition of slavery throughout the Union, and the immediate manumission of all the slaves. planters would, of course, resist the law, and proclaim loudly its obvious injustice. If such an act were done at all, it would be a violation of the fundamental provisions of the Union: if done without fair compensation, it would be unquestionable robbery; as the New England nullifiers pronounce the "Fugitive Slave Law" to be. But would the Abolitionists then, as now, maintain Law" to be. But would the Abolitionists then, as now, maintain the right of individual resistance to obnoxious laws? Would they not scout the very idea as anarchical? Would they not promptly and cheerfully march against the malcontents "who dared to rebel

against lawful authority?"

It is quite clear that, whatever qualifications the paramount duty of obedience may require when applied to the inhabitants of despotic countries, it can admit of none in the case of citizens of a land where equality and universal suffrage prevail. Cases constantly occur in such States where particular laws almost daily infringe individual rights and injure individual interests. Not a railway bill passes in England that does not forcibly deprive some man of his property,—perhaps of his garden, or his beautiful grounds, or his cherished home. Scarcely a customs' act is passed which does not invade some vested interest, or press upon some parties with at least apparent-to them very apparentjustice. But who ever dreams of resistance in either case? correspondent will perhaps say, that in all these cases individual interest comes in to cloud the judgment, and that in the case of the "Fugitive Slave Bill" no such cause of fallacy exists. But does nothing except pecuniary interest warp and confuse the understanding? Do not passion, and prejudice, aye, and benevolence too, operate precisely in the same way? But all this is beside the real question, which is simply this:—Has any individual, or class, a claim to set up and act upon his own standard of right or wrong, in opposition to that of the community in which he lives by which he is protected in the heafits and glories of he lives, by which he is protected, in the benefits and glories of which he participates,—when the decision of that community has been legally and fairly ascertained?

It is abundantly clear that no State which voluntarily remains a member of the Union, and no American who is not an advocate for separation, can justly or honestly oppose the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law; inasmuch as slavery, with all its corollaries, is a recognised fundamental law, and lies at the very basis of the Union America owes her greatness; in that

Union lies her power; in that power and greatness every American citizen boasts, glories, and lies down in security and pride. If the views of the Abolitionists are sound on these matters, they are glorying in and profiting by a blood-bought eminence and strength. Let them make their election;—either to obey the laws which emanate from the Union and embody its will,—or to forego all the advantages which their position as members of the Union confers upon them. They cannot honestly take the benefit, and repudiate the price. They cannot decently combine the pleasures of benevolence with the profits of oppression. They cannot unite the "luxury of doing good" with the glory, the greatness, and the wealth resulting from their partnership with those whom they denounce and resist for doing evil.

We dwell the more readily on this topic, because we have seen

many indications that this disposition to set up individual opinion as of rival and paramount authority to the national will, is the besetting sin of Republican states. Probably the consciousness which each man there has, that the legislative decisions are merely the result of an aggregate of opinions of men like himself, may impair his reverence for them. It is difficult to worship what our selves have made. In such free nations, especially where their freedom is of recent origin, law and authority are invested with no prestige, no sacred or venerable halo. They were made yesterday, and may be unmade to-morrow. But a nation, in which a pervading sense of the absolute necessity, on ground of reason, of implicit, prompt, unmurmuring obedience to law as law, has not re-placed this missing consecration of antiquity and association, is yet far indeed from that maturity of wisdom by which alone free-dom is merited, or can be safely enjoyed, or can be long main-tained. The Americans have not yet, like the French, erected the right of disobedience into a principle and a dogma; but they are making formidable advances to such a consummation. writer in the Edinburgh Review says:—

"The French have a significant phrase in common use,—le droit d'insurrection, the right of revolt. The expression, at least the ordinary use of it, speaks volumes. The right of rising in "arms against the Government, is with them one of the most precious of the 'rights of man,'—a right, too, which they take care shall not be lost non utendo,—a right, not as with us, kept in the background, in secrecy and silence, disused and forgotten till oppression has driven wise men mad, but kept bright and burnished as a daily weapon, constantly flourished in the face of rulers, and ready to be employed on the most trivial occasions. In the French code of public morals, every man whom the rulers may have injured or displeased—every man who deems any desion of the Chamber unpatriotic or unwise—every man who thinks the proceedings of the Government oppressive, or its form impolitic—has the sacred and unalienable right of insurrection to fall back upon. No one seems to have had of late the slightest scruple about imposing his own will upon others by force. In all discussions the minority were ready to appeal to arms. If outvoted, they would fight for it. However small the number who held their opinions, however conscious they were that the vast mass of the nation was opposed to them, they still held themselves entitled to compel obedience to their wishes. Every man mainentitled to compel obedience to their wisnes. Every man maintained his right to coerce the whole nation. Every vote of the Assembly was the signal for some party or other who was offended at it, to 'descend into the streets,' as the phrase is. An Englishman would shrink back from such a proceeding, as being black with the guilt, and terrible with the penalties of treason. "A Frenchman has no such feeling; with him it is no question of moral right or wrong, but simply of the chance of failure or success. The right of 'cashiering' or coercing his rulers, if "they will not do his bidding—if they insolently persevere in doing the bidding of the great mass of his countryman instead —he considers to be as inherently and indisputably vested in "him, as the right of choosing his representative, and one to be "exercised with almost as little consideration." Let the Americans take warning by this picture. Let them at

once abjure a principle which they would not admit, if turned against themselves, which cannot be reasoned out without betraying its own unsoundness, and which cannot be acted upon without entailing the gravest consequences. Let them not be deceived by the apparent purity of their present motives, and the humanity of their present cause. It is always under the cover of such, that dangerous doctrines are first introduced. It is always through the side of the good or the oppressed that the first blow is struck

at the supremacy of law.

But while urging upon the Americans of the Northern States the paramount obligation of obedience to Law, we would not have them for one moment relax their efforts to procure, by all just and legitimate means, a repeal of the obnoxious bill, as well as of and legitimate means, a repeal of the obnoxious bill, as well as of that fatal and dishonouring institution of which it is a corollary and a portion. So long as slavery exists in the Union, so long is there a stain upon their escutcheon, a cloud on their horizon, an element of imminent and deadly peril in the frame-work of their community. Let the conviction that the Fugitive Slave Bill is a logical and inevitable sequence of the institution of slavery, stimulate the zeal of the North, and awaken the conscience of the South. But let all the efforts of the friends of African freedom be such as enlightened and comprehensive morality will sanction. Let as enlightened and comprehensive morality will sanction. Let them bear in mind the memorable dictum of a high judicial

authority when speaking of a cognate subject:—"To press forward to a great principle by trampling upon every other principle which stands in the way of its accomplishment, is as little consonant to private morality as to public justice."

## OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

Great interest now attaches to the proceedings of the Prussian Parliament, opened on the 21st, by a speech delivered from the throne by the Monarch himself. We regret to announce that it has elevated the spirits of the war party, and lessened the expectations that peace will be unbroken. His Majesty, we are told by the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, "mounted the steps of the "throne, and so soon as the Royal Family, Ministers, and at tendants had settled into their places on either side, covered his head with his helmet. His Majesty, who is extremely short-sighted, raised the document close to his eyes, and commencing "coldly in a somewhat indistinct voice, which cleared and warmed in a marked and most energetic manner—even to bitterness in one or two parts—read the speech. The whole of the first part "was listened to in silence, but with intense attention; when, "however, the King came to that part which touches on the "events passing in Hesse, and of the intentions of the Govern-ment not to lay down its arms until the rights of the nation were validated, murmurs of applause broke forth, and these "murmurs broke out into a loud cheer when his Majesty said "he would hold inviolably (unverbrüchlich) to the constitution. "So soon as his Majesty had concluded, the Prince of Prussia "raised his helmet, and gave the signal for the three loud and general shouts of 'Long live the King' which followed. These "had scarcely subsided, however, when some members exclaimed "Long live the Prince of Prussia; who, although contrary to "all usual etiquette, was immediately greeted with three lusty "hurrahs." The Prince of Prussia, it is understood, favours the war policy, and the appearance of his Majesty and the Prince in military costume, and the cheers with which both were greeted, are well calculated to excite the enthusiasm of the people. If a powerful enemy were invading the country, more military ardour could not be shown by the royal warriors and the cheering senators. We beg particular attention, therefore, to

"My peaceful relations with European great powers," said the King in a firm voice, "are not, it is true, interrupted; but unfortunately my intention to procure for German States a constitution corresponding with their wants has not yet been attained. I hold to the thoughts, which have been the groundwork of my previous exertions, in hopes for the future; but I will only resume their realisation on new principles, when the future configuration (gestaltung) of the whole German Confederation shall be decided upon. . . . In a neighbouring State subversions of a most perverse nature have occurred. An attempt made on one side to interpose in the same threatened to violate the rights of Prussia [?] and has led to misunderstanding in which we are directly implicated. Our objections, founded upon our geographical and military positions [!] have not as yet met with the requisite attention from the Sovereign and his allies. Besides, concentrations of troops have taken place in parts near to our frontier far from the theatre of these complications, whereby the security of the monarchy is menaced. Therefore I also dared not longer postpone that which had long been intended. I have called out the whole military strength of the land. I see with pride and satisfaction my warlike people have everywhere risen as one man, and united with my army, long proved in fidelity and honour. We seek not war, we will restrict no one's rights—compel no one to adopt our propositions—but [the King here became more and more animated, and repeatedly struck his side skirt with his closed hand] we demand a conformation of the whole fatherland, suitable to our present position in Germany and Europe, and which promises the full amount of rights which God has placed in our hands. We have a good right—that (exclaimed the King with increased energy] we will defend, and remain so long in powerful armanents, with weapons in our hands, as the validity of this right is not secured. That we owe to Prussia and Germany. I hope our rising well suffice to defen

His Majesty "has an intention to procure for German States a constitution corresponding to their wants;" an attempt to interfere in the affairs of Hesse, of which Prussia set the example, "threatens to violate the rights of Prussia;" and he "demands a conformation of the whole fatherland suitable to our present position in Germany;" and because he has been unable to secure the success of his own whim, or the crotchet of some clever schemer which his Majesty has adopted, and because some right of way to Prussia is threatened in Hesse, he calls the whole nation to arms. He drags away 200,000 young men from the ordinary avocations and pursuit of industry, which enriched the fatherland while they benefited themselves, to make them shoulder a musket, and stand prepared to take away the life of some other German, who was probably engaged in similar peaceful pursuits before he was dragged away from his home. It is impossible that the end the Prussian Monarch proposes to himself—a new conformation of Germany—in which Prussia is to

have commanding influence, can be obtained by such means. He is rousing against his pretensions Russia, Austria, and France, and if he stop not, he must sacrifice his people and the prosperity of his country, and may forfeit his own throne.

of his country, and may forfeit his own throne.

His Majesty is an enthusiast, and a believer in the Divine right of kings. He acts from an emotion generally pregnant with mischief, and he sets out from an error. Enthusiasm makes poor fools generally of ordinary mortals, and they become the laughing-stocks or the beacons for reasonable men. On the throne enthusiasm can only be productive of immense mischief. The Emperor Paul of Russia was an enthusiast; Charles XII was another; and both, after harassing their subjects beyond bearing, met a violent death. Joseph the Second was an enthusiast; and the mischief he did, though he escaped the fate of the other two, is still keenly remembered in Belgium and Austria. The late King of Bavaria, too, was an enthusiast; and his follies made him at once the reproach and the scourge of his people. His Majesty of Prussia, by now threatening and provoking war, when it will be tenfold more mischievous than ever before, seems likely to be regarded in the end with greater aversion than either of the other royal enthusiasts. He may gratify a few of his warrior subjects, but it will be at a terrible expense to the bulk of his industrious people, and of the inhabitants of all Germany.

The constitution, too, which he is arming the Prussians to fight

The constitution, too, which he is arming the Prussians to fight for, denies them the liberty of "unlicensed printing;" it denies them, therefore, the first element of greatness and civilisation. His Majesty blames the anarchical press for the attempt that was made on his life, and his Government has introduced a measure to restrain it. He promises a comprehensive law on the press, which needs no law, but should be let alone by royal enthusiasts for constitutions and for freedom. Between his Majesty's attachment to new conformations, to new constitutions, and a display of military power as a means of obtaining them, and attempting to crush the press, he seems in a fair way to trample under his feet all the rights as well as the prosperity of his peaceful subjects.

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What the chance of war may now be, it is impossible for us to conjecture. England and France are desirous of preserving peace, and will use their best endeavours to that end. Neither Austria nor Russia can desire war—it would endanger both. But with an enthusiast on a throne, who calls all his people to arms to secure the success of projects for giving new constitutions and a new conformation to a great nation, which needs them not and will not have them, it is impossible to conjecture what may happen. His existence, and the obedience paid him, set all general laws at defiance. All that we know of enthusiasm is that it is an irregular emotion, which rises in individuals or in nations, no doubt for a good purpose, but not according to any known laws, and which hurries them away from any reasonable and calculable line of conduct. We earnestly hope that peace will be continued, but with an enthusiast on a throne, at the head of 400,000 fighting men, we can no more answer for the peace of Europe, than for the safety of a magazine guarded by a madman waving a lighted torch.

#### FOREIGN POLICY.

When the nation may not improbably be required to take part in these brewing quarrels, we may venture to say a few words on Foreign Policy. Several lines of action are now comprehended under these terms. The policy of England, as a State, towards other States, seems to be the true meaning of the phrase. That is a question left to the decision of the Government, but it is bound to decide it strictly according to the principle of public welfare. To promote that the Government exists, and it ought to be the unswerving guide of its conduct. For a nation like ours, engaged in commerce with almost all other nations, the preservation of peace is almost above all things the duty of the Government. Only some very great outrage, or some certain danger which war may avert now, hereafter can, whatever may heretofore have been the case, justify the Government in making war, and gain for it the support of the majority of this commercial nation. Other nations, far less commercial, have, individually, fewer ties to peace than England, and it is neither her interest nor her duty to frame her conduct by theirs. What is true of some nations now, must have been true of all nations ere commerce became extensive, and our policy ought not therefore now to be guided by the maxims of the past. Precautions of defence we are bound to take, but not to keep ourselves armed to the teeth because a neighbouring power, that has much less to lose and more to gain by war than we have, wastes its resources in playing at soldiers. To preserve England at peace is the main principle of that policy which the Government, from regard to the prosperity of our people, has to carry on with other nations.

Besides the policy dictated by the present circumstances of England, there is a policy of foreign Governments to each other. This is a customary line of conduct. In some instance it is dictated by positive treaties. It is a question of the law of nations. There is involved in it some notion of honour, independent of national interest. The customary policy of the Governments, dictated in general by circumstances that are passed away, and in conformity to the laws of nations, is to be discriminated from the policy of the nation, which ought always to be determined by pre-

sent circumstances. The latter is much more easily appreciable than the former. Any person may form an opinion concerning it: the former is known only to the initiated. Diplomatists are acquainted with it: the rest of the world, though they suffer amazingly by statesmen acting on its rules, are ignorant of them. Statesmen are often forced by them to act contrary to what their country at the moment requires, and they are the principal pretexts, or excuses, or justifications of war, which are contrary to the interests of nations.

In modern times there has grown up another species of foreign policy. At least, we now hear a great deal of such a policy. It pays no regard to the interests of a nation, none to its antecedents, to what is customary, or existing treaties; it considers only some kind of municipal or domestic policy, called liberal or despotic, embraced by foreign Governments, and it insists that the Government should be wholly or mainly guided in its foreign policy as foreign Governments are liberal or despotic. Under this view, foreign policy means the policy of foreign Governments to their own subjects. It seems an extension of the policy which has insisted on guiding the nation, accordingly as other nations maintained or not domestic slavery. Both of these systems are founded on the supposition that the whole interests of the nation are comprised in that one municipal institution of foreign nations, be it a free representation or slavery, to which the advocates of the system are wedded. If the opponents of slavery were allowed to have their own way, they would ruin our trade, and the advocates of free-dom would engage in a crusade to make their devices the munici-pal law of every other society. This fashionable kind of foreign policy looks at Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, simply as their Governments are constitutional or not, and continually and generally angrily calls on the Government to shape its foreign policy simply as other Governments are nominally free or otherwise.

It is principally as regards this kind of policy that the distinction between a policy suited to the nation and a policy suited to the Government is available. The Government, bound by traditions, by the laws of nations, by treaties, &c., acts according to them, whatever may be the wishes and interests of the people; but the people, as individuals, are not bound by these restrictions. They can act as their opinions dictate. They can, by their press, throw the moral weight of the nation in one scale. They may go further, and assist a contending party which the Government does not assist-the Hungarians, for instance, when they were struggling against Austria, with money or arms, while their Government was bound not to interfere or promote in any way the dismemberment of the territories of Austria. So in the impending German struggle it may be competent for English writers and English gentlemen to assist, by their words or their cash, the Hessians or the Prussians, who have the name, at least, of Constitutionalists, while the Government, in the interest of the nation, pledged to other states and to its allies, will be obliged to observe

the strictest neutrality.

On these principles, we shall have no right to object to those persons who admire the policy of the enthusiast on the throne of Prussia, who think his phrases about constitutions and institutions "conformable to the fatherland" a full compensation for his military frolies and his laws against the press, assisting him with their opinions, their purses, and their swords; but it does not seem to us that either the interest of the nation or the customary policy of the Government demands that its foreign policy should now be directed to support the extravagant conduct of the King of Prussia. Neither shall we have a right to object to those who, preferring the rude and paternal despotism of Austria, with its settled rules of oppression, to the vague and unsettled liberalism of Prussia, shall deem it right to assist her with their opinious, their purses, and their swords; but the Government cannot be called on, either on account of the stationary policy of Austria or the fluctuating policy of Prussia, to side with either of them.

Whatever may be thought and done by individuals—in whatever light the policy of either Government may be regarded towards its own subjects—the duty of our Government, independently of its treaty engagements, is to preserve a strict neutrality, to keep England at peace, and promote, to the utmost of its friendly means, the continuance of peace between all foreign nations. What diplomatic steps may be taken is not for us, in the present state of uncertainty, to say. France is armed and watchful. Russia will have little objection to see the other Powers of Europe weaken themselves by contests. Britain must husband and increase her strength by preserving peace, extending her trade, and multiplying her people.

## WAR SPIRIT IN PRUSSIA.

Since the above articles were in type we have received an excellent letter from Berlin, inserted elsewhere, which gives a very distinct account of the present political condition of Prussia, and the causes which have brought it about. From that letter, and from the accounts in the morning journals, it is unfortunately too clear that there is a large party in Prussia greedy for war. Our correspondent's details are very interesting. The Times, too, correspondent's details are very interesting. The *Times*, too, says:—"Our private advices state, on the best authority, that in "the very face of all appearances and preparations the King is

"resolved to oppose a war by all the means in his power and at "all risks. But in this question the King, with no one but a "single and unpopular Minister at his back, is opposed by a "powerful, and, what is more, a civic army, and by all the parties of all denominations and shades of his people. Even the members of the *Treubund*, or Loyal Association, the most ultra "Conservative and Royalist faction of the *Junkerpartei* (aristocratic party) have issued a confession of faith in the shape of an address to his Majesty, in which they protest that the moment has come for them to seal their faith, not only with their substance but also with their blood, and that they welcome that " stance but also with their blood, and that they welcome that moment from a conviction that war alone can now secure them the blessings of peace. This opposition to the King's private wishes, by a faction which has hitherto professed a reckless regard for its motto, 'for God, the King, and the Fatherland,' is almost decisive at a period in which the support of any party, no matter what its colour or principles may be, would be accept-"no matter what its colour or principles may be, would be acceptable, as furnishing a pretence for measures of force and compulsion against the people and the army. Similar indications of that unanimity of martial desires are manifested in the

"provinces."

The royal enthusiast has already evoked a spirit too strong for him to exorcise, and he seems likely to become the victim of his own unholy spells. While we have to record with much regret the prevalence of such feelings amongst the military-bred Prussians, we have also to mention that the Peace Society had a great demonstration yesterday at Birmingham. However admirable is the object of its labours, these facts concerning the Prussians seem to show that it can only be attained by working a reform in the dispositions of mankind, and altering the whole system of their bringing up. The worship of helmets and horsehair, of sabres and guns—the love of the rattle of arms and the clang of strife the hurried chace after the phantom of national honour, all too plainly depicted in the accounts from Berlin, convince us that, before the Peace Society can succeed in its arbitration schemes, it must send forth numerous missionaries, and must wait till the nations are more closely bound together by the mutual services of trade. It seems of little use substituting arbitration for treaties as long as the love of war is predominant in the heart, and is encouraged by military sovereigns. Nations must become wise before they will prohibit, instead of encouraging, their rulers to play at the horrid

#### WHAT THE PRESENT AGITATION MEANS.

EARL FITZWILLIAM, who throughout his political life has taken a decisive part in obtaining and securing for the Catholics their civil rights, and who, as well as his father, suffered politically from the part he took, gracefully and firmly declared, at the great meeting of the county of York yesterday week, that the present circumstances had not altered his views. "I have never," he said, "had a moment's repentance for what I did on that "occasion. I have never for a moment doubted the wisdom of "that policy by which were thrown down the barriers that de"prived our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of the enjoyment of "their political rights. I look back with pleasure—I look back "with satisfaction—to what I did on that and subsequent occasions, till, after the lapse of a long period of time, justice was "sions, till, after the lapse of a long period of time, justice was at length done to the Roman Catholic population of these The noble earl on this point agrees with all the realms. The hoose earl on this point agrees with an the statesmen of the realm, not one of whom wishes the great Act of Emancipation, or any of the subordinate acts that completed it, undone, or would not hasten to do over again, could "the penal laws" ever be revived, what has been done in these latter days to give English Roman Catholics all the rights and all the privileges

enjoyed by other Englishmen.
Following out his principle, the noble earl warned the meeting not to "indulge in invectives against others, and not to use the "low, vulgar cry of 'No Popery.'" "If," he added, "there is "any civil right of which the Roman Catholics are deprived." If there is any lurking statute which can be hunted out by a "if there is any lurking statute which can be hunted out by a "curious antiquarian lawyer-if there is anything of that kind "which still abridges their rights, and still renders them liable to 
vexatious prosecution—I say still, notwithstanding Cardinal
Wiseman and the Pope, let that obnoxious statute be repealed. "These are my sentiments still—I have ever held them—and not even Pope Pius IX and Cardinal Wiseman shall make me depart from them. These opinions are founded with me on the sacred principle of liberty of conscience, and the right of every Englishmen to enjoy his civil and political rights, irrespective of his religious opinions." These sentiments were still be best of his regions opinions. These sentiments were the time and reaches in the address to "spective of his religions opinions." These sentiments were cordially cheered by the meeting, and re-echoed in the address to the Queen, which was unanimously carried. "We disclaim," it said, "all desire to deprive any of your Majesty's subjects of any "civil rights, or any privilege essential to the free exercise of "their religion." That corresponds with the views of all the leading men in the empire; similar language has been used at almost all the meetings; and, while there is everywhere a strong determination to resist Papal aggression, there is everywhere an intention not to allow that to scare us into the sacrifice of our civil. intention not to allow that to scare us into the sacrifice of our civil and religious freedom.

What has outraged the public, and what the public is deter-

mined to resist, was also well expressed in the address of the Yorkshire meeting. "We are moved with indignation that a "foreign power should have assumed the right to make a regular "distribution of this kingdom into new dioceses, in connection with "the See of Rome, and should have appointed a metropolitan and bishops thereto, claiming to govern them by exclusive jurisdiction. We are, moreover, astonished that the same power should have presumed to grant titles and dignities, of which your Majesty is the only rightful source and fountain within "this realm." "We now, therefore, desire to declare, in the face of the world, our determination to uphold your Majesty's rights and prerogatives, and to preserve, as far as in us lies, the purity of the Reformed Church. At all the meetings, in fact, what is chiefly insisted on is the Queen's supremacy, Her Majesty's rights and prerogatives; the injury done to them, and the insult offered to her, by the parcelling out of the kingdom into territorial districts, as if it were a "fief of the Holy See."

Dr Wiseman, in his elaborate Appeal to the English Nation,

speaking of Westminster Abbey, says:—"But perhaps the Dean "and Chapter are not aware that, were I disposed to claim more "than the right to tread the Catholic pavement of that noble "building, and breathe its air of ancient consecration, another "might step in with a prior claim. For successive generations there has existed ever, in the Benedictine order, an Abbot of Westminster, the representative, in religious dignity, of those "who erected and beautified and governed that church and cloister." It is avowed, therefore, that the Roman Catholics still claim as theirs all the Church property of the country. The attack on Her Majesty's supremacy is an attack on all the property now in the hands of laymen, or in the hands of the Church of England, which formerly belonged to the Church of Rome, and possessed by its present owners in virtue of the authority of the Sovereign and the Parliament. If the Bishop of Rome be allowed to confer titles and divide the land into sees, he may venture on an attempt to resume the property of the long-abolished monasteries and nunneries, and claim at the hands of many laymen the resignation of large tithes and abbey lands. port the Queen's supremacy against his Holiness, and maintain her prerogatives against the claims of the Romish Church, is to defend the basis of our right of property. Directly or indirectly, all land is supposed to be held from the Crown; the property disposed of at, and immediately subsequent to, the Reformation is now possessed by the authority of the Crown; and, however impossible it is in practice to undo what was then and has since been done, in theory and in some minds present rights might seem weakened or endangered by assenting for one moment to a pro-ceeding which seems to question the supremacy of the Sovereign For insisting on the Queen's supremacy at all the and the State. meetings, there are good and substantial worldly reasons, totally irrespective of any differences of creed.

At most of the meetings allusious have been made to measures for repressing the usurpations of the Pope. Both the Legal Observer, and Mr Herries, in his speech at Sevenoaks, refer to the 1st of Elizabeth, which re-established the supremacy of the Crown over "the estate, ecclesiastical and spiritual;" and the 13th of Elizabeth, which imposed heavy penalties on those "who brought in bulls, writings, or instruments from the See of Rome." By an Act passed no longer ago than in 1846, the punishments and penalties of these Acts are abolished; but the Act of 1846 says, "that nothing in this enactment contained shall authorise or ren"der it lawful for any person or persons to import, bring in, or "put in execution, within this realm, any such bulls, writings, or "instruments, and that in all respects, save as to the said penalties "or punishments, the law shall continue the same as if this enactment had not been made." It is contended that "bringing in bulls" is still an offence and may be punished as a misdemeanour; and that no additional law is required to repress the usurpations of Rome.

If it be desirable to direct the law against the Pope and his abettors, they may be reached perhaps by the law as it stands; but it appears to us that this question of supremacy, on which the whole turns, is no longer a matter in any degree subject to doubt, or requiring in the least to be settled or vindicated by the law. It is the essence of our national existence. It is implied in every law. We only weaken it by enacting laws to declare or enforce it. They imply a doubt. So far as it is a question between two Sovereigns, it is to be settled by negotiations or by arms; and his Holiness has no temporal power for England to dread. So far as it is a question between Her Majesty and her own subjects, for them to deny her supremacy or bring it in question, is something like rebellion, but without the least power in this case to resist her authority, or injure her subjects, supported as she is by the cheerful and devoted attachment of nearly the whole people, and therefore a rebellion to be treated with contempt. The claim of the Priest at Rome, derived from a spiritual source, is denied by the whole nation, which rallies round the secular authority, and treats his spiritual claims as utterly unfounded. All the declarations in favour of her Majesty's supremacy are, in relation to the Pope, declarations of the supremacy of the secular over the spiritual power.

Another point much insisted on at the meetings is a determination to maintain the "purity of the Church." Whatever sup-

port the Papal claims may be supposed to have received from the countenance of the secular power and the endowment of Catholic clergymen in the colonies, they have received much more from the denial of the Queen's supremacy by a party within the Church, and of the introduction there of quasi-popish ceremonies and principles. At most of the meetings, and in most of the replies of the Bishops to the addresses of their clergy, the Puseyite practices are almost as fiercely denounced as the Papal assumptions. Originating in the political declension of a party, these practices have mainly for their object to exalt and magnify the power of the priesthood. Their essence is to set up, a la mode Rome, the spiritual above the secular power. Thus, the second great object contemplated throughout this agitation is a counterpart of the first. In condemning Puseyism, the nation condemns that party in our own Church which would set the Church above the State, just as, in insisting on the Queen's supremacy in relation to the Pope, it elevates the State above his spiritual power. In one phrase, the main feeling predominant at all these meetings is a conviction of the invincible superiority of the secular power alike over the See of Rome and the party opposed to it in our own Church.

For the opposite party in the Church, which is undoubtedly making the most of its presumed advantage, this appears a great victory; but the day is not long past since the Low Church party, as it is called, set itself against the temporal interests of the people, if not against the secular power. The Puseyites and the members of the Church of Rome did not take an active part in promoting Sabbath restrictions. That was the work exclusively of sects and of men who are now, as religionists, most zealous in opposing the spiritual claims of Rome. They were defeated. They will probably be defeated again whenever they again propose to stop Sunday excursions and Sunday collecting and delivery of letters. Temporal interests will be too strong for them, as well as too strong for the Pope and the Puseyites; and the assertion of the superiority of the secular power, now made by the whole nation, in relation to these two claimants for spiritual dominion, is in fact equally applicable to their opponents in the Church when they claim such a dominion in another direction. The plain meaning of the present agitation is an assertion of the superiority of the secular power over all claimants to spiritual dominion.

Were the agitation, as some of the most liberal of our contemporaries have supposed, for a return to the old Orange ascendancy and the No-popery doctrines of those who mulcted their fellowcitizens of their civil rights, on the score of a difference of faith, it would be calculated to excite some alarm. But from such an agitation Earl Eitzwilliam and Earl Fitzhardinge, as well as Mr David Wire, or the leading politicians of all classes, would shrink appalled. At the same time its extent and vehemence have been somewhat astounding. It seems like the breaking loose of long-compressed passions. There is more enthusiasm latent in the compressed passions. people than public writers have given them credit for. It is there ready when any fit occasion arises to call it into activity, and give overwhelming power to any pervading popular sentiment or popular opinion. Fears about property and government, and apprehensions of the different classes, one of another, have long compressed without killing it, and it lives to enforce the popular will whenever duly and properly enlightened. The present circumstances, however, seem not likely to afford it continued nourishment. As a question between the authority of the Pope and the Queen, between the supremacy of the secular and spiritual powers, or between one class of churchmen and another, it may be something to fix the attention of the Government or the Legis lature for a short time; but we venture to opine that it cannot long engage the attention of the people. It has no interest for the lower classes, though out of it may possibly grow some nourishment for the old feud between the English and the Irish, and the riot at Birkenhead may not be the last. Should the Catholic priests not use their influence to keep down the bad passions of their sometimes rude flocks, or should they even use their influence to exasperate them-and we do not see why they should be exempt from the motives of ordinary men—we shall yet have to repent of the plan which has long been followed, of relying on them to preserve order and inculcate obedience—any kind of priestcraft having been preferred to reason—instead of relying on justice and trusting the people. The present subject of dispute has no substantial interest for the masses, neither is it one likely to attract subscriptions, or warrant the organisation of bustling committees. It is destined, therefore, we hope, speedily to die away. As we said last week, the fact is, that it begins to subside; and the gentleman at the Guildhall meeting, who misquoted or mis-stated our assertion, might have found ample confirmation of it in his associates around him on the platform and in the character of the

PRINTING ON THE COVERS OF NEWSPAPERS.—Henceforward all newsvenders will be allowed to print upon the covers of any newspapers and stamped periodicals which they may send by post, the title or name of such newspaper or periodical, and also their own names and addresses. No writing or printing of any description whatsoever, either on the outer or inner side of the wrapper, except that above mentioned, and the name and address of the party for whom the newspaper or periodical may be intended, will be permitted.

## Agriculture.

RURAL MANIFESTOES.

CORN OR GRASS-GROWING.

There is something almost ludicrous in the edict-orial style of some of the semi-public letters many of our great landowners have recently addressed to their tenants. No doubt that in most of these communications there is much that is true though trite, and probably the suggestions have often a practical bearing on the actual condition of their estates, which can only be appreciated by those who know the details of management of the estate and system of its cultivation. But throughout all of them there is a prevailing tone of dictation, an assumption of superior knowledge of husbandry, which, to those who are aware how far superior the tenant-farmers as a class are to their landlords in the knowledge of practical agriculture, is by no means satisfactory. In not a few instances the plans thus promulgated by landed proprietors for the instruction and direction of their tenants are absolutely erroneous; and the more precise and minute such are absolutely erroneous; and the more precise and minute such directions become, the more likely they are to be wrong. So long as a proprietor confines himself to general exhortations to farm well, not to take too much laud for the capital the tenant can command, not to take too much laud for the capital the tenant can command, and so forth, such advice is all very well; though in nine cases out of ten bad farming and farming with too little capital have been induced by the system on which the estate has been managed by the proprietor. But when he descends to particulars, and says what crops the tenant should or should not grow, it is more than an even chance that, like similar directions so common in agricultural agreements, they will either hamper and impede the farmer, or he will disregard them. The truth is, that the landlord looks at husbandry from an entirely different point of view to that from which the tenant regards it. The latter seeks to get as much from his land as possible, and to raise as much as he can of the sorts of produce that will bring in money. To do this effectively, he must keep his land in high condition, and at the same time never let it be idle. As one as possible, and to raise as much as he can of the sorts of produce that will bring in money. To do this effectively, he must keep his had in high condition, and at the same time never let it be idle. As one of the best farmers we know observed, "it won't do to give the land too much credit." The landlord, on the other hand, is apt to suppose that, if the land is kept in constant work, forced by high tillage and good culture to bear large and frequent crops of corn, it will become exhausted and injured. His notion is, that the land should have rest; and this is the idea haunting landowners, who have lately been recommending their tenants to grow more grass and less grain. We have been led to make these remarks by a letter which has very lately been addressed by the Duke of Portland to his Nottinghamshire tenants, who chiefly occupy a light sandy soil, requiring high farming to become very productive. Following in the wake of Sir James Graham, the Duke recommends his tenants to keep more land in grass and grow less corn—that is, to sow a smaller breadth of corn crops annually; and refers to his own experience on his own farm to corroborate the soundness of his precepts. We will see presently how far the farmers will be justified in acting on their landlord's advice. The following is the Duke's letter:—

SIR,—I hope I have made such regulations with respect to the calculation of my rents as are necessary to adapt them to the alteration of the times, and the

my rents as are necessary to anapt them to the aiteration of the times, and the generality of cases.

I have no doubt there will be found many exceptions, and that in many cases the difficulty of the times can only be met by changes in the management of the land and in the course of crops.

I am satisfied that no forest land, of which the fertility is not such as will of

itself and without manure produce two quarters of barley per acre after a fallow,

itself and without manure produce two quarters of barley per acre after a fallow, can be worth cultivating.

I know by experience, that if the land will produce that quantity one year with another, a liberal allowance of manure will enable it to be cultivated to advantage, if not exhausted afterwards by frequent crops of corn. But unless it will of itself produce that quantity, it ought not to be attempted to be cultivated, inasmuch as the present prices of corn in money are too low to repay the purchase of manure.

Even land of greater natural fertility cannot be cultivated to advantage without a great raduction of the expense of cultivation, which can only be effected.

out a great reduction of the expense of cultivation, which can only be effected by a diminution of the frequency of corn crops, and a greater reliance on the produce of the land in grass. I know it is thought by many farmers that land cannot remain in grass, to profit, more than two years. When that is the case, it is because it has been exhausted by too much cropping: my own great experience entitles me to say, that when land is laid down to grass in good condition it rience entitles me to say, that when land is buil down to grass in good condition it will last more than four (I am not speaking of very inferior qualities of sand

I beg it may be observed that the first effect of this change will be to make

I beg it may be observed that the first effect of this change will be to make every man's capital more equal to the management of his farm.

I would recommend no reduction in that part of his capital which is applied to the purchase of manure: with ut that no forest land, unless it is of very superior quality (good enough for the four-course system), can be cultivated to advantage at the present prices.

On strong land the same observations apply to all such land as will not without assistance produce four loads of wheat. It is quite necessary that such land should have more rest; and as its cultivation is much more expensive, it is the more necessary to diminish the frequency of crops.

§ I have an estate in Northumberland, which for above eighty years has been managed on the four-course system till its strength has been entirely expanded.

lausted.

Musted.

My tenants there have adopted the six-course system, of which the results
ill not be seen for some time; but of which the immediate effect will be to
acrease every man's capital in proportion to his land, and diminish his annual

expenses.

I am well aware that on all such land as is thrown out of cultivation and is converted into sheep pasture, the rent must to a certain degree be lowered.

I am quive certain that for the sake of the tenant the change cannot be made too soon. The sooner it is done the less will be his loss.—I am, sir, your most Scott Portland. SCOIT PORTLAND. obedient servant.

Welbeck, Nov. 18, 1850.

Now, to recommend light land farmers, whose soil can be worked at all seasons and in nearly all weathers, whereon sheep may be folded throughout the year, to go back from a four-course to a five or six-course rotation, such lengthened rotations to be effected by keeping the land for two or three years in grass, is certainly strange

advice from a man who has the reputation of being himself a good practical farmer. Keeping arable land in grass more than one year is simply a device for managing land without sufficient capital. Where the farmer has only strength enough to prepare one-fifth or one-sixth of his land for wheat in a proper manner, and where he cannot grow good root crops on a fourth part of his arable land, there can be no doubt that he had better lengthen his rotation and keep a part of his land in grass for two or three consecutive years, rather than make a bad turnip fallow or grow indifferent crops of grain. It is a mode of letting his surplus land go out of cultivation for a time; but no prudent farmer will take any surplus land unless he gets it at a very low rent, and then he had better keep it as a permanent sheep walk. A second year's grass seldom pays its share of rent and taxes, even upon strong land where the soil is more congenial to grass than on light land; and on light land the produce will be still less favour able. On the best cultivated farms of Scotland, where the climate favours grass-growing, the second year's grass has been abaudoned, and the land instead is ploughed up and sown to grain. As much grain can be grown after one year's grass as after two or three, while there is not time for the land to get foul as is sure to be the case after remaining in grass two years. The Duke of Portland, however, would have his tenants go back even further from good husbandry than is indicated by a rotation comprising two years of grass, for that is already very common in Nottinghamshire, and urges them to follow his own example and keep their land in grass for four years. But is the Duke's own practice so successful as to induce initiation? We happen to have seen some portion of his farm at Clipstone Park, where this system of four year's grass is practised, and certainly nothing can well be more miserable than the three and four-year-old pastures. And there is no want of condition in the land when sown to grass and see great crops of turnips are grown, 40 tons an acre of Swedes being reckoned nothing ancommon."

We suspect that if this system could be examined more minutely, it would be found to be less profitable than one of strictly alternate husbandry, where corn and green or root crops alternate. Even the husbandry, where corn and green or root crops alternate. Even the thirty tons of manure to the acre for the turnip crop would be probably better divided between two crops, for we apprehend that the succeeding grain crops must run too much to straw. At all events it is plain that, under this system, there are two years in which two-seventh parts of the land are nothing better than a sheep-walk. A tenant-farmer cannot—fford to pay rent for land two years out of every seven, in order that the land may have "more rest." His Grace refers to farms of his own in Northumberland, which have been exhausted by the four-course system; but the exhaustion must have arisen from bad farming, for under a four-course rotation, properly managed, the land ought to, and usually does, improve. Had it not been for the fact that the Duke of Portland adopts on his own farm the plan (and a bad one) he recommends to his tenants, we should have thought the recommendation to keep the land more than two years in grass an the recommendation to keep the land more than two years in grass an indirect way of pointing out to them their deficiency of capital, for he sees that the effect of throwing a portion of their farms out of cultivation for a time "will be to increase every man's capital in proportion to his land, and diminish his annual expenses." Surely it would be better to re-arrange the farms so as to let each tenant hold so much land only as he can cultivate well. We are satisfied that directly the opposite plan to that recommended by the Duke of Portland is that which an intelligent regard to his own interest dictates at this time to the farmer. Instead of keeping land three and four years in grass, he should abandon the second year's grass, and thereby gain more food for stock and more grain than by the makeshift system of a second year's grass. On strong land there is greater reason for keeping the seeds down for two years, because, from the nature of the soil, it is often not possible to grow so large a breadth of roots as on light land; but on light land it is a positive loss of time and money. time and money.

#### FEUDALISM IN EAST LOTHIAN.

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A WRITER in a recent number of the Scotsman says that a farm in East Lochian, called Thurston Mains, near Dunbar, is advertised to be let for nineteen years, and that amongst the stipulations required to be entered into by the tenant are the following:

One of these is in the list of things "reserved to landlerd":— "Game on farm, which landlerd many keep to any extent, with right to shoot, hunt, &c., by himself and others: the tenant being bound to protect the game."

And, as is justly remarked, this should be called advertising for a gamekeeper, who is to pay smartly for his office, rather than for a farming tenant. Again, there is this extraordinary restriction:—

To reside on the farm with family, and on no account to harbour on fures a penalty of one shilling per night for each person so harboured.

Surely a farmer must be "insane or insolvent" who could submit to such terms. The proprietor requiring to impose such feudal restrictions is, it seems, a Mr Hunter, who is a member of the "Scottish Protection Society;" and on another of his farms game damage to the

mined to resist, was also well expressed in the address of the Yorkshire meeting. "We are moved with indignation that a "foreign power should have assumed the right to make a regular "distribution of this kingdom into new dioceses, in connection with "the See of Rome, and should have appointed a metropolitan and bishops thereto, claiming to govern them by exclusive jurisdiction. We are, moreover, astonished that the same power should have presumed to grant titles and dignities, of which your Majesty is the only rightful source and fountain within "this realm." "We now, therefore, desire to declare, in the face of the world, our determination to uphold your Majesty's rights and prerogatives, and to preserve, as far as in us lies, the purity of the Reformed Church. At all the meetings, in fact, what is chiefly insisted on is the Queen's supremacy, Her Majesty's rights and prerogatives; the injury done to them, and the insult offered to her, by the parcelling out of the kingdom into territorial districts, as if it were a "fief of the Holy See."

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At most of the meetings allusions have been made to measures for repressing the usurpations of the Pope. Both the Legal Observer, and Mr Herries, in his speech at Sevenoaks, refer to the 1st of Elizabeth, which re-established the supremacy of the Crown over "the estate, ecclesiastical and spiritual;" and the 13th of Elizabeth, which imposed heavy penalties on those "who brought in bulls, writings, or instruments from the See of Rome." By an Act passed no longer ago than in 1846, the punishments and penalties of these Acts are abolished; but the Act of 1846 says, "that nothing in this enactment contained shall authorise or ren"der it lawful for any person or persons to import, bring in, or "put in execution, within this realm, any such bulls, writings, or 'instruments, and that in all respects, save as to the said penalties "or punishments, the law shall continue the same as if this enactment had not been made." It is contended that "bringing in bulls" is still an offence and may be punished as a misdemeanour; and that no additional law is required to repress the usurpations of Rome.

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port the Papal claims may be supposed to have received from the countenance of the secular power and the endowment of Catholic clergymen in the colonies, they have received much more from the denial of the Queen's supremacy by a party within the Church, and of the introduction there of quasi-popish ceremonies and principles. At most of the meetings, and in most of the replies of the Bishops to the addresses of their clergy, the Puseyite practices are almost as fiercely denounced as the Papal assumptions. Originating in the political declension of a party, these practices have mainly for their object to exalt and magnify the power of the priesthood. Their essence is to set up, a la mode Rome, the spiritual above the secular power. Thus, the second great object contemplated throughout this agitation is a counterpart of the first. In condemning Puseyism, the nation condemns that party in our own Church which would set the Church above the State, just as, in insisting on the Queen's supremacy in relation to the Pope, it elevates the State above his spiritual power. In one phrase, the main feeling predominant at all these meetings is a conviction of the invincible superiority of the secular power alike over the See of Rome and the party opposed to it in our own Church.

For the opposite party in the Church, which is undoubtedly making the most of its presumed advantage, this appears a great victory; but the day is not long past since the Low Church party, as it is called, set itself against the temporal interests of the people, if not against the secular power. The Puseyites and the members of the Church of Rome did not take an active part in promoting Sabbath restrictions. That was the work exclusively of sects and of men who are now, as religionists, most zealous in opposing the spiritual claims of Rome. They were defeated. They will probably be defeated again whenever they again propose to stop Sunday excursions and Sunday collecting and delivery of letters. Temporal interests will be too strong for them, as well as too strong for the Pope and the Puseyites; and the assertion of the superiority of the secular power, now made by the whole nation, in relation to these two claimants for spiritual dominion, is in fact equally applicable to their opponents in the Church when they claim such a dominion in another direction. The plain meaning of the present agitation is an assertion of the superiority of the secular power over all claimants to spiritual dominion.

Were the agitation, as some of the most liberal of our contemporaries have supposed, for a return to the old Orange ascendancy and the No-popery doctrines of those who mulcted their fellowcitizens of their civil rights, on the score of a difference of faith, it would be calculated to excite some alarm. But from such an agitation Earl Eitzwilliam and Earl Fitzhardinge, as well as Mr David Wire, or the leading politicians of all classes, would shrink appalled. At the same time its extent and vehemence have been somewhat astounding. It seems like the breaking loose of long-compressed passions. There is more enthusiasm latent in the people than public writers have given them credit for. It is there ready when any fit occasion arises to call it into activity, and give overwhelming power to any pervading popular sentiment or popular opinion. Fears about property and government, and apprehensions of the different classes, one of another, have long compressed without killing it, and it lives to enforce the popular will whenever duly and properly enlightened. The present circumstances, however, seem not likely to afford it continued nourishment. As a question between the authority of the Pope and the Queen, between the supremacy of the secular and spiritual powers, or between one class of churchmen and another, it may be something to fix the attention of the Government or the Legislature for a short time; but we venture to opine that it cannot long engage the attention of the people. It has no interest for the lower classes, though out of it may possibly grow some nourishment for the old feud between the English and the Irish, and the riot at Birkenhead may not be the last. Should the Catholic priests not use their influence to keep down the bad passions of their sometimes rude flocks, or should they even use their influence to exasperate them—and we do not see why they should be exempt from the motives of ordinary men-we shall yet have to repent of the plan which has long been followed, of relying on them to preserve order and inculcate obedience—any kind of priesteraft having been preferred to reason—instead of relying on justice and trusting the people. The present subject of dispute has no substantial interest for the masses, neither is it one likely to attract subscriptions, or warrant the organisation of bustling committees. It is destined, therefore, we hope, speedily to die away. As we said last week, the fact is, that it begins to subside; and the gentleman at the Guildhall meeting, who misquoted or mis-stated over assertion, wight have found employee configuration of it in his our assertion, might have found ample confirmation of it in his associates around him on the platform and in the character of the meeting.

PRINTING ON THE COVERS OF NEWSPAPERS.—Henceforward all newsvenders will be allowed to print upon the covers of any newspapers and stamped periodicals which they may send by post, the title or name of such newspaper or periodical, and also their own names and addresses. No writing or printing of any description whatsoever, either on the outer or inner side of the wrapper, except that above mentioned, and the name and address of the party for whom the newspaper or periodical may be intended, will be permitted.

## Agriculture.

RURAL MANIFESTOES.

CORN OR GRASS-GROWING.

THERE is something almost ludicrous in the edict-orial style of some of the semi-public letters many of our great landowners have recently addressed to their tenants. No doubt that in most of these commuaddressed to their tenants. No doubt that in most of these communications there is much that is true though trite, and probably the suggestions have often a practical bearing on the actual condition of their estates, which can only be appreciated by those who know the details of management of the estate and system of its cultivation. But throughout all of them there is a prevailing tone of dictation, an assumption of superior knowledge of husbandry, which, to those who are aware how far superior the tenant-farmers as a class are to their landlords in the knowledge of practical agriculture, is by no m ans satisfactory. In not a few instances the plans thus promulgated by landed proprietors for the instruction and direction of their tenants are absolutely erroneous; and the more precise and minute such are absolutely erroneous; and the more precise and minute such directions become, the more likely they are to be wrong. So long directions become, the more likely they are to be wrong. So long as a proprietor confines himself to general exhortations to farm well, not to take too much land for the capital the tenant can command, and so forth, such advice is all very well; though in nine cases out of ten bad farming and farming with too little capital have been induced by the system on which the estate has been managed by the proprietor. But when he descends to particulars, and says what crops the tenant should or should not grow, it is more than an even chance that, like similar directions so common in agricultural agreements, they will either hamper and impede the farmer, or he will disregard them. The truth is, that the landlord looks at husbandry from an entirely different point of view to that from which will disregard them. The truth is, that the landlord looks at husbandry from an entirely different point of view to that from which the tenant regards it. The latter seeks to get as much from his land as possible, and to raise as much as he can of the sorts of produce that will bring in money. To do this effectively, he must keep his land in high condition, and at the same time never let it be idle. As one of the best farmers we know observed, "it won't do to give the land too much credit." The landlord, on the other hand, is apt to suppose that, if the land is kept in constant work, forced by high tillage and good, culture to hear large and frequent group of corn, it will be pose that, if the land is kept in constant work, forced by high tillage and good culture to bear large and frequent crops of corn, it will become exhausted and injured. His notion is, that the land should have rest; and this is the idea haunting landowners, who have lately been recommending their tenants to grow more grass and less grain. We have been led to make these remarks by a letter which has very lately been addressed by the Duke of Portland to his Nottinghamshire tenants, who chiefly occupy a light sandy soil, requiring high farming to become very productive. Following in the wake of Sir James Graham, the Duke recommends his tenants to keep more land in grass and grow less corn—that is, to sow a smaller breadth of corn grass and grow less corn—that is, to sow a smaller breadth of corn crops annually; and refers to his own experience on his own farm to corroborate the soundness of his precepts. We will see presently corroborate the soundness of his precepts. We will see presently how far the farmers will be justified in acting on their landlord's advice. The following is the Duke's letter:—

Sir.—I hope I have made such regulations with respect to the calculation of my rents as are necessary to adapt them to the alteration of the times, and the generality of cases.

I have no doubt there will be found many exceptions, and that in many cases the difficulty of the times can only be met by changes in the management of the land and in the course of crops.

I am satisfied that no forest land, of which the fertility is not such as will of itself and without manure produce two quarters of barley per acre after a fallow, can be worth cultivating.

can be worth cultivating.

I know by experience, that if the land will produce that quantity one year with another, a liberal allowance of manure will enable it to be cultivated to advantage, if not exhausted afterwards by frequent crops of corn. But unless it will of itself produce that quantity, it ought not to be attempted to be cultivated, inasmuch as the present prices of corn in money are too low to repay the purchase of manure.

Even land of greater natural fertility cannot be cultivated to advantage without a great reduction of the expense of cultivation, which can only be effected

Description of the expense of cultivation, which can only be effected by a diminution of the frequency of corn crops, and a greater reliance on the produce of the land in grass. I know it is thought by many farmers that Isnd cannot remain in grass, to profit, more than two years. When that is the case, it is because it has been exhausted by too much cropping: my own great experience entitles me to say, that when land is laid down to grass in good condition it will last more than four (I am not speaking of very inferior qualities of sand land).

I beg it may be observed that the first effect of this change will be to make

every man's capital more equal to the management of his farm.

I would recommend no reduction in that part of his capital which is applied to the purchase of manure: with ut that no forest land, unless it is of very the purchase of manure. to the purchase of manure: with ut that no forest land, unless it is of very superior quality (good enough for the four-course system), can be cultivated to advantage at the present prices.

On strong land the same observations apply to all such land as will not without assistance produce four loads of wheat. It is quite necessary that such land should have more rest; and as its cultivation is much more expensive, it is the more necessary to diminish the frequency of crops.

I have an estate in Northumberland, which for above eighty years has been managed on the four-course system till its strength has teen entirely extansed.

My tenants there have adopted the six and t

My tenants there have adopted the six-course system, of which the results will not be seen for some time; but of which the immediate effect will be to increase every man's capital in proportion to his land, and diminish his annual

expenses.

I am well aware that on all such land as is thrown out of cultivation and is

Converted into sheep pasture, the rent must to a certain degree be lowered.

I am quite certain that for the sake of the tenant the change cannot be made too soon. The sooner it is done the less will be his loss.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

Scott Portland.

Wellack Nov. 10 1670.

Welbeck, Nov. 18, 1850. Now, to recommend light land farmers, whose soil can be worked at all seasons and in nearly all weathers, whereon sheep may be folded throughout the year, to go back from a four course to a five or six-course rotation, such lengthened rotations to be effected by keeping the land for two or three years in grass, is certainly strange

advice from a man who has the reputation of being himself a good practical farmer. Keeping arable land in grass more than one year is simply a device for managing land without sufficient capital. Where the farmer has only strength enough to prepare one-fifth arone-sixth of his land for wheat in a proper manner, and where he cannot grow good root crops on a fourth part of his arable land, there can be no doubt that he had better lengthen his rotation and keep a part of his land in grass for two or three consecutive years, rather than make a bad turnip fallow or grow indifferent crops of grain. It is a mode of letting his surplus land go out of cultivation for a time; but no prudent farmer will take any surplus land unless he gets it at a very low rent, and then he had better keep it as a permanent sheep walk. A second year's grass seldom pays its share of rent and t-xes, even upon strong land where the soil is more congenial to grass than on light land; and on light land the produce will be still less favourable. On the best cultivated farms of Scotland, where the climate favours grass-growing, the second year's grass has been abandoned, and the land instead is ploughed up and sown to grain. As much grain can be grown after one year's grass as after two or three, while there is not time for the land to get foul as is sure to be the case after remaining in grass two years. The Duke of Portland, however, would have his tenants go back even further from good husbandry than is indicated by a rotation comprising two years of grass, for that is already very common in Nottinghamshire, and urges them to follow his own example and keep their land in grass for four years. But is the Duke's own practice so successful as to induce imitation? We happen to have seen some portion of his farm at Clipstone Park, where this system of four year's grass is practised, and certainly no-But is the Duke's own practice so successful as to induce imitation? We happen to have seen some portion of his farm at Clipstone Park, where this system of four year's grass is practised, and certainly nothing can well be more miserable than the three and four-year-old pastures. And there is no want of condition in the land when sown to grass and seeds, for very heavy dressings of manure are applied to the turnip crops, and a great weight of roots is grown. We take from the report of the Times' Commissioners, a statement which completely corroborates our view. Speaking of the Duke's farm they say:—"The arable land is chiefly of a light sandy tract, formerly part of Sherwood forest, which could only be kept in cultivation by a large outlay in manures, or an equivalent such as is afforded by the produce of the water meadows [the well-known Clipstone meadows.] It is cultivated in a seven-course, lying four years in pasture, though during the two latter years the pasture greatly deteriorates. Nearly 300 acres are each year in turnips [the farm is more than 2,000 acres], and as a large stock of cattle and horses are kept constantly in the yards, summer and winter, chiefly on the produce of the meadows, sufficient summer and winter, chiefly on the produce of the meadows, sufficient manure is made to admit of an application of 30 tons to each acre. No artificial manure is purchased, but with this dressing of good dung, great crops of turnips are grown, 40 tons an acre of Swedes being reckoned nothing uncommon."

We suspect that if this system could be examined more minutely, it would be found to be less profitable than one of strictly alternate would be found to be less profitable than one of strictly atternate husbandry, where corn and green or root crops alternate. Even the thirty tons of manure to the acre for the turnip crop would be probably better divided between two crops, for we apprehend that the succeeding grain crops must run too much to straw. At all events it is plain that, under this system, there are two years in which two-seventh parts of the land are nothing better than a sheep-walk. A tenant-farmer cannot afford to pay rent for land two years out of every seven, in order that the land may have "more rest." His Grace refers to farms of his own in Northumberland, which have been exhausted by the four-course system; but the exhaustion must have arisen from the four-course system; but the exhaustion must have arisen from bad farming, for under a four-course rotation, properly managed, the land ought to, and usually does, improve. Had it not been for land ought to, and usually does, improve. Had it not been for the fact that the Duke of Portland adopts on his own farm the plan (and a bad one) he recommends to his tenants, we should have thought the recommendation to keep the land more than two years in grass an indirect way of pointing out to them their deficiency of capital, for he indirect way of pointing out to them their deficiency of capital, for he sees that the effect of throwing a portion of their farms out of cultivation for a time "will be to increase every man's capital in proportion to his land, and diminish his annual expenses." Surely it would be better to re-arrange the farms so as to let each tenant hold so much land only as he can cultivate well. We are satisfied that directly the opposite plan to that recommended by the Duke of Portland is that which an intelligent regard to his own interest dictates at this time to the farmer. Instead of keeping land three and four years in grass, he should abandon the second year's grass, and thereby gain more food for stock and more grain than by the makeshift system of a second year's grass. On strong land there is greater reason for keeping the seeds down for two years, because, from heature of the soil, it is often not possible to grow so large a breadth of roots as on light land; but on light land it is a positive loss of time and money.

FEUDALISM IN EAST LOTHIAN.

A WRITER in a recent number of the Scatsman says that a farm in East Lochian, called Thurston Mains, near Dunbar, is advertised to be let for nineteen years, and that amongst the stipulations required to be entered into by the tenant are the following:—

One of these is in the list of things "reserved to landlord":— 'Game on farm, which landlord may keep to any extent, with right to shoot, hunt, &c., by himself and others: the tenant being bound to protect the game."

And, as is justly remarked this should be called advertising for a

farm, which landlord may keep to any extent, with right to shoot, hunt, &c., by himself and others; the tenant being bound to protect the game."

And, as is justly remarked, this should be called advertising for a gamekeeper, who is to pay smartly for his office, rather than for a farming tenant. Again, there is this extraordinary restriction:

To reside on the farm with family, and on no account to harbour on farm; cosons not regularly engaged by the year to work on the farm, except during the larvest months, or by permission granted in writing by the proprietor, under a penalty of one shilling per night for each person so harboured.

Surely a farmer must be "insane or insolvent" who could submit to such terms. The proprietor requiring to impose such feudal restrictions is, it seems, a Mr Hunter, who is a member of the "Scottish Protection Society;" and on another of his farms game damage to the

amount of 800l was done to a single crop of the tenant, the rental of Landlords that can afford to have 8001 worth of grain eaten off a thousand

Landlords that can afford to have 8001 worth of grain eaten off a thousand pound farm, have little chance of persuading the country to remunerate them by raising the price of the remainder through a tax on the bread which the multitude eat in the sweat of their brow. If landlords can get farms let on such conditions, they are a good deal more than able to protect themselves. If tenants take farms on such conditions, they may need Protection, but not against "the foreigner."

The only way in which formers can protect themselves against such

The only way in which farmers can protect themselves against such onstrous impositions, is to leave laudlords who so propose them to farm their estates themselves.

## ECONOMY IN CATTLE FEEDING.

The attention of our most intelligent farmers is now earnestly turned to the discovery of more economical methods of feeding cattle than have hitherto been general, and much benefit will result from such in vestigations. At the late monthly meeting of the Highland Society, its eminently practical members discussed the subject of what substances can be most profitably employed as auxiliary for turnips in fattening cattle and sheep, and all agreed that by the use of oilcake, linseed, grain, and so forth, in conjunction with turnips, much saving is effected. During the discussion there were two striking circumstances mentioned by Mr Brodie, of Abbey Mains, which should encourage farmers to go on in improvements in stock keeping and feeding. The first was that "in East Lothian linseed-cake was not much known till about eighteen years ago, when it came more into notice as an auxiliary to turnips, since that time the consumption has rapidly increased." The second is that "during the past twenty years the amount of stock fed in East Lothian had been quadrupled, and this not arising from the increase of population only or principally, but from a change in the habits of the people as regards the consumpbut from a change in the habits of the people as regards the consump-tion of animal food."

Mr Brodie also said that since the fall which has taken place in Mr Brodie also said that since the fall which has taken place in grain, a greatly increased employment of capital in feeding stock had taken place, "some farmers using extra keep at the rate of 11 per acre over the whole extent of their holding." This is just what we have always said would be the necessary effect of permanently moderate prices of grain. The following statements of actual practices in feeding are both interesting and useful. Mr Brodie detailed an experiment he had made on this subject:—

The cettle taken for the suppose of the experiment ways 20 pelled Abardeen.

ment he had made on this subject:—

The cattle taken for the purpose of the experiment were 20 polled Aberdeenshire oxen, three year old, which were purchased at Falkirk October Tryst, and and were equally divided into four lo's, five in each. Each lot of cattle bad a mixture of food allowed them along with turnips, with the exception of lot No. 1, which was fed altogether upon turnips and straw, and may on that account be designated the trial lot. No. 2 had half the quantity or weight of turnips which was allowed to No. 1, with 30 lbs of olleake, as a substitute for the less quantity of the turnips. Lot No. 3 had the same weight of turnips which was given to No. 2, and had ground corn instead of the olicake. The 4th lot got offal from a grain distillery, and a portion of bran meal, which was mixed into their draff every morning. No. 1, whose feeding was destined to turnips only, from being the kind of food which they were formerly accustomed to, made a more immediate improvement than the cattle of the other lots. But No. 2, which were fed upon half turnips and olicakes, he found to be the least expensive mode which was adopted in making the experiments, and these cattle made sive mode which was adopted in making the experiments, and these cattle made the greatest improvement during the experiment.

Mr Kennedy, of Myrchill, Ayrshire, had reduced the quantity of turnips much below the quantity ordinarily used:—

turnips much below the quantity ordinarily used:—

He had always found his cattle thrive better on a small quantity of turnips than on a large, provided he gave them bulk of other food. A bullock of 7 cwt would require to get from 60 to 70lbs of cut Swedish turnips per day, a larger quantity, in his opinion, being only lost as bulk. He had accordingly given the homestead where he lived, and where he had conveniences for the purpose, a cooked feed as auxiliary to turnips, and which he had found a very great economy of them, and which had enabled him to convert a large quantity of the hay and straw of the farm into much more valuable manure. The feed is composed generally of 1 lb linseed, or 2 lb of oilcake meal converted into mucilage, by boiling it in a given quantity of water in large coppers, which is then poured over a mixture of 2 lb bean meal, 2 lb bruised barley or oats, with from 10 to 12 lb of hay, a stone of chaff, to which some salt is added, which, being all mixed together on the floor of the steaming house, is allowed to lie for two or three hours, when the dry chaff and meal absorb all the mucilage of the linseed jelly, and the whole is converted into a fine mass, and of which from 16 to 20 lb is given to each animal per day, which they eat greedily, and which they can ruminate.

We doubt the advantage of cooking food for cattle, and if that

We doubt the advantage of cooking food for cattle, and if that doubt be well founded, much uscless labour is occasioned by so doing. Mr Russell, of Kilwhiss, Fifeshire, had also diminished the quantity of turnips, and had adopted box feeding:—

of turnips, and had adopted box feeding:—

He had followed a modified system of it, for five years, in feeding annually about 40 lean cattle on turnips with advantage. Instead of giving his cattle an unlimited supply of turnips in boxes or in stalls, he gave each beast about 1 lb of cake and 1 lb of ground grain, at 6 A M, well mixed up with 5 lbs of 1-inch chaff, the latter having been well wetted with cold water b-fore the cake and grain are thrown in amongst it; by eight o'clock they have an allowance of 50 lb of cut turnips, and are again fed at noon, and in the afternoon with the same quantities of food. Besides the quantity of food specified, the cattle have straw in racks, of which they consume very little. He had found this allowance and mode of feeding answer well; and with a little attention and tempering, they might have all the troughs clean swept out by nightfall, and the animals prepared to rest for the night the most perfect pictures of content imaginable. By this mode of feeding, 4 or 5 lbs of c ke and grain become a substitute for 100 lbs of turnips, and it was not putting a high value on the latter when you have the assurance that you are feeding your cattle at as little expense as when they have nothing but turnips and straw. In regard to the materials used as auxiliary to turnips in feeding cattle, he was always inclined to keep by oil-cake, to the extent of one-half of the whole quantity given, as it tended to make them softer in the skin, and more kindly to handle, than when grain alone was used.

WHEAT SOWING.—ERRATUM.—Under this head last week the words "winter wheat" should have been HUNTER'S wheat.

## BRAZILS .- SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

A Society for the repression of the Slave Trade, promotion of colo A Society for the repression of the Slave Trade, promotion of colonisation, and civilisation of the Indian population of the Brazilian Empire, has been installed in Rio de Janiero. We extract the following article from the Correio Mercantil of the 9th September last, which paper has constantly been a strenuous advocate for the total suppression of the illicit trade in slaves:—

paper has constantly been a strenuous advocate for the total suppression of the illicit trade in slaves:—

Yesterdey, according to advertisement, the Society for the suppression of the Slave Trade, &c., &c., was duly installed. The following gentlemen were elected to form the committee of management:—President, Dr Nicholas Rodrigues Franca Leite; vice-president, Colonel Miguel de Frias Vasconcelos; first secretary, Dr Frederico L. C. Burlamaqui; second secretary, Dr Manuel M. de Morace Valle; treasurer, the Count of Iguassu.

The President opened the session by a masterly speech, in which he developed the nature and importance of the objects for which the society was founded; he was succeeded by several other members who all spoke to the same purpose. After which the President declared, that to commemorate the installation of the Society he had granted freedom to two of his female slaves, who were then introduced to the meeting. Mr Pedro de Alcantara Lisboa partaking similar feelings of humanity, freed also one of his slaves. Both these acts of beneficence were warmly applauded, and a resolution was voted, declaring the two gentlemen members benefactors of the Society.

The election of the three permanent committees was then proceeded to:—first, for the suppression of the slave trade; second, for promotion of colonisation; third, for civilisation of the native Indians. The members elected for the first are—Mr Leopoldo Augusto da Camara Lima, Pedro de Alcantara Lisboa, and Candido Baptista de Oliveira; for the second, the Viscount of Barbacena, the Baron of Cayru, and Dr Francisco de Paula Candido; for the third, the Monsenhor Narcizo da Silva Nepumeuno, Dr Joze de Assiz Alves Branco Muniz Burreto, and Braz Jo-quim da Silveira.

In giving publicity to the installation of this society against the slave trade, we feel great pleasure in acknowledging the importance and utility of the objects it has in view to attain, and in expressing our sincere hopes for its consolitation and success.

#### SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messra R. and W. Moffal's Circular.)
London, Nov. 23, 1850.

The market during the month has, in comparison with the preceding ones, been quiet and nearly stationary in prices: the most notable or rounst noe that has occurred during it, being the sale of the entire cargo of the Panic at Liverpool (all common congou), understood to have been bought for holding with reference to the duty question in the ensuing session. This operation has been followed by further purchases here for Liverpool account, which have left still prove restricted the numerally limited assortment of this market. The chief reference to the duty question in the ensuing session. This operation has been followed by further purchases here for Liverpool account, which have left still more restricted the unusually limited assortment of this market. The chief business and that most readily effected, still continues to be in common congous at about 1s 1d up to inferior blackish leaf and Ho How kind at 1s 2d, although a little more has recen'ly been done in preferable blackish leaf and pekoe kinds, say at from 1s 3d to 1s 5d per 1b, but not very easily or freely. In Oolongs scented teas, &c., the transactions have not been large; scented orange pekoes and capers show a slight silvance; in flowery pekoes but little has been done. In green teas, the chief business has been in Canton gunpowder, common young hyson and low hyson, at slightly improved rates; but ordinary qualities of the former now show a slight decline in price, from the recent arrivals of inferior kind. In medium and good descriptions of green, of all sorts, prices have been well supported, and a fair extent of sales effected.

Three auctions have occarred during the month, viz., on the 5th, 19th, and 21st inst, containing together upwards of 35,000 packages, including many second held parcels; the total quantity sold, before and at auction, was about 7,000 packages; but in one or two instances, considerable contracts passed immediately after the sales; the only variations in price which occurred were, that in those of the 5th, common congous went at slightly easier rates; in those of the 21st, low spurious gunpowders showed a 3d to 1d decline.

The accounts from China to the 27th September, received per Overland Mail on the 19th inst, appear to be generally regarded as supporting the market. The quantity despatched, although necessarily very large, will be late in arrival, and show a deficit of 5,000,000 lbs against the corresponding period of the previous season; the reported decrease of common congou, with the increased shipments of that kind to America, are circumstances

Panic. The clearances are again very extensive.

(From Messes Wm. Jas. Thompson and Son's Circular.)

London, Nov. 22, 1850.

The amount of business transacted in sugar has been small, and prices have in some instances suffered a decline; this however must only be regarded as being of a temporary nature, for on the settlement of the political differences to which we have alluded, an increased activity may be safely calculated on, both on the part of shippers and the home trade, as an enlarged consumption, low stocks, and probable short supply of the new crop, cannot fail to attract the attention of all parties interested. We must also advert to the probable result of the late act of the Brazilian Government, in passing a law prohibiting the importation of slaves into that country; that the consequences, for a time, will be an inefficient supply of labour, and a considerable reduction in the amount produced, there seems to be little doubt, but eventually, we conceive, by the proper application of mechanical and other skill, aided by economy and increased care and exertion, the exports from that country will not show any diminution as compared with former years. A sale by the Dutch Trading Company of 22,500 baskets of Java was to take place yesterday at Amsterdam, but the result has not yet reached us. Coffee has participated in the general duluess lately so prevalent, and while transactions have been few, the fluctuations in price have been comparatively trifling, owing in a great measure to the absence of speculators. Plantation Ceylon has met with very little inquiry, and rates have been established 2s to 3s below those previously ruling; this remark however the more particularly refers to the low and medium classes, fine and favorite marks not having declined so considerably. The trade continue only to buy most sparingly. Native has also been flat, and a reduction on the former currency of 3s to 4s has been suffered. The sales of foreign have not been large, and transactions have been chiefly confined to Costa Rica, while rates generally are lower. Two carg

while holders are unwilling to sell even at the advance. There has been an extensive business transacted in spice, but some descriptions present a decline in value. Nutmegs and mace have been less steady, and in black pepper, owing to the excess of stock and the large arrivals, a fall of \(^1\)d is visible, while as regards white pepper some houses on the continent, induced by the high quotations lately ruling here, have shipped largely to this market, and realised at \(^1\)d per lb below the prices previously obtainable. The quarterly sales of cinnamon were held on the 28th ultimo, and passed off with much dullness—a few lots of fine firsts sold at 4d to 6d lower, but the inferior and medium classes of seconds and thirds showed little alteration. After the late quarterly sales of indigo, an advance of 2d was established, but the article became quiet, quotatations declined, and former prices only are now quoted. The cotton market was active for a time at improved rates, but has since fallen \(^1\)d d and is now quiet. The sales of silk passed off flatly; but subsequently there has been a better demand for the fine classes, though the low descriptions are much neglected. The tea market has been active, and has again advanced. We quote a rise of \(^1\)d d per lb on common congou, 1d per lb on capers and orange pekoes, and 2d per lb on the good and fine descriptions of hysons.

## Foreign Correspondence.

POLITICS IN PRUSSIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Berlin, Nov. 26, 1850.

The question whether Germany shall be made the theatre of a devastating intestine war or not, is one which must deeply interest the English public. It is very difficult, even here on the spot, with an intimate knowledge of the influential characters and the springs of party movements, to form any sound conjecture as to the turn of events. Our political horizon changes its aspect from day to day, almost from hour to hour. Nevertheless, I will try to make clear how matters have come to their present pass, and how they really lie, in order that you may form a firmer judgment respecting them than can be founded on the desultory reports usually furnished by the English press.

English press.

The Prussian Dynasty covets absolute authority, but wishes at the same time to see the people raised to the highest rank of intellectual and social culture. The King of Prussia would desire that his will be followed as implicitly as that of his brother Sovereigns in Russia and Austria; but he has no wish to see his subjects on a level with the boors of Volhynia and the Gallician serfs or Croatian retainers. The Prussian Government has for the last half century been assiduously rooting out popular ignorance, class privilege, and administrative abuse—in a word, the very props of despotic rule—without, on the other hand, coming to the resolution of basing its power on the full co-operation of a free people. The Prussian State deprived itself, by its own course, of the possibility of governing in absolute form, whilst its position as a great military power rendered it averse from honestly embracing the constitutional system, which, indeed, can scarcely work well where the representatives of the people have their votes controlled by a standing army of two hundred thousand men. This discrepancy in the foundation of things has driven Prussia, for many years past, into the only course left open—namely, a system of political trimming, which it carried out with ability and success from the close of the last war to the year 1848. But a system which answers well in quiet times, will not suit a period of internal revolution and serious external collision. The Prussian Government could, not, however, change its ways, because they had, from long habit, become its second nature. When the contre-revolution brought power back into the hands of the old burcaucrats, they fell to their system of trimming again, because they understood no other course. This aim was to wheedle affairs into the old track without violent means; to let the revolutionary efforts settle down of themselves, from exhaustion of hope and zeal, without trampling them under the iron foot of imperious rule. This was the surest and most efficient

They tried the same game with the great German constitution of Frankfort, which they took as basis of their so-called Union, and hauled over and bemauled at Erfurt till even the most ardent partisan of constitutional unity for Germany cared not to accept it. Thus they succeeded in tiring out and wearing down the revolutionary aspirations regarding the Germanic as well as the Prussian constitutional charter. Had they left these in the state in which both were, when carried off in the pockets of Waldeck and Loewe, indignantly retreating before the levelled bayonets at Berlin and Stuttgart, treating before the levelled bayonets at Berlin and Stuttgart, they would never have held their seats in security; the hopes and sympathies of a disappointed people would have clung to the documents as to the palladium of freedom, which might by opportune boldness be installed in its rights.

Had they merely had to deal with the revolution, and confined themselves strictly to a negativing policy, they would have got on well enough. But the prostration of Austrian influence in Germany during the war with Hungary offered too tempting an opportunity of gaining at the expense of a rival. The military occupation of Baden and Hamburg, the purchase of Hohenzollern, the convention with

Brunswick, the mediation in Mecklenburg, the attempt to form a Union to the exclusion of Austria, and the repudiation of the Germanic confederation of 1815, on which Austria's influence in Germany was mainly founded, these were measures which convinced the House of Hapsburg that it must, with stout energy, thrust back these encroachments, or forfeit its hereditary and traditional position amongst Germanic powers. The cool and inflexible assertion of the authority of the treaties of 1815 offered Austria the means of bringing the question to an issue, without direct attack on Prussia, which must either recede to its former limits, or show title for its encroachments. The Prussian Government, which had been rather enticed into projects of aggrandisement by the temporary weakness of Austria, than jects of aggrandisement by the temporary weakness of Austria, than led by a feeling of its own power to engross and to maintain, would have been glad enough to retract in plausible manner, when earnest reclamation was made, for its conscience was not easy regarding the reclamation was made, for its conscience was not easy regarding the fairness of its proceedings; but the repulse came in the most unpalatable form and struck the sorest point. Prussia had marched into Holstein in 1848, not out of chivalrous sympathy for the rights of the duchies, but partly to give employment to some regiments of guards, infuriated at not being allowed to punish the resistance of the Berlin population, partly to prevent the Holstein insurrection from taking too democratic a turn, or being taken into hand by the German revolutionists. After having withdrawn its interference, it would have been content to let Danes and Holsteiners, who, from the nature of the country, could neither gain very decisive results, fight on till the duchies were thoroughly exhausted; it could not in decency turn its arms against the party with which it had, though in no very good faith, so recently taken an active part. Yet the Prussian Government would have been glad enough to see Holstein brought back to its allegiance. The question was, who should undertake the sian Government would have been glad enough to see Holstein brought back to its allegiance. The question was, who should undertake the office? Prussia could not perform the task itself, nor could it wish to see an armed force directed by Austria operating in a quarter where it has been always most jealous of interference. The dilemma is pressing; but it has been brought on by Prussia's having, during the turmoil of revolution, deviated from its line of policy. The dilemma with Hesse Cassel is similar. The Prussian Government has certainly no desire to throw itself into the breach as the champion of constitutional right in Germany; it may blame the bungling violence of M. Hassenpflug, who ought to have learned in Prussia how lence of M. Hassenpflug, who ought to have learned in Prussia ho-charters are undermined and got rid of gradually and without noise; but it has as little sympathy with the constitutional resistance of Hessian Chambers, and cannot but perceive that the spread of a spirit like that which has been shown by the Hessian military spirit like that which has been shown by the Hessian military officers, would break up the present foundations of every German State. Nevertheless, it threw itself in the way, without exactly knowing what it was to do there; it will not side with the Chambers, nor will it lend its aid to the Grand Duke; its mediation is not asked for; it has no business where it is, and does not know how to get off the stage. If the Prussian Dynasty and Government were staunch friends of popular right in Germany, and were to say, the rights of the duchies and of Hesse Cassel are invaded, and we will fight for them, come of it what may; the time would be arrived when Prussia, as the resolute representative of political progress, when Prussia, as the resolute representative of political progress, might make a stand against the re-actionary powers, then it would be backed by an express principle, and have a definite pretext for war. But, as things are, it has no desire of the sort; it fosters the same inclinations as Austria, and would, if it decently could, act towards Hesse Cassel and Holstein as Austria is acting. Prussia has in truth bungled itself into a predicament which may be humiliating enough for its cabinet, but which might be got out of by a disavowal and a change of ministry without plunging the nation into a war, were there not other influences at work which obstruct a peaceable

In the first place it is the firm opinion of many that Austria wants a war; it is on the verge of a bankruptcy, which can be more easily declared and wound up during the general revulsion of wartime than in a time of peace; it has an immense army, which it can neither disband nor support out of its own funds; it is in the position of a ruined merchant, who can get on only by new ventures, the more hazardous the better. The minor German States, too, who were parties to the treaty of Bregenz, seem to have got hold of some notion, that they will profit and be more secure if Prussia be cut down to their rank, and they, instead of being jammed in between two great powers, have only one to resist.

But the cry for war is unfortunately prevalent with the majority

But the cry for war is unfortunately prevalent with the majority of parties in Prussia itself. The Government, it is true, is trying to keep peace; it demands only time to get out of its scrapes with a good grace. But the press is clamouring about Prussia's wounded honour, and exciting by every means the passions of the people. A great deal of this is attributable to the mere desire which the newspapers have of embarrassing an unpopular ministry, and to the irresistible temptation which the advocacy of war offers for writing high-sounding articles, an editor having almost as great a professional interest in the matter as an officer. But still a great deal of party interest comes into play. The Royalists, the Fealty League, hope that warfare will, by giving the obstreperous population a taste of suffering, crush its revolutionary spirit, and that military absolutism will regain its ascendancy; the constitutionalists, after having been so repeatedly treated with contempt, hope that if they drive the Government into a war, it will be obliged to rely on their support for furnishing the means, and that the Government will be forced to espouse the constitutional cause as the only ground on which it can gain a firm footing. The army, and a host of stockjobbers and speculators, have also an interest in war. And, besides these, we have a multitude of short-sighted persons who catch fire at any rhodomont phrase, and talk fustian about revenging insults on the national honour, and sign addresses full of big words, without the least consciousness of the results of their acts. Unfortunately, the radicals, the free-traders, and the more enlightened part of the democracy, who all repudiate the idea of going to war, have been robbed of their

organs in the press, and thrust from the political scene by the ill-judged persecution so long carried on against them.

To sum up, the Prussian Government is trying to avoid war, but the majority of the parties who are permitted to speak urge on to war; the Chambers will probably in a few days succeed in upsetting the Ministry, which can be replaced by no other than a war cabinet; and, what is worse than all, there are grounds for suspecting that Austria must have war somehow, and with somebody.

So our prospects of peace are slender, indeed!

So our prospects of peace are slender, indeed!

#### From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Nov. 28, 1850.

It seems that the German affairs have completely set aside our own political broils, and the situation of Prussia and Austria is now the sole topic of conversation. A very important discussion took place on Monday last in the Bureaux sation. A very important discussion took place on Monday last in the Bureaux of the Assembly about the line of policy which France must adopt towards Germany. The pretext for those debates was the demand of a credit of 8,460,000 for the new levy of 40,000 soldiers. All the representatives who spoke in the Bureaux were of opinion, that France ought to preserve neutrality and avoid mingling in the Austro-Prussian contest, unless Russia should intervene directly, and excite serious alarms for the European equilibrium, and for the private interest of France. There was one remarkable fact: the Republican representatives, as General Cavaignac and Lamoriciere, declared themselves as formally as the Monarchical members in favour of non-intervention.

That peac ful tendency ended satisfactory, but it seems owing to a feeling of suspicion from the representatives toward Louis Napoleon and the Elysee. The President's friends, and chiefly M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador at Berlin, who has just been replaced, are very warlike. Some of them think of reconquering the left bank of the Rhine, and M. Persigny, who has just arrived at Paris, declares openly that a war between Prussia and Austria is unavoidable. They hope that Louis Napoleon, by undertaking a war, would make himself more

They hope that Louis Napoleon, by undertaking a war, would make himself more popular, and would more easily obtain an overwhelming majority for his re-election in 1852. The majority of the Assembly is accordingly determined to insist upon the neutrality of France.

It has been proposed to enter into a treaty with England, in order to force

upon the neutrality of France.

It has been proposed to enter into a treaty with England, in order to force upon the Cabinet of Russia the non-intervening policy towards Prussia and Austria, by declaring to the Cabinet of St Petersburg, that its intervention in favour of either of the two contending powers would immediately decide France and England to support the other power.

But the democratic tendency which is perceptible in Prussia is the principal cause of alarm in the majority of our representatives, M. Mole said in his bureau:—If, notwithstanding the vow of France, war should break out in a German question between the great interested powers, the part of France would be to try its utmost to prevent the war from turning into a war of principles, because anarchy would then raise up its colours.

The information which we have received for a few days from Prussia indeed threatening. King Frederick William had been advised by France to postpone the opening of the Prussian States for a fortnight, because such a respite would have been sufficient to procure a diplomatic arrangement with Austria, without allowing the paritamentary debates to interfere with the negociations. But the King of Prussia maintained the opening of the Chambers for the 21st instant, and such is the enthusiasm of his people against Austria that he was obliged to deliver an ambiguous speech, which has been considered as warlike or peaceful according to every one's own feelings. The King is quite affrighted with his own situation, and he has always Louis XVI's fate before his eyes, so that when his own temperament prompts him to resist the claims of Austria, and to engage in a national war, he is dissuaded from it by his apprehensions of a democratic revolution, and perhaps of his own dethronement.

In spite of all the warlike symptoms which are traced out in every letter from

eyes, so that when his own temperament prompts him to resist the claims of Austria, and to engage in a national war, he is dissuaded from it by his apprehensions of a democratic revolution, and perhaps of his own dethronement.

In spite of all the warlike symptoms which are traced out in every letter from Prussia, nobody believes that a war will soon break out in Europe, or at least will involve all the continental nations. If Prussia begins hostilities against Austria, they will be soon interrupted by the renewal of negociations.

Our National Assembly has avoided until now scandalous debates about what happened during the recess, and the ridiculous affair of the Decembrist conspiracy will not be brought into the Assembly. Long negociations have taken place on account of the Special Commissary of Police, as the Minister would not allow him to be directly named by the Chamber, and would not abandon his own right to dismiss him. But they have adopted a compromise, and it has been agreed upon that the bureau of the Assembly and the Minister will come to an understanding whenever they desire to change the Commissary of Police. It is probable that we shall have on Saturday next stormy debates, on account of M. Creton's proposition about the repeal of the Law of Banishment against the members of the royal families who have reigned over France. That proposition had already been laid, in 1848 and 1849, before the Assembly, but it was not taken into consideration, as the Legitimists prefer a banishment which gives a sort of relief to the person of their Pretender, Henry V, as the Count of Chambourd would not return, even though he would be allowed to live in France. But they know that the Princes of the Orleans family would avail themselves of the new law, and might become a great danger for their own projects. The Prince de Joinville has, indeed, so many adherents in France, that if the legal interdiction were abolished, he would be a dangerous rival for Louis Napoleon.

aporeon.

The Custom House has published a table of the principal imports and exports The Custom House has published a table of the principal imports and exports during the ten first months of 1850. The import duties amounted during that period, viz.:—In 1848 to 71,915,803f; 1849 to 106,639,566f; 1850 to 104,806,304. The import duties of the month of October, amounted, viz:—In 1848 to 9,089,703f; 1849 to 11,486,795f; 1850 to 11,957,632f.

Our trade is very calm at this moment, and it has not revived as it had been hoped after the opening of the Assembly.

The corn trade is very calm at this moment, and it has not revived as it had been hoped after the opening of the Assembly.

The corn trade is also very dull, and the prices of wheat are without variation. Our farmers fear a further decline, as the export to England has much decreased.

The following are the variations of our securities from Nov. 21 to Nov. 27:-

The Three per Cents declined from	57	C	f	C			f	(
The Five per Cents	07	10	10 20	50	and	eft off	at 56	90
Bank hares	93		91	30		-		8
The Nacham Ch.	2300	0	2280	0				
The Northern Shares	460	0	451				452	2 7
Strasburg	341	25	~~			deman	337	
Pleans	240	0	2 8	75		-	240	
Ronan	790	0	787	50				
Rouen ************************************	607	50	600	0		and a	602	1 5
Havre	245	0	237	50			400	
	191	25	183	75				

HALF-PAST FOUR.—There was to-day a sort of panic on 'Change. The quotations from Frankfort had arrived with a decline of 3 per cent, the 5 per Cents being at 66 on the 25th instant. The quotations had not reached us from Vienna and Berlin by the electric telegraph, and there was a report that M. Mantauffel had resigned and was replaced by M. Radowitz. We had also idle

reports of the proclamation of a republic at Berlin. The 3 per Cents varied from 56f 65c to 56f 25f, the 5 per Cents from 91f 60c to 91f 15c, and after the close of the regular market it was at 90f 95c in the Coulisse. The Bank Shares declined 5f, at 2,275f; the Northern Shares, 3f 75c, at 450f; Strasburg, 3f 75c, at 333f 75c. In other shares sellers without business.

## News of the Octock.

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Windsor.

Lord John Russell, the Earl and Countess Grey, and Lady Alice Lambton, arrived at the Castle on Thursday on a visit to the Queen and the Prince.

General Radowitz is staying at the Castle.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, and Sir George and Lady Grey, and the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere have visited at the Castle during the week. Castle during the week.

#### METROPOLIS.

OFFICIAL CHANGES .- It is understood that Sir John Herschel will succeed Official Changes.—It is understood that Sir John Herschel will succeed Mr Sheil as Master of the Mint. This appointment will no longer be held by a member of Parliament, and the salary will be reduced to 1,500? a year. It is very generally rumoured that Lord Beaumont is to be speedily appointed Governor of Malta. On Saturday Master Dowdeswell, senior master in Chancery, resigned the office of head master, which he held for 30 years. It is understood that he his succeeded by Mr Humphrey, Q. C.

The Year 1851 at the Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayorees have already expressed their intention to give, during the Great Exhibition in the ensuing year, in addition to the usual civic entertainments at the Mansion house, several public evening receptions, to which will be invited not only the remarkable men of our own country, but all foreigners of distinction who may then be in London.

not only the remarkable men of our own country, but all foreigners of distinction who may then be in London.

CITY OF LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—It is intended by a new Act to be applied for the ensuing session of Parliament, amongst other purposes, to take power with consent of the cathedral authorities, "to lay part of the ground area or space in the west front of St Paul's Cathedral into the public street," and also to compel the consumption of smoke in all furnaces and fireplaces used for manufacturing or trade purposes; and to remove more effectually other nulsances, encroachments, obstructions, projections, and annoyances.—The Builder.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of Shaftsbury, it is understood, intends resigning this post next session. Lord [Redesdale has intimated his consent to succeed the noble earl.—Globe.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The present return exhibits a sudden increase in the deaths of London, and a greater mortality than in any week since the beginning of April. The deaths registered in the two previous weeks were 921 and 908, but rose in that which ended last Saturday to 1,016; and they now exceed the actual average for the ten corresponding weeks in

weeks were 921 and 908, but rose in that which ended last Saturday to 1,016; and they now exceed the actual average for the ten corresponding weeks in 1840-9, which is 977, but fall short of the average as corrected for probable increase of opoulation, by which it is raised to 1,066. The births of 708 boys and 673 girls, in all, 1,381 children, were registered in the week. The average of five corresponding weeks in 1845-9 was 1,320. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29 340 in. The temperature of the week was 46 9 deg. The wind was for the most part in the southwest.

#### PROVINCES.

EARL FITZWILLIAM AND HIS TENANTRY.—At the half yearly rent days at Wentworth House, last week, Earl Fitzwilliam informed his West Riding tenantry, that when their farms were valued years ago, the rent was fixed at a higher rate than he should have fixed it had he made the valuation; and although the price of corn in one or two subsequent years might seem to justify that rate, yet he saw that, under existing circumstances, the farms would not now bear their present rental, and he therefore declared his intention of ordering a reduction to be made from the Whitsuntide rent, an announcement, we need scarcely say, which has been welcomed by his lordship's numerous tenants.—

Leeds Intelligencer. Leeds Intelligencer.

"LAND GOING OUT OF CULTIVATION."-Within the last few weeks,

"LAND GOING OUT OF CULTIVATION."—Within the last few weeks, we understand, Mr Morrell, the active agent of the Misses Farrington, of Worden Hall, let a patch of wild moss, 50 acres (Cheshire measure) in extent, for 11 an acre, for 20 years, without a building upon it, or as much as a ditch, a fence, or a rail. The tenant has to provide all things necessary for bringing it into cultivation, and at the end of the term, the buildings erected by the tenant are to be valued to the owners of the land.—Preston Chronicle.

FREHOLD LAND SOCIETIES.—On Tuesday the second annual meeting of the council and members of these associations was held in the committee-room of the Town hall. Mr. W. Scholefield, M.P., took the chair; and amongst the gentlemen present were—Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Looke King, M.P.; Mr. Bass, M.P.; and delegates from almost all the freehold land societies in England and Sootland. From the report it appeared that there were 80 of these institutions in existence, independent of a great number of branches. These societies contained 30,000 members, subscribing 40,000 shares, and the These societies contained 30,000 members, subscribing 40,000 shares, and the amount of paid-up capital was little short of 170,000l. Touching the cost of allotments it was stated that the average price of a freehold is from 23l to 25l. In the evering a public meeting took place in the Music-hall, to further the observed the residual three ways.

In the evering a public meeting took place in the Music-hall, to lurther the objects of the society; there were 3,000 people present.

PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Thursday evening a public meeting was held in the Town-hall in this town, to receive a report on the subject of the recent Peace Conference at Frankfort. William Lucy, Esq., the Mayor and High Bailiff, presided. The hall was crammed in every part; in fact, excepting at an election, no meeting at all equalling it has been seen here for many years; but apart from its numerical strength, it was most remarkable for its respectability; there were present most of the influential persons in the town and many from the neighbourhood. The hall, which is said to hold nearly 8,000 persons, was full, and there certainly must have been more than 6,000 present, of whom about one-third were women. Mr. Cobden made one of

nearly 8,000 persons, was full, and there certainly must have been more since 6,000 present, of whom about one-third were women. Mr. Cobden made one of his telling speeches, and was ably seconded by Mr. Bright.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—On Wednesday evening last an explosion, attended with great destruction of property and a melancholy loss of life, occurred at the mills belonging to Messrs Wand, where about 400 hands are employed. While all the hands were at work, the boiler (from some cause at present not ascertained) exploded. It did extensive damage to the mill property surrounding it, destroyed the lives of two persons, placed those of two more in hopeless danger, and seriously injured several ethers.

Immense masses of the boiler were blown to a considerable distance, one portion weighing not less than six tons being carried above sixty yards.

RIOT IN BIRKENHEAD.—The magistrates having, in answer to a requisition, appointed Wednesday hast for a meeting at the Town-hall to adopt an address respecting the papal aggression, a large number of Irish Roman Catholies employed at the docks attended, armed with bludgeons, and their excitement ended in a serious riot. The windows of the police-office and the Bridewell were broken by brickbats and other missiles, the mob threatening to pull the building down. The police charged the mob, and endeavoured to drive them off. A fight took place; one of the police was struck on both sides of his head by an iron bar and a bludgeon. He was with difficulty rescued from the mob, and earried into the Bridewell in a dying state. Another was knocked down and carried into an office on the opposite side of the street, apparently mortally wounded. About ten others were also dreadfully wounded about the head, and after fighting for some time the violence in some measure exhausted itself, but not before several bystanders were also wounded, and the police were driven away.

#### IRELAND.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The new regulation against adjourn-THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—The new regulation against adjournment of sales, unless under special circumstances, is working very beneficially. Six separate estates were announced for sale on Wednesday, all of which, with one exception, were disposed of at very fair rates of purchase, and within the short space of two hours, at rates varying from eleven to eighteen years' purchase on the existing rentals. The house property sold at rates as high as twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two years' purchase. In consequence of the increased and increasing accumulation of the ordinary business of the Court, there is a project in contemplation forthe appointment of a regular auctioneer to conduct the sales according to a code of instructions drawn up by the commissioners, one of whom, it is suggested, might preside during the proceedings, in the event of his counsel or advice being solicited. By this means the other commissioners would be enabled to devote two additional days in the week (Tuesday and Friday) to the hearing of motions, granting orders, &c., and attending to the usual routine of office duties. The subject was to come before the Court this day.

before the Court this day.

THE NEW FRANCHISE ACT.—The new constituency of the county of Done THE NEW FRANCHISE ACT.—The new constituency of the county of Donegal will in round numbers amount to 4,000, being one elector for every 36½ of the male population, according to the census of 1841. The total number entitled to vote on the 2d of February, 1847, was 858; so that the next constituency will more than quadruple the one just about to expire. The number of names returned by the clerks of unions in the county of Clare amounts to 3,184; the number on the registry under the old act is but 279, making a total of 3,413. Allowing for all deductions, the total number of registered voters will be reduced to 2,916. The number of voters for the borough of Ennis will be 182

be 133. LORD JOHN RUSSELL -It is reported, that Lord John Russell has written LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—It is reported, that Lord John Russell has written to a high personage in this country, expressing his sincere regret that a misconstruction should have been put upon his recent letter to the Bishop of Durham, and declaring that nothing was further from his intention than to cast any reflection upon the Roman Catallic religion.

THE TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.—The Cork Constitution says:—

"We understand that the attention of the Fransatlantic Packet Station Commissioners has been directed to the following harbours: Cork, Long Island, Crookhaven, Dunmanus Bay, Berehaven, Valeutis, Tarbert, Galway.

THE HON. DAVID PLUNEETT, son of Lord Plunkett, ex Chancellor for Ireland,

THE HON. DAVID PLUNEETT, son of Lord Plankett, ex. Chancellor for Ireland, has resigned the office of Master of the Court of Common Pleas, in consequence of serious ill health.

THE NEW CORPORATION.—The News Letter has the following in reference to the composition of the defunct and new corporations:—"In the late corporation there were 48 Roman Catholics, all of whom were Repealers, and but 14 Protestants, all Conservatives. In the new corporation there are 32 Protestants, 24 of whom are Conservatives, and 8 Whigs; and only 28 Roman Catholics, 22 of whom are Repealers, and 6 Whigs; 22 members of the late corporation were re-elected, 8 Conservatives and 14 Repealers. There are 4 barristers, 10 solicitors, 4 brewers, 2 distillers, and the remainder are merchants and traders. At the first election, in the year 1841, of the late corporation there were 19 Protestants and 41 Roman Catholics elected members of the town-council."

Loss of AN EMIGRANT SHIP .- Among the numerous losses reported in the Loss of an Emigrant Ship.—Among the numerous losses reported in the late storm, a very heart-rending wreck appears to have occurred on Tuesday morning on the western coast of Ireland, viz., the loss of an emigrant ship named the Edmond, of London. Besides her crew she had 17 cabin passengers, and 177 in the steerage. From all the letters received, it would appear that she had scarcely got out to sea before she was overtaken by the storm, and at half-past eleven o'clock on the night of Tuesday last she went ashore on a dangerous part of the coast called Kelkee, about nine miles from Kilrush, and by three o'clock on the following morning she went to pieces. The coast guard rendered every aid in rescuing the unfortunate emigrants. Many were preserved with the master and his crew, but we regret to announce that 96 perished.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

HESSE CASSEL.

The latest news from Hesse is to the 26th inst. The Federal army is suffering from want of provisions. Their commander, Prince Taxis, has informed the Prussian commander that the Federal troops will be compelled

formed the Prussian commander that the recent troops and to compete to advance.

The reply of General Groeben has been that the troops under his command would not fall back under any circumstances.

In consequence of this reply no change has taken place in the relative position of the two armies.

On the request of the Federal Commissioner, the Cabinets of Stuttgard and Munich have promised to accelerate the movements of their troops.

The courts of justice at Fulda and Hanan have at last submitted to the orders of the Federal Commissary, Count Rechberg, declaring at the same time that they cede to force only. Many members of each court have given in their resignations rather than sign this act.

In Hanau the Elector's counciliors are quarrelling among themselves.

Many of them have demanded leave of absence, which the prince has not in any case granted.

in any case granted.
The arming of

The arming of Wurtemberg is completed. 15,000 men are already on foot, which number may be increased to 25,000 immediately, if necessary.

Another Austrian division had advanced from the Vorarlberg into Bayaria, and proceeded to Burgau and Günzburg.

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Vienna are of the 24th inst.

The official Reichs Zeitung has a conciliatory article on the King of Prusa's speech. aia's speech.

The military oath had been altered in the Austrian army. That part of the former oath which related to the constitution had been struck out.

Apprehensions were entertained in ministerial circles of the consequences of the spirit which pervades the Prussian people.

Apprehensions were entertained in ministerial circles of the consequences of the spirit which pervades the Prussian people.

Still larger masses of troops had been quartered in the cities and villages along the frontier of Prussian Silesia.

A terrible panic prevailed on the Vienna Exchange on the 22ud. Gold rose to 39, and silver to 32 per cent premium.

The panic was caused by the non-arrival of certain messages from Berlin, and also by a paragraph in the Lloyd newspaper of that day. It still continued when the last accounts left.

The Austrian armaments are carried on with an alarming energy and to a surprising extent. Almost all the trains on the Northern Railway have lately been closed to the public, and the line is now almost monopolised by the War Office. The purchase of horses for the cavalry is carried on with great spirit; 40,000 horses have lately been bought by the War Office, but 20,000 more are wanted: and the stock being exhausted it appears that further supplies are expected from Russia. The War Office has lowered the required stature of recruits from 5 feet to 4 feet 11 inches, and by means of this measure a further supply of recruits will be obtained. It is proposed to subject all dramatic productions, before they are brought on the stage, to a mixed commission of employes and intelligent literary men. This is considered as a great step towards the restoration of the abhorred "censorship."

#### PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

On the 21st inst, the Chambers were opened by the King. His Majesty commenced his speech with a statement of the progress that had been made since the dissolution. He said—"In all parts of the country the introduction of the communal law has been commenced. The extensive railway works which my Government was empowered with your consent to execute, have been undertaken with energy and success. In consequence of the gradually growing confidence, trade and industry have increased in the course of the year, and some branches have rejoiced in a great impulse. The improvements introduced in the post-office, with which has been joined an extensive postal union-treaty with other German states, and negociations with foreign governments for the purposes of still further facilitating mutual communications, already evince a most beneficial influence. The preparations for carrying out the provisions contained in the constitution on the relation of the church to the state, are in uninterrupted progress. The draft of the law on education is nearly ready. A draft of a law for the regulation of the medical profession will shortly be laid before you. The long prepared draft of a penal code also awaits your consideration. The union of the Hohenzollern principalities with the monarchy renders the publication of an electoral law for them necessary."

An abstract of the remainder of the speech will be found, along with comments, elsewhere.

ments, elsewhere.

ments, elsewhere.

The warlike tone of the closing portion was received with great enthusiasm. After a day or two, however, it began to be thought that there was insufficient ground for this, and the war party expressed openly their fear that, after all, a peaceful solution would happen. The latest advices, however, are threatening, and revive the apprehensions which were subsiding. Advices of the 26th say:

The Cubinets of Berlin and Vienna were stated to have arrived at a point at which the dispute must merge into open hostility.

Very threatening despatches have arrived from St Petersburg and Vienna.

The Prince Schwarzenberg again demands the total evacuation of Heese Cassel, and the Czar give notice that he shall consider hostile measures against Austria as a declaration of war against Russia.

The Minister of the Interior has given very unsatisfactory answers to the demand for information on the negotiations with Austria made by the com-

demand for information on the negotiations with Austria made by the committee on the address of the Second Chamber.

The editor of the Constitutionelle, Dr Heym, has been ordered to leave Berlin within twenty-four hours.

Measures were being taken on the Prussian railroads for a more extensive conveyance of troops and stores.

The depression of the funds continued.

PIEDMONT.

The ceremony of opening the Sardinian Parliament took place with great pomp at Turin on the 23rd inst. The royal speech was received with loud cheers. The Minister of the Interior then announced that the session of 1851 was opened. The King subsequently reviewed the National Guard of Turin.

TURKEY.

There was, a few days since, a rumour that Kossuth had escaped, but advices from Constantinople state that he was still in durance on the 7th

stant. No attempt has been made to assassinate the Sultan, as was reported. A conservative conspiracy has been discovered. Many arrests had taken

It is said that the Austrian government has given its consent to the re-lease of all the Hungarian refugees in Turkey, with the exception of Kossuth, but that the Porte had declared that all must be released or none.

SYRIA.

It seems that the late insurrection at Aleppo was part of a vast conspiracy for the uprising of the whole of Syria, the day fixed for the explosion being the second of the festival of Courban Bairam (the 17th of October). Whilst the people of Aleppo were in insurrection, the Arabs and others in the environs of Balbek, raised the standard of revolt, their chiefs being the Harbouch family, men of eminence in their tribe.

A large force from Damascus succeeded in puting down this Balbek demonstration. The troops arrived before Balbek on the 16th of November and the insurgents retired to the defiles to the number of 4,000 to 5,000. The Turkish troops attacked, routed the insurgents, and killed a great number (400); besides, they made several prisoners, including the chiefs of the Harbouch family, who were brought in chains to Damascus, and paraded around the streets. These chiefs were afterwards sent to Constantinople for trial.

CANADA.

The last mail brings accounts of a great fire at Frederickton, N. B., which destroyed nearly four entire blocks situated in the centre of the city.

The editor of the Frederickton Reporter writes—
"It is impossible to ascertain the loss, though between 200 and 300 houses have been destroyed, and an immense amount of property. Two thirds of the stores in the city were in the portion destroyed. With regard to the insurance, it is impossible to be correct. The Wesleyan church was destroyed. Full two thousand persons, by this dreadful calamity, are left houseless."

houseless."

The financial condition of Canada was very satisfactory. The net receipts nto the Treasury, from Customs alone, for the ten months ending October

81, 1850, were 2,083,608 dols. This sum exceeds the entire revenue of 1848 by 866,176 dols., and that of 1849 by 433,104 dols. The receipts from public works also indicate a highly prosperous state of affairs. Up to October 31, 1849, the revenue from this department was 258,404 dollars. In the same period of the current year it amounted to 306,692 dols.—showing an increase period of the of 48,248 dols.

#### UNITED STATES.

There have been two arrivals since our last, the latest of them bringing ades to the 16th inst.

There have been two arrivals since our last, the latest of them bringing advices to the 16th inst.

The slavery agitation continued to progress. At a convention assembled in Nashville the following resolution was moved and supported in violent speeches, principally directed against the North:—

"Resolved,—That a secession, by the joint action of the slaveholding States, is the only efficient remedy for the aggravated wrongs which they now endure, and the enormous events which threaten them in the future, from the usurped and now unrestricted power of the Federal Government."

The Governor of Alabama in a message, demanded, he says, by the excited state of the public mind, urgently recommends non-intercourse with the Northern States. The Indiana Constitutional Convention had proposed the insertion of a clause prohibiting the immigration of negroes, or their purchasing property in the State. The tone of the message transmitted to the Legislature of Kentucky by the Governor, although temperate, is decisive in denouncing any interference with the Southern States. Numbers of fugitive slaves continued to escape by the aid of abolitionists into Canada. In the Vermont Legislature the select committee on the Fugitive Slave Law had reported a bill of the following import:—

"Making it the duty of States' attorneys, whenever any inhabitant of this state is arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave, diligently and faithfully to use all lawful means to protect and defend, and procure the discharge, if possible, of every such person."

The steam-boast "Telegranh" exploded in the Delaware, below this

to use all lawful means to protect and defend, and procure the discharge, if possible of every such person."

The steam-boat "Telegraph" exploded in the Delaware, below this city, on Friday evening last, while on her way to Baltimore, on which dreadful occasion fifteen of the crew and passengers, mostly emigrants, were killed; nearly twenty seriously scalded.

There is quite a religious excitement in New York, as between Catholic and Protestant divines—one which seems almost like an echo of the kindred agitation in England. The new Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Hughes, lately lectured before an immense audience, on "The Decline of Protestantism;" while at the very same time the Rev. Dr. Dowling was lecturing an equally large assembly on "The Downfall of Popery."

BRAZIL.

Letters from Rio de Janeiro are to the 11th October. This packet brings the important news of the Buenos Ayrean Minister having demanded his passports, and of the march of the Brazilian troops to the southward. A declaration of war between those countries was daily expected to be made. In trade we learn that the dulness which prevailed in the produce market for some time previous to the sailing of the Penguin, and caused by the great fluctuations in the European markets, had been succeeded by great activity, and in coffee above 190,000 bags had been sold, principally for the Mediterranean and the United States.

#### BIRTHS.

On the 25th instant, at Edinburgh, the Hon, Mrs W. Maule, of a daughter. On the 25th instant, at No. 26 Hyde park square, Mrs Frederick Lewes Austen, of a son.

At Elsham, Lincolnshire, on the 22nd instant, the Lady Mary Corbett, pre-

At Elsham, Lincolnshire, on the 22nd instant, the Lady Mary Corbett, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th instant, at Ramornie, by the Bev. Alexander J. Campbell, of Melrose, Commander Henry King, R.N., second son of the Hon. George King, of Fryern, Sussex, to Isabella Louisa H. Maitland, daughter of the late James Heriot, Esq., of Ramornie, Fife.

On the 26th instant, at Newbald, Yorkshire, by the Rev. T. Delves Broughton, Henrietta, daughter of the late J. W. Clough, Esq., and niece of Sir Henry Delves Broughton, Bart., to Thomas Mallock, Esq., Royal Navy, of Axminster, Devon.

DEATHS.

On Friday, the 22nd instant, in Hertford street, May fair, William Bertram Evans, E.q., formerly M.P. for Leominster, eldest and only surviving son of John Evans, Esq.

On Tuesday, the 26th instant, in the 89th year of his age, at his house, in Dean street, Park lane, General Sir Francis Thomas Hammond, G.C.H., and Lieutenant-Governor of Edinburgh Castle, for many years First Equerry and Clerk-Marshal to His Majesty King George the Fourth,

On the 17th instant, Charles Smith Forster, Esq., of Lysways hall, near Lichfield, formerly M.P. for Walsall, in the 66th year of his age.

## COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A committee of bondholders has been appointed "to inquire into and consider the present state of the Birkenhead Dock Trust, and the best means of raising the necessary funds to complete the works, and to confer with a committee to be appointed by the Dock Company thereon."

It is proposed to establish a company for the purpose of producing from peat a variety of valuable oils, spirits, and sulphates, the commercial value of which is, according to the statements of the promoters, calculated to assure the company of success.

is, according to the statements of the pany of success.

The report made to the Belgian Chambers by the Minister of Foreign Affairs upon the commerce of Belgium, shows a remarkable increase in both the imports and exports of that country, which had, in the nine months ending September, 1850, exceeded those of the nine months corresponding in 1848 by 30 per cent.

and those of 1849 by 13 per cent.

A new banking company under the name of the London and Suburban Bank is to be established in the borough of Marylebone. While supplying new districts, the managers propose to extend banking facilities to the smaller tradesmen, a class not accommodated to the same extent in the metropolis as in our provincial towns.

provincial towns.

Some unusually large importations of wheat from Italy have taken place within these few days, and from ports at which produce of the kind is not usually shipped for this country.

Manchester is joining in the agitation for reform of the patent laws. A meeting was held on Tuesday at the Spread Eagle hotel, for the appointment of a committee to obtain a reduction in the cost of the present letters patent, and greater security to inventors. Mr William Fairbairn, the engineer, presided.

The delay of the Government in establishing steam communication with Australia is loudly complained of. A fresh memorial has consequently been

resented to Lord John Russell by the committee of the association formed in

presented to Lord John Russell by the committee of the association formed in London to promote a speedy decision.

From the present indication of the foreign exchanges, a general impression is entertained that the Bank of England advances during the shutting of the transfer books this quarter will not take place at a lower interest than 2½ per cent, which will be a half per cent. in excess of their recent rates on similar

occasions.

At a meeting of the Central Gas Consumer's company held on Wednesday, it was stated that this company is at present supplying gas at the rate of 4s per 1,000 cubic feet, and they will be enabled in a short time to return to the consumers 8d each 1,000 cubic feet, so that, in fact, they were only paying at the

sumers 8d each 1,000 cubic feet, so that, in fact, they were only paying at the rate of 3s 4d per 1,000.

On the 19th inst. the rai!way which has been constructed from Namur to Liege was formally opened. The new line runs along the beautiful valley of the Meuse. The line is nearly 50 miles in length, and has been constructed at a cost of about 1,200,0000, almost exclusively of English capital. It runs through a district rich in minerals and agricultural produce, and it will form a connecting link in a line of railway communication from London and Paris to the whole of Carmenar and the Nurth of Europe.

Germany and the North of Europe.

The fearful gales which prevailed in the Channel on Sunday and Monday last have furnished a heavy catalogue of disasters along the coast. On Monday night the Gazelle, a brig of 242 tons register, homeward bound from Sidney, was lost with all hands. Off Worthing, eleven boatmen who put off to assist a dismasted vessel were lost. An unknown ship was lost off the Cornish coast. Many disastrous casualties occurred off the Welsh coast, and the accounts from the eastern coast also events of the violent effects of the gale and the devents. the eastern coast also speak of the violent effects of the gale, and the damage

the eastern coast also speak of the violent effects of the gale, and the damage done to the coasters.

The Glasgow iron-dealers agree with the members of the trade in Liverpool, Munchester, and London, as expressed at recent meetings, in the desire of the Glasgow committee to put a stop to the issue of "scrip."

It is stated that the experiments now in progress at Manchester to test the advantage of the new method for bleaching flax, invented by M. Clausen, appear to afford incontestable proof that the material thus supplied will be of a nature to produce an important effect on our cotton manufactures.

The short incontracts for that the material thus support with the first portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, from Bombay to Tamabe, 21 miles, has been let to Messar Fariell O'Fowler, and that the cost for the construction of the works is short of 3,000l per mile. Contracts have also been made for rails, chairs, &c., so that 3,000l per mile. Contracts have also been made for rails, chairs, &c., so that the entire cost of the line is now reduced to a certainty, and will be short of

It is said that the condition of the soldier serving in the colonies, with regard to the stoppage exacted for his ration, has been under the consideration of the Government, and that it is intended to reduce the rate from 5d, at which it

It is expected that it is intended to reduce the rate from 5d, at which it stands at present, to 3½d.

It is expected that the vacant governorship of Addiscombe college will be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Grant, C.B., late Adjutant-general of the Bengal army.—Military Paper.

General Von Radowitz has arrived at Fenton's hotel, from Berlin.

It is stated that the Government have determined to extend the metropolitan police to a circuit of 20 miles from the metropolis, and the commissioners are rown effecting, the necessary extrapresement for each extension.

now effecting the necessary arrangements for such extension.

Early in the week some of the glaziers and labourers employed at the "Crystal Palace" in Hyde-park, struck for an advance of wages. On a disposition being evinced to create a disturbance, the police were called in and fresh hands taken on.

The sale of materials at the Britannia bridge was concluded on Saturday. High prices were realised. The proceeds of the sale of materials have been estimated at about 12,000*l*.

mated at about 12,000t.

The British Government has placed 40,000 Ordnance blankets at the disposal of the Danish Minister for the use of the army in Schleswig.

A poor vine grower, in the neighbourhood of Nimes, has just discovered in a field belonging to him an earthen urn, containing more than 3,000 Roman silver and the containing the armedial of pure gold.

medals. Another small urn was near it, containing 162 medals of pure gold.

The business connected with the Ordnance department of the public service, now transacted at the Tower, is about to be transferred to Pall-mall, where suitable accommodation is to be provided.

The French Government, with a view of further improving the breed of horses in France, are making large purchases of animals of the pure blood of this

country.

The Pearl, from Canada, is expected to arrive in a few days, bringing, an other freightage, no fewer than 90 packages of the productions of that country intended for the ensuing Exhibition.

The Right Hon. Lord Nugent, M.P. for the borough of Aylesbury, expired at

The Right Hon. Lord Nugent, M.P. for the borough of Aylesbury, expired at his seat, Lillies, on Tuesday afternoon. His Lordship's demise was scarcely expected, as his disease had taken a more favourable turn.—Globe.

Early on Wednesday morning, by some unexplained cause the gas in one of the pipes which run along Pall-mall blew up with a tremendous report. tearing up the street, and spreading confusion in every direction. Great damage has been done to several houses in the street.

The subscriptions for the Hessian officers amount already to 2,500l, and there is every chance that a good round sum will be collected, since the sympathy of the British public with this cause manifests itself every day more and more. The Queen has appointed Alfred Tennyson, Esq., to be Poet Laureate. The Tablet states that in consequence of the attacks upon the Roman Catholic religion that have lately appeared in Punch, Mr Richard Doyle, the talented suthor of the "Manners and Customs of the English," "Brown, Jones, and Robinson," &c., has considered it to be his duty to give up all connection with

Robinson, &c., has considered it to be his duty to give up all connection with that periodical.

Arrangements have been made with the police authorities of France, and

Arrangements have been made with the police authorities of France, and even other countries, to concentrate a few foreign police in this country next year, to watch the movements of any foreign pickpockets who may be tempted hither in the spring.

Mr Macaulay is altogether indisposed to accept the invidious office, either of deciding for Sheriff Alison or Lord Palmerston to fill the vacant office at Glasgow. The nomination consequently rests with Colonel Muir, who is sojourning in Italy. There is not the slightest doubt that his vote will be given to the historian of Europe.

It appears that the Court of Rome had given general orders to refuse past-ports to Italians coming from England.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—It appears from a returned printed on Saturday that the income was 1,241,655*l*, and the expenditure 1,170,019*l*, connected with municipal boroughs in England and Wales.

POOR LAW—According to a recent to Parliament printed on Saturday.

Saturday, he 25th of POOR LAW.—According to a report to Parliament printed of Saturdsy, there were 468,028 hospital patients admitted in the year ended the 25th of March last. The average number under treatment per week daring the year was 34,072, and the expenditure in the year was 177,039! 118 3\frac{1}{2}d for medical establishments under the Poor Law in Ireland.

## Literature.

THE BRITISH ALMANAC OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE FOR 1851. AND COMPANION. Charles of Useful Knowle Knight, Fleet street.

Knight, Fleet street.

This useful and valuable publication comes forth for the next year with the usual stock of information required by all. The Companion contains papers on some points in the "History of Arithmetic," "The Queen's Colleges, Ireland," "Railways of the United Kingdom," "Ocean Steamers—Foreign Mails," "Supply of Cotton—Future Prospects," "Industrial Association," "Fluctuations of the Funds," besides "Abstracts of important Public Acts" passed last session, "Abstracts of Parliamentary Documents," "Chronicle of the Session," "Public Improvements," &c., &c. The work is too well known to need any recommendation, except to say that the present volume is in no respect inferior to its predecessors. We must add, however, that we do not know any reason satisfactory to the public for calling this the Almanac of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, since that society, because it was itself useless and worthless, has long since been merged in Mr Kuight.

THE COMIC ALMANACK AND DIARY. Edited by HENRY MAYHEW, and Illustrated by George Cruikshank. David Bogue. Fleet street.

THESE two makers of faces or makers of fun, Mr Henry Mayhew and Mr George Cruikshank, are at their annual work again, and each in his line has produced a great number of grotesque and extraordinary things to laugh at. George's illustrations are more grin-exciting than Henry's stories, and if the author supply the idea and the artist the drawing, the latter seems to have the greater merit. Indeed, the notion of trying to raise a laugh over emigration, depopulation, overpopulation, and the census—some of the most sorrowful, most important, most alarming, and most troublesome consequences of the great principles of human society, or rather of our ignorance of those principles of human society, or rather of our ignorance of those principles. tant, most alarming, and most troublesome consequences of the great principles of human society, or rather of our ignorance of those principles—seems a misplaced attempt to create fun. The pencil of the artist has for the moment, in his sketch of "Beauties imported," made us forget the melancholy consequences of depopulated Ireland, and all the exaggerated pictures lately published in the Morning Chronicle of the miseries of an over-crowded town population and low wages. Perhaps the writer meant to compensate by forced laughter in one publication, for the forced melancholy he essayed to excite in the other, careless which he excites as long as he is master of our emotions. Whatever may be the taste of selecting such subjects for illustration, we prefer Mr Mayhew's bad jokes to his earnestness. They are not in the least likely to induct people into error, and are sure to produce, at least in those who are in search of the grotesque, considerable hilarity. We recommend the almanack to them, and even those who want to see some of the philanthropic follies of the day to which Mr H. Mayhew has been a large contributor—severely satirised, may find their object gained in the story of the "Pet Thief." The almanack has of course a diary, some prose, some poetry, and a great many illustrations. great many illustrations.

# Taxes and Taxed Carts. By A Country Coachmaker. J. Hernaman, Grey street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

To tax and to please, is quite as hopeless as to love and be wise; and To tax and to please, is quite as hopeless as to love and be wise; and there is apparently a much better explanation of the former than the latter. Except the necessity for the preservation of the race, that the instincts of man should be more powerful than his reason, we are not aware of any reason why the most ardent love should be incompatible with the severest wisdom; but every tax, besides its plain in therent quality, of taking away the subject's property for services which they no longer appreciate, has a great number of latent evils, which only come to light as it comes into operation. Than the tax on carriages, as the writer says, none seems more just; when it is examined however, by its effects, as they are known to coachmakers, it is found however, by its effects, as they are known to coachmakers, it is found to be the parent of fraud, poverty, and ruin. We will give an

EXAMPLE OF THE FRAUD.

The requisites to make a two-wheeled carriage exempt from the tax are simple. The owner's name must be painted upon the panel, and the cost not exceed 211. The cost of many of these carriages is, doubtless, correctly stated, but in the great majority of instances the statements are false; and to discover the true price of a chaise cart, or dog cart, or taxed cart, as these vehicles are called —lucus a non lucendo—because they are exempt, is a task far beyond the ingenuity of the most astute surveyor. We will give a few examples of evasion, which are of daily occurrence throughout the kingdom; and, however we may deplore the position we are compelled to assume, we must plead guilty as accomplices in the crime.

A customer requires a carriage of this description; but for true the statement of the content of the customer requires a carriage of this description; but for true the statement of the content of the customer requires a carriage of this description; but for true the customer requires a carriage of this description; but for true the customer requires a carriage of this description; but for true the customer requires a carriage of this description; but for true the customer requires a carriage of this description; but for true the customer requires a carriage of this description; but for true the customer requires a carriage of this description; but for true the customer requires a carriage of this description; but for true the customer requires a carriage of this description; but for true the customer requires a carriage of the customer requires and the customer requires are carriage of the customer requires and the customer requires a carriage of the customer requires a carriage of the customer requires a carriage of the customer requires and the customer requires a carriage of the customer requires a carriage of the customer requires and the customer req

deplore the position we are compelled to assume, we must plead guilty as accomplices in the crime.

A customer requires a carriage of this description; but for twenty-one pounds we cannot afford to make an article in accordance with his taste. "I do not object to the first cost," he says, "if you can only clear me of the tax. That half-yearly incubus removed will keep my carriage in repair, but I cannot stand both your bill and that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer." We then supply him with a carriage of the value, say, of 40l. We give him a stamped receipt for his cheque of 21l, accompanied by his I. O. U. for 19l. Another pass is 21l, and requests his wife to contribute the remainder. Another, more liberal, hands over his 21l, and purchases a driving whip at the price of 19l! Another liquidates the balance of 19l, by making his coachmaker a present of one or two old carriages, of which he at the time wishes to dispose. Another sells to his coach maker, for the sum of, say, 10l, a good Stanhope, upon which he his paying tax; it is then elegantly done up, the owner's name painted upon the panel, and resold to the original proprietor for the sum of 21l. In each of these instances the purchaser produces his receipt to the Surveyor of Taxes, places his hand upon his breast, and conscientiously declares that he has not paid more than 21l for the carriage, which is then exempt from the tax.

The tendency of such transactions is highly reprehensible, and their immorality most distasteful to the trade. But what can we do? Our trade is, and has been for some years past, in a melancholy state of depression. Railways have had a considerable share in accelerating its ruin; but, in spite of railways, we would view the future with hope and confidence, would the legislature but listen

to our appeal. We confess our share in the delinquency, but if we commit frauds upon the revenue, it is more for the profit of others, than of ourselves; and if the deplorable condition to which our trade is reduced be no extenuation, let it be at least remembered that we are seduced by the allurements of our accomplices, many of whom move in the highest circles, and belong to the most gifted classes in the land—peers and dergymen not excepted.

It is shown, too, very conclusively, that the tax operates to diminish the number of carriages used, and so ruins the coachmakers. In Ireland, where the assessed taxes are unknown, carriages and carriage manufactories are so numerous as to be perfectly astounding. The

author proposes what follows as
THE REMEDY.
The following is the present scale of taxes up

	G			cares abon	Private cutti	uge	2 :-		
n	1 1 1					£	8	d	
une	two-whreled	carriage,	drawn	by one hors	0	3	11	6	
une	four-whered	ditto					19	0	
One	ditto	ditto			******				

absurd exemptions, there would be no falling off in the revenue, but an actual increase would be the result.

The amount of revenue derived from the tax upon private carriages is about 220,000. There are about 26,000 four-wheeled, and 24,500 two-wheeled, carriages, at present charged with the tax. On the other hand we find 7,000 four-wheeled, and 43,500 two-wheeled, carriages exempt, exclusive of about 1,500 used for paupers and criminals. But, as was before observed, few who possess under-taxed carriages think them necessary to be returned; and, therefore, in assuming double, we are confident it is far within the probable number. We have, then,

111,500 40,000	two-wheeled four-wheeled	carriages at 12 ditto at 2/ 10s	58	£ 139,375 10°,000

Showing an actual increase of nearly 20,000%.

We have chosen these figures, as being more likely to accord with the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but our own desire is, that a still lower scale should be adopted; and if, instead of the above scale, we take an uniform tax of 1l and of 2l respectively, showing a present falling off of 28,000l, we might rest assured that the rapid increase which would ensue in the number of carriages, would very shortly more than cover the deficiency. Thus would the luxuries of society be extended, our trade receive a happy impetus, and, what is more acceptable to the financier, the revenue would not be impaired.

The pamphlet is plain and sensible, but we are afraid such numerous and serious evils result from every tax, that the balance of evils on the side of the tax on carriages will not be so great as to induce the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make any change, though tempted by the probability of receiving 20,000l more revenue.

#### MUSIC.

# GRAND QUADRILLE OF ALL NATIONS. Cocks and Co., New Burlington street.

This is a pianoforte arrangement of the composition by Herr Labitzky, which, under the direction of that clever composer of waltzes and This is a pianoforte arrangement of the composition by Herr Labitzky, which, under the direction of that clever composer of waltzes and quadrilles, nightly causes such bursts of enthusiasm and loyalty at Her Majesty's Theatre. In this instance, Herr Labitzky has selected a variety of airs of different nations, prominent amongst which are our own "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen," the latter perhaps for the first time set as dance music. Besides these, we have "The Russian Hymn." "The Autrian Volks Hymne," "Vive Henri Quatre," Yankee Doodle," and some others less generally known. All these are worked up into a set of quadrilles which even played by a single pair of hands on a pianoforte are quite exciting, although of course those who only become acquainted with them played thus can have no conception, or at least but a very faint one, of the effect produced by the performance of them by such a band as that now at Her Majesty's Theatre. "Rule Britannia," "Yankee Doodle," and "God save the Queen" are heard throughout the whole, and the grand finale represents the merging of all of them into a triumphant burst of "God save the Queen." We cannot recommend this quadrille as a work of classic art, but it is at all events a new idea, triumphant burst of "God save the Queen." We cannot recommend this quadrille as a work of classic art, but it is at all events a new idea, for the realisation of which Herr Labitzky has chosen his time with consummate skill.

consummate skill.

The enthusiasm with which this music has been received at the National Concerts given in Her Majesty's Theatre, is an event in the history of the progress of the people. It does not indeed stand alone. At M. Jullien's concerts, the enthusiasm for a similar production, and for the music generally, is equally great. Both theatres are nightly crowded to excess. At both the most rapturous applause gratifies the artists. At both, indeed, German performers have been conspicuous, and if Miss Jetty Treffz has delighted the crowds at Drury Laue, the somewhat more refined who flock to Her Majesty's have been quite as much delighted, and with more reason, at the Prussian choristers. Chaster singing—singing so exquisite in all its parts, so beautiful in every single note, so perfect as a whole—we never heard. The audience have welcomed it in the most cordial manner. It is the general enthusiasm which constitutes this an event. Though we have not all at once got composers and clever musicians of our own, this general enthusiasm which constitutes this an event. Though we have not all at once got composers and clever musicians of our own, this enthusiasm will probably be the germ of many, and lay the foundation of our becoming a musical people. Why is this? Why have the "Halian trills," sounded year after year on the ears of a few fashionable and opulent people, so seldom made their way to the understandings and hearts of the people? And why is it that all at once, by a different class being admitted to concerts, music has become popular, has awakened national and dormant feelings, and kindled enthusiasm? In answering this question, though several causes have combined to produce the change, we must say the teometring is due to the sort of music. What is now produced at both theatres is essentially less dramatic, and more of the nature of song, more spirited, than what is usually heard at the opera. But a great deal more is, we think, due to the different description of people who now attend the theatres. The price at both admits of the presence of those who never think of profaning

the opera with their presence, and who rarely get beyond the pit of a large theatre. They belong to a class who are not so fashionable as to have no emotions. They go to hear music after a day's work. For them music is a delightful recreation. The persons who repair to the opera go thither, as the rule, already cloyed with the pleasures of the day. For them the music is only a little nectar after a great multitude of other sweets. They can no more relish it with the same zest as the working classes, than they relish their food when they never know the pain of hunger, and are continually kept stuffed full to the very throat. For them music is misplaced. It is something, indeed, they can easily pay for, as they buy soft woollens and fur-lined garments to shield them, who are already well covered, from the cold; but it is nothing that they want, nothing that they have an appetite they can easily pay for, as they buy soft woollens and fur-lined garments to shield them, who are already well covered, from the cold; but it is nothing that they want, nothing that they have an appetite for, and nothing they can enjoy with much delight. Every one, we presume, has seen that the very music which has fallen cold and dead from the best-trained orchestra on the ears of a fashionable audience, crowding to the theatre from the dinner table, when performed on a street organ sets half the nurse-maids and half the children within hearing of it beating time or dancing. They are not satiated with enjoyment—not blazé, and they find true pleasure in the commonest music. They would find more pleasure in superior music better performed. In fact, they do find it, and that is in part the explanation of the enthusiasm of those who attend the one shilling or the two shilling concerts. The fine arts got misplaced amongst us when they were imported only or chiefly for the amusement of those who are cloyed with amusement. On the Continent they belong more to the people. They please and cheer the workers, their true destination. They are relaxations from more arduous toils. They are the sauce of life, as labour is its food. But it is only those who have the food that find a relish for the savoury sauce. They who have only sauce find it sapless and worthless. When music is restored to its true place amongst us, as it is now apparently about to be—when it cheers the workshop and enlivens the plough—then it will be duly appreciated; and, amongst an industrious people, will not only be honoured as it deserves, but it will be as successfully cultivated as the art of spinning cotton or making cultery.

We cannot leave the subject without noticing the contrast which

cotton or making cutlery.

We cannot leave the subject without noticing the contrast which such scenes afford to the life of the peasant. All the many feelings that arise from a multitude of persons congregated together, all those social feelings in which man sympathises with man, and the feelings of sympathy spreading through a great mass, must be unknown to solitary men. The fact indicates that the social man of the towns has a great men. The fact indicates that the social man of the towns has a great number of pleasures which are denied to the scattered inhabitants of the hamlet. As the inhabitants of towns multiply, therefore pleasures are multiplied, enjoyments increase, man becomes more intellectual as well as refined; and yet there are found amongst us those who would doom our peasantry to remains peasants, to live solitary, and never to have the enjoyments and pleasures of a town population. It is pretty clear that the development of individuals, mentally if not bodily, is mainly dependent on the increase of the aggregate of mankind, and those who mourn over the increase of town population would stop both the development of individuals and increase of the whole.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Tait's Magazine for December.

A Treatise on British Mining, &c. By Thomas Bartlett. Effingham Wilson.
Popery in Power, &c. By Joseph Turnley. Effingham Wilson.
Health and Wealth: bow to get, preserve, and enjoy them. By Joseph Bentley. Bentley.
Wealth: how to get, preserve, and enjoy it. By Joseph Bentley. Bentley.
Catholicity, Spiritual and Intellectual. By Thomas Wilson, M.A. Chapman.
Papal Usurpation, &c. By Thomas Burkess.
The Dublin University Magazine for December.
Second Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, upon certain Laws affecting Agriculture. By Frederic Calvert, Esq., Q.C. Ridgway.
Brooke's Gazetteer. By A. G. Findley, Tegg.

#### To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

WE have several communications of some importance standing over, which the pressure of matter and subjects makes it necessary to postpone.

The second communication of "A Subscriber," the communication of "A Merchant," and a communication from Boulogue, shall receive attention next week.

# 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 Caturday the 23rd day of Nov. 1850:ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

29,584,870 29,584,870

DA.	MAING D	EPARTMENT.	
Proprietors'capital.	L. 14,553,009	Government Securities, includ-	L.
Rest	9,040,581	Other Securities	14,328,901

Dated the 28th Nov. 1850.

M. WARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

Liabilities. L. L. Circulation inc. Bank post bill: 19.377,074 | Securities | 4ssets. | 25.995.271 |
Other or private Deposits | 9,558.819 | Bullion. | 16,220,443

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,139,2461, as stated in the above under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

By the present returns, the circulation is decreased 529,9341; the public deposits have increased 799,697l; private deposits have increased 173,220l; securities have increased 398,803l, the whole increase being of private securities; bullion has increased 44,759l; the rest has increased 5791; and the reserve has increased 545,6641. The only part of these returns worthy of notice is the continued increase of bullion in face of adverse exchanges, and the increase of private securities, the Bank having discounted, as we stated last week, rather freely, and continues, we understand, to do the same this week.

There is no alteration in the Money Market of importance. Bills are still discounted at 2½, and money is about as easy as it has been for some time. There is somewhat less business

Bills on Austria are unsaleable, but the exchanges on Ham-

burg have improved fully one per cent.

There is no alteration this week in the price of silver, but a further rise is anticipated. An increased demand has arisen on the Continent. The Prussian Government has imported

on the Continent. The Prussian Government has imported from Hamburg 3,000,000 marks silver (about 230,000l), to be coined into dollars for the supply of the army.

From Vienna also and from other parts of the Austrian dominions a demand has arisen both for silver and gold, and both had advanced from 3 to 4 per cent. in price.

Nothing is known at our Stock Exchange this morning, or amongst the dealers in money, of the new Prussian Loan, which a letter from Paris, in a morning journal, announced as having been contracted for by the Messrs Rothschild. by the Messrs Rothschild.

The most recent arrival from the United States gives us the following account of the bullion received and coined in the United States Mint from the 13th day of April, 1847, to the 31st day of October, 1850, a period of three years, six months, and a few days

The amount of bullion received from April 13th, 1847, to October \$1st, 1850, inclusive

The amount of coinage during same period

The excess of bullion received over coinage is in the hands of the operative officers of the mint, and in process of coinage—of which the amount due United States on bullion account is...

4,841,150
2,055,964 50,862,151 43,964,037

6,898,114

The balance of coin on hand on bullion ordinary and copper accounts, transferred by the late treasurer to his successor, was..... Which gives an average of about 1,200,000 dollars a month. At the same time we have received by the New York Herald an account of all the shipments of gold dust from San Francisco by the steamers leaving that port for Panama from April 11, 1849, to October 4, 1850. It is us follows:—

			FRANCISCO.	11.
Dates.	Passe	ingers.	Amount of g	
			dols	C
pril 11		5	166,638	7
lay 1		4	340,553	25
une 20	7	4		24
uly 2	3	5	263,164	44
ug. 2	11	0	533,5 2	93
ept. 1	25	3	575,500	70
ct. 1	28	1	293,891	62
lov. 1	21	2	915,717	9
— 15	0.	8	400.000	0
ee. 1			mor no4	88
an. I	0.1		0.0M AUG	57
- 15			000 000	93
eb. 1			250 000	9
farch I			F 5 mo # (1)	76
pril I			* *** ***	42
_ 20	*****		200 000	56
day I		8	2 06.6 406	3
une 1			A DA C Dale	ŧ
	3,1	73	13,329,388	62
uly 1			* 000 000	0
Total	3.35	5	15,129,388	62
uly 15			1,076,043	0
ug. 1				0
- 15				0
ept. 1				0
_ 15				0
oct. 1			9 000 000	0
4 *************************************			A 0 00 000	0

This amount includes only the gold dust brought by the steamers on freight; passengers have also carried large sums with them, the amount of which it is impossible to ascertain. Much, too, is carried off by sailing ships, and to other quarters; but we shall certainly make a liberal allowance if we estimate it altogether at double the amount brought by the steamers on freight. Taking the double, then, it will be 50,381,101 dollars exported in 19 months, or an average of 2,651,636 dollars per month—a somewhat more modest estimate of the productions on the whole of the Californian mines than has lately appeared in some journals. It is at the same time to be especially noticed, that the monthly shipments, since February last, have been very large compared to those previously made. "In August," says the New York Herald, "the shipments amounted to "2,735,119 dols, September 3,200,000 dols, and in the first four days "of October 3,050,000 dols. This is an average of about three mil-"lions per month, provided no more shipments are made in October. "We, however, make no such provision, for it is our impression that "the steamer, or steamers, which left San Francisco on or about the "15th of October, will bring between two and three millions of gold dust, which, added to the amount above reported, "shipped since the 1st of October, will make an average monthly shipment of nearly four millions of dollars in gold dust." These, however, are the months of the year when the greatest shipments probably will take place, and we must not infer from the average of these four months a monthly average thoughout the year of nearly 4,000,000 dollars in gold dust. This sum is very large, and when added to the sum carried of by passengers, is enough, after making all possible deductions, to astonish us at the great additional supply of gold which, within the last few months, has been poured into the markets of the world, and is continually pouring into them.

The funds have undergone some fluctuations through the week. This morning they opened heavy, and Consols were done at 665 l

The funds have undergone some fluctuations through the week. The funds have undergone some fluctuations through the week. This morning they opened heavy, and Consols were done at 96 ½ ½, but towards the close of the market they were firmer, and Consols were 96 ½ ¾. There has been more fluctuation through the week in foreign tunds, and they have been in general heavy and declining. The following is our usual list of the price at which Consols for money and for account opened and closed on every day of the week, and the closing prices last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks:—

ing prices last 11	luay	and		ONSC			otne	r p	rinei	par	STOCK
		M	lone					A	count		
	Open	ed		Clos	ed	0	pene	đ		Clos	ed
Saturday	\$61			964			96%		*****	963	7
Monday	963		0000	964			96%	-		961	
Tuesday	961			96			96			96\$	
Wednesday	96			901	3		200		*****	96%	
Thursday	964			964	1	*******	964			96%	
Friday	964	1		96	3	******	961	4		96%	6
				sing					Clos	ing	prices
				ist Fr	ida	y.				his d	ay.
3 percent consols,	accou	nt	. 9	61 7			001				
	mone			6			009				
# percents				75				*****			
1 per centreduced				6 4					95#	6	
Exchequer bills, las	ge		. 6	6s 9s				****			
Bank stock				11 12				** ***			
East Indiastock				68 7	l			** ***			
Spanish 3 percents				9 1							
Portuguese 4 per ce				31 4				****			
Mexican 5 per cents				1章 章			4920				
Dutch 2 per cents	*******			54 7							
- 4 per cents				5 7			0000				
Russian, 41 stock			9:	64					94	)	

There is nothing of importance to record in the Railway Market. The business has not been very active, and prices have not undergone much change. The new line which we noticed the week before last as having made its appearance in the market, the Willesden Junction, is quoted to-day at a premium of from ½ to 1 per cent. The following is our usual list of the closing prices last Friday and this day of the principal rails:—

or one Laurenten .	-		
	Closing prices last Friday.	(	Closing price this day.
London and North Western	1182 191	*******	118# 19#
Midland counties	417 21		12 1
Brighton Stock	84 5		844 5
Great Westerns			72 4
Eastern Counties			6 1
South Westerns	684 94	*******	684 94
South Easterns	20 #	******	200
Norfolk	. 19 21		20 2
Great North of England	242 5	*******	242 5
York and North Midland	221 31	******	221 31
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	164 174		16# 17#
Newcastle and Berwick Ext	84 #		84 77
Lancashire and Yorkshire	49 50		49 50
North British		*******	74 4
Edinburgh and Glasgow	23 5	******	24 6
Hull and Selby	. 96 8		97 9
Lancaster and Carlisle	. 62 4		64 6
North Staffordshire	. 91 dis	******	91 9
Birmingham and Oxford, gua			28 9
Birmingham and Dudley, do.			74 83
Caledonian		******	108 6
Aberdeen		*****	94 8
Northern of France		*******	14 å
Central			144 15
Paris and Rouen		******	234 4
Rouen and Havre		******	94 #
Dutch Rhenish		900 001 000	54 46

Canada seems prospering as well as the mother country, and we have heard nothing lately like complaints from that colony. The net receipts into the Treasury, it appears, from customs alone, for the ten months ending October 31, 1850, were 2,083,608 dols. This sum exceeds the entire revenue of 1848 by 866,176 dols; and that of 1849 by 433,104 dols. The receipts from public works also indicate a highly prosperous state of affairs. Up to October 31, 1849, the revenue from this department was 258,404 dols. In the same period the current year, it amounted to 306,692 dols, showing an increase of 48,248 dols.

PRICES OF BULLION.	£		d	
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)per ounce	3	17	9	
Spanish doubloons	0	0		
Foreign gold in coin, Portugal pieces	0	0	95	
		4	112	
New dollars	0	5	1	

## THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES	OF	PNOFTON	STACKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	2121 113	219 1:5	212 11	211 12	211	
	96	96	952	952 1	96 4	953 6
	96: 2	967 7	264	961		
3 per Cent Anas., 1726				1	964	961 2
	974 1	97# I	971	978 6	074 3	974
New 5 per Cent				122	97# #	
	72	73	71		7 12 16 8	2.0
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859			78 9-16	-	7 13-16	18
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	8 I-16	044	8 1-16	8 1-16	0 1 10 0	0.00
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	0 1-10	***	-		8 1-16 8	000
India Stock, 10 per Cent	***	444	***	0001	***	***
Do. Bonds, 33 per Cent 1000,		00 - C- m	000	268	***	271
Ditto under 10001		89s 6s p	0.0	84s 7s p		35s p
South Sea Stock, 3g per Cent	495	89s 7s p	86s p	84s 7s p	88s 6s p	242
Ditto Old Anna 2 Cont	***	***	***	***	444	***
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	***	0.00	814	952	95	0.00
Ditto New Anna., 3 per Cent		***	-	600	400	245
3 per Cent Anns1751	404	0.04	604	940		***
Bank Stock for acct, Dec. 12	****		201	***	NAME .	4.00
3 p Cent Cons. for acct. Dec. 11	301 1	96%	961	961 1	964 #	964 1
India Stock for acct. Dec. 12	***	***	100	***	144	411
Canada Guaranteed, 4 perCent	***	***		***	***	***
Excheq. Bills, 1000/ 1dd		66s p	65s 64s p		68a p	65a 8s p
	66s p		65s 68s p		***	F5. 8s p
	66s p	66s p	65s 64s p	64s 7s p	68s p	65s 8a p
Ditto Advertised	***	444	***	***	***	***

#### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

					m.	Tue	sday.	Fri	day.
					Time		egotiated hange.		negotiated
Amsterdam Ditto	***	***	***	000	short 3 ms	11 143	11 15½ 11 16¢	11 144	11 142
Rotterdam			***	900	-	11 16	11 164	11 155	
Antwerp	***	***	***	***	- 1	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Brussels	***		***	440	-	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Hamburg	***	***		000	-	13 44	13 5	13 6	13 7
Paris	800	000	***	***	short	25 0	25 10	25 0	25 74
Ditto			***	***	3 ms	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 324
Marseilles		***	***		-	25 27	25 325	25 271	25 32
Frankfort or	the	Main		***	-	1:87	119	:184	1185
Vienna.	000	000			-	13 20	13 30	***	100
Trieste			***	***	-	13 20	13 30	***	***
Petersburg				***	-	***	800	37 %	374
Madrid	***		***	***	-	49 2	000	49#	495
Cadiz	***	***		044	-	492	50	494	50
Leghorn	000		000		-	30 85	20 95	30 95	31 0
Genoa			000	***	-	25 95	26 0	25 95	26 0
Naples	***		***	***	-	41	***	41	411
Palermo	000	040				123	124	1234	124
Messina		***			-	1231	1244	1231	124
Lisbon	000			***	90 da dt	535	***	534	538
Oporto			***	***		532	53g	531	53#
Rio Janeiro		***	***	990	60 ds sgt		815	27点	004
New York		0.00	004	000	-	***	***	440	***

#### FRENCH FUNDS.

	Parie Nov. 25	London Nov. 27		London Nov. 28	Nov. 27	London Nov. 29
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22)	F. C. 92 50	F. C.	F. C. 93 40	F. C.	F. c.	F. C.
March and 22 Sept	000	000	50 40	200	**	000
per Cent Rentes, div. 22	57 40	000	57 35	***	55 90	000
Exchange	200	***	000	000	884	***
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	2295	***	2290	000	2280 6	000
Exchange on London 1 month	25 29	800	25 5 24 95	000	25 24	000

#### PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS

		bat	Mon	Luga	Wed	Thu	Fr1
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent		88	***	***	879	86	87
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and I	839	212	***	***	0.00	***	990
Ditto New, 1843		***	000		86	***	***
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent			400	***	54	844	
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent			***	***	***		0.00
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent		6.6.0		***	***	844	114
Ditto 3 per cent		***	***		200	***	***
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825		***	***	***	XXX	78. 6	488
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds		100	***	993	106 95	994	99
Ditto Scrip	***	***	888		***	0.00	
Dutch 24 per cent. Exchange 12 gui	ders	***	616	***	***	***	***
Equador Bonds		***	***	***	***	28 8	34
Grenada Bonds, 14 per Cent		000		000	***	17#	1 000
Ditto Deferred		***	***	800	***		000
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825		***		***		000	***
Ditto ex over-due coupons		***	***		***	***	
		***	***	***			***
Guatemala Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex Jan. co		314 1	314 1	314	314 %	31: 2	32
Peruvian Bonds, 44 per cent, 1849	800	795	***		111	783	
			1	342	35 41	354 5	35 4
		86		***	***		82
				342	545	***	342
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841		***	339	34	***	334 \$	331 1
Ditto 4 per cent	***	***		***	***	***	***
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848		***	108 74	***	1074	***	***
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in £s		96 4	96 51	959 5	944 5	951 4	941 1
Ditto 44 per cent				175	178 8	172 6	176 18
Spanish Bonds, 5 per c div. from No	1841	*14 10	112			***	***
Ditto ditto ditto	1849	***	1		***	***	***
Ditto ditto ditto	****	***	***	***	149	***	224
Ditto Coupons	600	***	000	34 2	31	***	***
Ditto Passive Bonds		***	450		-	***	
Ditto Deferred		444	848	***	39	***	***
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds		***	2.1	***	304	***	***
Venezuela 24 per cent Bonds	201	***	31	***	- 4	224	***
This a languaged one one see	100	***	000	***	244	***	***
Dividends on the above payablein Lo	ndon.						
						***	000
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 10 gu. 1	p. & #1.	***	400	***	164		***
Belgian Scrip, 2 per cout	600	***	200		477 P.L	000	***
Ditto Bonds, 42 per cent	***		806	*10	872 8	0.00	
Tries 5 nor cent see see		***	044	***		564 :	55 4
Dutch 24 per cent, Eachange 12 guil	ders	***	564 .	561	56	568 8	841 5
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	***	871 7	874 68	861 1	864 4	861 1	
Disco A per cent Certificates						100	82

#### LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Indiana				Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices. Nov 29	Amer. Prices. Nov. 8
Sterling   Sterling	1 12	10	cent					
- Certificates	United States Bonds	Dec 955	6		65,000,600	Jan. and July	1005	120
Alabama Sterling 5   1858   9,000,000   80   87 9   Indiana 4   1861   1866   5,600,000   73½   79½   Canal, Preferred 5   1861 - 6   2,000,000   33½   38 4   Special do 5   1861 - 6   1,300,000     12 1   Illinois 6   1870   4,250,000     12 1   Louislana Sterling 5   1888   3,000,000   Jan. and July 91   Masyland Sterling 5   1888   3,000,000   Jan. and July 91   Indiana 6   1870   1,861   1,866   1,860   Indiana 6   1870   1,861   1,866   Indiana 6   1870   1,861   1,866   Indiana 6   1870   1,861   1,866   1,860   Indiana 6   1868   1,860   1,860   Indiana 6   1870   1,861   1,861   Indiana 6   1870   1,861   Indiana 6   1870   1,861   1,861   Indiana 6   1,870   1,861   Indiana 6   1,870   1,861   1,861   Indiana 6   1,870   1,861   1,861   Indiana 6   1,870   1,861   1,861   Indiana		900 901		1862	***	-		
Indiana	- Cartificates	004 940	6			-		
Indiana	Alabama	Sterling	5	1858	9,000,000	-	80	87 90
- Canal, Preferred 5   1861-6   4,500,000   -   331   38 4   28 3   38 4   4,500,000   -   31   38 4   28 3   38 4   48 4   38 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   48 4   4					5,600,000	_	734	798 2
- Canal, Preferred 5   1861-6   4,500,00   -   1,300,000			24		2,000,000	-	331	38 40
Special do.						-	-	28 30
Illinois	- Special	do	-			_		12 15
Kentucky						(1000)		
Louislana   Sterling   5   1850   1852   3,000,000   Feb. and Aug. 96 xd   95					4,250,000	_	1	1061
Maryland         Sterling         5         1888         3,000,000         Jan. and July         100           Mississippi         6         1863         3,000,000         April and Oct. 106         106           Mississippi         6         1863         1866         1861         1861         1866         1860         1861         1866         1866         1861         1866<				(1850)	-,		90 xd	
Massachussetts   Sterling   5   1868   3,000,000   April and Oct.   106   5,000,000   Jan.   and July   1866   1871   1850-8   1860-58   1874,270   1854-70   18	Maruland	Sterling	5		3,000,000	Jan, and July	91	100 2
Michigan       6       1863       5,000,000       Jan. and July         Mississippi       6       1861       2,000,000       May and Nov.         1871       1870       5,000,000       Mar. and Sept.         New York       5       1860-58       13,124,270       Quarterly       93       105         Pennsylvaria       5       1854-70       41,000,000       Feb. and Aug. 815       922         South Carolina       5       1866       3,000,000       Jan. and July 106       115         Virginia       6       1868       3,000,000       Jan. and July 89       103         United States Bank Shares       1866       35,000,000       2       103         Louisiana State Bank       10       1870       2,000,000       2       2         Bank of Louisiana       8       1870       4,000,000       4,000,000       9,600,000       Quarterly       95 xd       104         New York City       5       1886       9,600,000       Quarterly       95 xd       104								1-4-
Mississippi		-	, ,					)
Mississippi 5   1866   2,000,000   May and Nov.	Michigan	900			.,,	1		1
New York	Mississippi	*** **	. 6	1866	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
New York			. 5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept	.1	
Ohio         6         1870         19,000,000         Jan. and July 106         115           Pennsylvaria         5         1854-70         1,000,000         Peb, and Aug. 81½         92½           South Carolina         5         1866         3,000,000         Jan. and July 89         103           Tennessee         6         1868         3,000,000         -         103           Virginia         1         1857         7,000,000         -         2½           Louisiana State Bank Shares         1860         35,000,000         -         2½           Louisiana State Bank         1870         4,000,000         -         2½           New York City         5         1860         9,600,000         Quarterly         95 xd         104				1860-58	13,124,270	Quarterly	93	105
Pennsylvaria	01			1870	19,000,000	Jan. and July		115 1
South Carolina   5   1866   3,000,000   Jan. and July 89				1854-70	41.000.000	Feb. and Aug	. 814	928 3
Tennessee 6 1868 3,000,000 — 103 Virginia 6 1857 7,000,000 — 2½ United States Bank Shares 10 1870 2,000,000 — 2½ Louisiana State Bank 10 1870 4,000,000 — 2½ New York City 5 {1860} 1856} 9,600,000 Quarterly 95 xd 104				1866				
Virginia       6     1857     3,000,000     -     21       United States Bank Shares      1866     35,000,000     -     21       Louisiana State Bank      10     1870     2,000,000     -       Bank of Louisiana      8     1870     4,000,000     -       New York City      5     {1860}     9,600,000     Quarterly     95 xd     104				6 1868			1	103
United States Bank Shares 1866 35,000,000 — 2½ Louisiana State Bank 10 1570 2,000,000 — 2½ New York City 5 {1860 1836} 9,600,000 Quarterly 95 xd 104				6 1857	7,000,000	0	1	1
Louisiana State Bank 10 1870 2,000,000 — Bank of Louisiana 8 1870 4,000,000 — New York City 5 {1860} 9,600,000 Quarterly 95 xd 104				1866	35,000,000	0	1	21
Bank of Louisiana 8 1570 4,000,000 —  New York City 5 {1860} {1856} 9,600,000 Quarterly 95 xd 104				0 1870	2,000,000	-	1	
New York City 5 [1856] 9,000,000 Quarterly 95 xd 104			100	8 1870	4,000,00	0		1
		-	-			Quarterly	95 xd	104
	Now Orleans City					Jan. and Jul	x-	1
- Canal and Banking   1863     161					2,000,000	_		1
Camden & Amboy R. R 6 1864 £225,000 Feb. and Aug.			-		£225.000	Feb. and And		1
City of Boston 1864 921 xd								a

## Exchange at New York 110%.

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Nam	es.			Shares.	P	aid,		Price pr. share
						L	L. 1	s.	D.	
	31 10s	Albion		0.00		500	50	0	0	86
50,000	7114s6d&bs	Alliance British at	nd Fo	reign		100	11	0	0	214
50,000	61 p cent	Do. Marine		800	600	100	5	0	0	61
24,000	138 6d & bs	Atlas	***		***	50	5	10	0	174
3,000	4l p cent	Argus Life	000	0=0	201	100	16	0	0	
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercia	1			50	5	0	0	73
5,000	51 pc & bs	Clerical, Medical, a	nd Ge	eneral	Life	100	10	0	0	20
4,000		County	***		***	100	10	0	0	82
800	14s	Crown	***	***	***	50	5	0	0	145
20,000	5s	Eagle	***	***		50	5	C	0	61
4,651	10s	European Life	000	***	***	20	20	0	0	11
000	***	General	000	***			5	0	0	54
	61 p cent	Globe		000		Stk.	-	***		133
	5/ & bs	Guardian	000		***	100	45	0	0	551
	12/p cent	Imperial Fire	000	200	***	500	5.0	0	0	230
7,500		Imperial Life	***	***	***	100	1 10	0	0	161
	1/sh & bs	Indemnity Marine		000	***	100	20	0	0	43
50,000		Law Fire	***	***		100	2	10	0	23
10,000		Law Life	***	***	***	100	10	0	0	431
20,000		Legal and General			000	50	2	0	0	41
3,900		London Fire	22110	***		25	12	10	0	175
31,000		London Ship	***	***	***	25	12	10	0	171
	15s p sh	Marine	***	***	***	100	15	0	0	
	48 p cent	Medical, Invalid.				50	2	0	0	23
	5% p cent	National Loan F		011010	300	20	2	10	0	21 1
	81 p cent	National Life	000	***	***	100	5	0	0	
	0 5% p cent	Palladium Life	000	000		50	2		0	24
000		Pelican	000	000	040	1	1 -	-	U	
000	31 p sh & b		000		000		1	***		155
		a Provident Life	200	***		1 100	10	0		
200,00		Rock Life					10	10		
		s Royal Exchange	***	000	000	Oak	10			
000,020	1641	Sun Fire	900	900	000		1			211
	0 17 64	Do. Life	840	000	000	900	1			209
		S United Kingdom	***	940	000	0.0		000		48
5.00	0 108/ 008 h	Universal Life	000	040		300	4	0		
		Victoria Life		0.00	***	100	10	0		
***	ing h ceug	A SCIOLIN TILE	9.00	500	040	800	4	12	6	5

#### JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	1	Paid		Price pr share	
22,500	12 4s	Australasia		L.	L.	8.	D.	
20,000	5/ per ct	British North American	10 000	40	40	0	0	***
5,000	71 per ct	(11		50	50	0	0	***
20,000	51 per ct	0.1	10 901	25	25	0	0	
20,000	6/8:7s6d bs		e per	100	25	0	0	***
10,000	6/ per ct	Commercial of London.	10 000	100	20	0	0	25 1
60,000	6/&7s6d ba	London and County		50	20	0	0	***
50,000	6/ per c	London Joint Stock		50	10	0	0	184 2
10,000		London and Westminste	T	100	20	0	0	271
10,000	61 per ct	National Provincial of I	England	100	35	0	0	900
	51 per ct	Ditto New	10 900	20	10	0	0	999
20,000	5/ per ct	National of Ireland	10 000	50	22	10	0	***
20,000	82 per ct	Provincial of Ireland		100	25	0	0	43
4,000	81 per ct	Ditto New		10	10	0	0	999
12,000	157 per ct	Gloucestershire						***
4,000	6% per ct	Ionian	60 000	25	25	0	0	000
000	61 per ct	South Australia	00 001	25	25	0	0	
20,000	6/ L bns		00 001	25	25	0	0	35
8,000	61 per ct		es po-	***	2	10	0	
60,000	64 perct	Union of London		50	10	0	0	0.00
15,000	000	Union of Madrid	00 000	40	40	0	0	000

#### DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Na	mes.			Shares	Pail.	Price pr share
3,6383101 300,000 1,3527521 500,000	6 p cent 1/ p sh 5 p cent 4 p cent	Commercial East and West East Country London Ditto Bonds St Katharine Ditto Bonds Southampton	India	000 000 000 000 000	000 000 000 000 000 000	Stk. Stk. 100 Stk. Stk.	E.	84 141 120 ± 4 78

## FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE

			LAT	EST DATES.			
	Lat			Rate of Exchange			
	Da	te.		ou London.			
W	37	n e		600 01		2	days' sight
Paris	MOA.	28	******		*****		month's date
Antimo		60	,	24 95 f.25 5	*****	3	
Antwerp	_	28			****	3	days' sight
Amsterdam	-	26	****	fl.!1 724	*****	3	days' sight
				11 676 m.13 31		2	months' date
Hamburg	-	22			000 000	3	days'sight
							months date
St Petersburg	-			18 1-16d to 38 7-16d		3	-
Madrid	_	22	*****	50 35-100d	000 000	3	-
Lisbon	-			541d to 511d		3	-
Gibraltar	-	16	*****	50d		03	
New York	-	16	****	10 to 101 per cent pm			days' sight
-				11 to 2 per cent pm			
Jamaica	Oct.	31	*****	11 to 11 per cent pm		-	
				to l per cent pm	*****	90	
Havana	-		*****			90	
Rio de Janeiro			*****	281			
Bahia			*****	28d			
Pernambuco		2		28d			
Buenos Ayres				3 d			
Valparaiso	-	26	*****	46 åd			
Singapore	Oct.	5					days' sight
marie abore sesses	0000	-	******	4s 9d		6	months' sight
				( to per cent dis	*****		-
Ceylon	-	15	*****	1	000000	3	
				2 per cent dis		6	-
-				(	200000		-
Bembay	-	17		)	494 +90		3
				2s 14d			
				( 28 12d to 25 12d			
Calcutta	_	7	*****	1	*****		4 -
	_			100			_
Hong Kong				4s 8 d to 4s 9d			6
Sydney	Amer	43		par		3	0 days' sight

#### COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 2521; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25  $07\frac{1}{2}$ , it follows that gold is 0.54 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days sight is  $110\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 28-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.92 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.

	at	nmercia 60 days	'si	ghs	bil	ls a	. Com;	ayı	1 81	ght	Amount of E. I. Company's bills drawn.
	pe	r Co.'s	ruj	dee.		per	Co.'s	ru	pee		£ a d
Bills on Bengal		115 to	0	0		2	0 to	0	0		495,753 15 3
						-	0 10	0	0		33,561 18 3
- Madras			0	0		Z		0	0		244 10 5
- Bombay	2	0	2	01	*****	2	Ca	0	0		214 10 4

# The Commercial Times.

#### Mails Arrived.

#### LATEST DATES.

- LATEST DATES.

  On 25th Nov., America, per Canada steamer, via Liverpool-Newfoundland, Nov. 6; Prince Edward Island, 9; Frederickton, 11; St John's, N.B., 12; California, Oct. 5; New York, Nov. 12; Boston, 13; Hallfax, 15.

  On 25th Nov., Rio De Janeire, Oct. 11, per H M. packet Express, via Falmonth. On 26th Nov., Rio De Janeire, Oct. 16, per H.M.S. Inconstant, via Portsmouth. On 26th Nov., Isola and China, per Ripon steamer, via Southampton. Dates as received 19th Nov., via Marseilles.

  On 26th Nov., Capr of Good Hope, Oct. 3, per Malabar, via Weymouth. On 26th Nov., Peninsular, per Madrid steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Nov. 16; Cadiz, 17; Libdon, 19; Vigo, 21.

  On 28th Nov., United States, per Baltic steamer, via Liverpool—New York, Nov. 16.

#### Mails will be Despatched

#### FROM LONDON

- On 2nd Dec. (morning), for West Indies, Mexico, Venezuela, and California (Cuba, Honduras, Nassau, Chili, and Peru excepted; multa, to these places ou the 17th of each month only), per steamer, via Southampton.

  On 4th Dec. (evening), for Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Avres, per H.M. packet Sea Guil, via Falmouth.

  On 6th Dec. (evening), for British North America and United States, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool and New York.

  On 7th Dec. (morning), for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, per steamer, via Southampton.

  On 7th Dec. (evening), for the Mediterranean, Egypt, and India, via Masseilles.

## Mails Due.

- Mails Due.

  Due. 5.—West Indies.

  Due. 5.—Mexico.

  Due. 5.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

  Due. 5.—America.

  Due. 7.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.

  Due. 20.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.

  Due. 3 and 23, via Marseilles.—Maits, Greece, Ionian Islands; Syria, Egypt, and India; China, Singapore, and Straits.

  Due. 25.—Brasils and Buenos Ayres.

## WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

,	Who	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oa	ta.	Ry	6.	Bea	ns.	Ped	18.
Soldqrs	95,	088	92,5	257	24,2	250	:	18	4,8	355	2,1	58
	8	d	8	đ		d		d		d	-	d
Weekly average, Nov. 23	39		24	1	17	3	29	6	28	9	29	4
- 16	39	11	24	1	17	2	24	2	28	9	29	a
- 9	40	5	24	4	17	0	26	7	29	0	29	11
- 2	40	2	24	1	17	3	23	6	23	1	29	2
- Oct. 26	39	9	24	0	16	8	25	1	28	10	30	-
19	39	10	24	2	16	7	26	7	29	7	29	ä
Sixweeks'average	40	0	24	2	17	0	28	11	29		29	7
Sametime lastyear	40		28	5	17	0	23	6	29	5	30	7
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, Gloncester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth.

In the week ending Nov. 13, 1850.

	Wheat end wheat flour	Barley and barley- meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peameal	Beans & bean- meal	Indian corn and Indian- meal	Buck wheat & buck wht meal
Foreign Colonial	978 52,758 51	qra 11,601	qra 7,923 15	qrs 2	qrs 4,970 78	qrs 12,183	qrs 714	qra 2
Total	52,809	11,601	7.938	9	A 0.48	12 124	714	0

Total imports of the week ...... .. 90,299 qrs.

#### COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

All the markets are dull this week. The wheat market is inactive without any alteration of price. The arrivals have not been large, but a change of wind has brought a number of vessels to the mouth of the river, and importations are expected. Barley does not go off so well, though there is no decline in the price of the very best samples. Outs FRIDAY NIGHT.

are held firmly.

We have seen a letter from Munich, describing the rise in the price of corn there to be more than 50 per cent. within a few months, and the writer on good grounds anticipated a still further rise. In other continental corn markets there are similar symptoms, but we happily

continental corn markets there are similar symptoms, but we happily go on with steady and comparatively low prices.

Of the Colonial Produce Markets generally we may repeat what the Rotterdam Weekly Market Report of the 26th inst. says:—"The "uncertainty still prevailing with regard to the ultimate issue of the "complicated German politics having continued to impede seriously the usual course of business, the paralysing influence exercised thereby on our market has shown itself most evidently in the "course of the last week after the receipt of the advices from Java, "per Overland Mail, which would, under ordinary circumstances, not have failed to lead to increased activity, while the same have now proved unable to rouse the market out of the state of lethargy into which it has gradually relapsed of late." So all the natural circumstances of our markets are favourable; trade is sound and healthy, but it is paralysed by the impending war. Nobody likes to operate lest the next mail should bring some decisive news, and he find himself a loser.

The sugar market is firm, but without alteration, and the business

The sugar market is firm, but without alteration, and the business doing is of a very quiet, steady character.

Of coffee, the sales are very few and slow, and the prices have rather given way, but the business is altogether very slack. The same holds good with other colonial produce.

Letters from Havana of Messrs M. de Embil and Co, are of the 7th instant, received via United States, forwarded by Mr Bade, says respecting sugar and coffee:—"Sugars continue in active demand, but as the stock is small, particularly as the rain has pre"vented arrivals from the interior, operations can only be made with difficulty. The stock in first hands is very insignificant, and prices are kept up, particularly as the news from Europe continue fa-"difficulty. The stock in first hands is very insignificant, and prices "are kept up, particularly as the news from Europe continue far "vourable. The weather is fair, so that we expect an abundant "crop. The coffee market is dul!, and prices have declined \( \frac{1}{4} \) to "1 dollar per quintal; of first quality, none is to be had; second "are worth 9 dols to 9\( \frac{1}{4} \) dols. In freights little is doing, at moderate "rates. Exchange on London 11 to 11\( \frac{1}{4} \) per cent prem. The total "exportations to 31st October, are of sugar, in 1850, 720,421 boxes, against 556,521 in 1849, from Havana; in 1850, 292,004 boxes, against 522,140 in 1849, from Matanzas. Arrobas of coffee—In "1850, 75.283" against 488,001 in 1849 from Havana; in 1850, "1850, 75,283, against 483,001 in 1849 from Havana; in 1850, 3,493, against 54,416 in 1849 from Matanzas."

In cotton no transactions have taken place, and the silk market

is inactive.

Wool on the contrary has risen in price, and the competition at the Colonial sales has increased. Justifying the view we took last week in our leading article, the price has risen tully lid since then, making the whole rise, as compared to the price at the last sales, upwards of 3d. Some persons have realised on considerable quantities more than 3d per lb above the prices then paid. We subjoin for the information of our readers trading with the United States, a tariff of charges authorised by the New York Chamber of Commerce for the storage of goods:—

goods :-	
NEW YORK RATES of STORAGE, chargeable per month, as recommended	d by the
New York Chamber of Commerce.	Centa
Almonds, in frails or packagesper cwt	6
Alum in casks or hage	40
Ashes, pot and pearlper bbl	8
Beef	
Buttles, qt. in mats, cr. or hampper gro	8
Bark, quercitron, in casksper ton	60
Bagging, cotton, loose or in balesper pce	3
Butter, in firking of 60 lbper nckin	2
Brandy—see liquors.	

Candles, in boxes of 50 or 60 lbper box Chocolate, in boxes of 50 lbper cwt	2
Coffee, in casks	3 24
Copperas, in casks	2
Copper, in pigs	20
- in sheets or bolts	30
Cordage	75 50
Cassia, in mats or boxesper cwt	10
Cotton, American, in 20 balesper 3001b	125
- East India in bales	9
Cheese, casks, boxes or looseper cwt	3
— ravens or russ, sheeting	1
Fish, pickledper bbl	40
- dry, in casks or boxesper cwt	4
- dry, in bulk	24
Flax	60
Flax seed, or other dry articles, in tierces of 7 bushelsper toe	10
Flour, or other dry articles in bbls	15
- in hbds of 40 to 50 ftper hbd	30
Grain, in bulkper bushel Ginger, in bagsper cwt	1 2
Glass, window, in boxes of 50 ftper box Gin—zee liquors.	1 8
Hemp per fon	75 1±
Hides, dried or saltedper hide Hardware, in casks of 40 cu. ftper cask	40
Indiga, in ceroons or boxesper cwt	4
Iron, in bars or boltsper ton in hoops, sheets or nailrodsper	20
Liquors, in puncheons of 120 gsper pun	30
in qr casks	30
- bottled, in casks or bxsper doz	13
Leatherper side	1
Lard, in firkins of 60 lbper firkin Lead, pig or sheetper ton	20
- dry or ground in oil	40
Mola-ses—per hhd of 1 0 gallons (other casks in proportion) Nails, in casks	30
Oils, in hhds or casksper 110 gs	30
- in chests of 30 flasksper chest	4
— bottled, in boxes or baskets	40
Porter—see liquors.	6
Pepp 3r, in bagsper cwt Pimento, in casks or bags	24
Rice, in thereesper toe	12
— in hf tierces — per hf to e Rags, in bales — per cwt	8
Raisins, Malaga, in casks	3
Raisins, Malaga, in casksper cask - iu boxesper box	1
— in other packagesper cwt Rum—see liquors.	2
Saltpetre, in bagsper cwt	2
- in casksper bushel	21
Shot, in casksper ton	37
Soap, in boxes of 50 to 60 lbper box	30
Steel, in bars or bundlesper ton — in boxes or tubs	40
Sugar, raw, in bags or boxesper cwt	2
- raw, in casks	3
- refined, in casks or pack	2
Tea, Bohea, in whole chestsper chest in hf chestsper hf chest	15 8 41
green or black, in qr. doper qr chest     in boxes, in proportion to qr chests.	45
Tin, blockper ton	20
— in boxes of usual sizeper hox Tobacco, in hhdsper hhd	374
- in bales or ceroonsper cwt	4
- mfd in kegs of 100 lbper keg Wines-see liquors.	50
Woods, for dying, under coverper ton  for dying, in yards	25
Whiting, in hhds	378

The above, we understand (says the New York Commercial and Shipping List) are now the extreme rules charged, most of the contracts being by special agreement and at lower prices.

On articles on which the rate is fixed by weight, it is understood to be on the gross weight; and on liquors, oils, &c., on which the rate refers to gallons, it is understood to be on the whole capacity of the casks, whether full or not. The proprietor of goods to be at the expense of putting them in store, stowing away, and turning out of store. All goods taken on storage, to be subject to one month's storage; if taken out within fifteen days after the expiration of the month, to pay half a month's storage; if after fifteen days, a whole month's

According to the circular of Mr John Barclay, of Glasgow, the According to the circular of Mr John Barclay, of Glasgow, the "dulness of the pig iron market is to be attributed to the generally "awakened feeling of insecurity in the mode of transferring pig iron, "by means of scrip, or makers' obligations, than from any real want of demand." "Our local consumption," he says, "at no previous period has been so great as during the past months of this year, or at the present moment—all our foundries being fully, and our bar iron makers fairly, employed; and the shipments, if not quite so extensive, at least very nearly as much, as during last year. Preliminary meetings of the trade, in Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and London, having been held on the subject of abolishing scrip."

The New York Commercial and Shipping List of the 16th instant has the following from the Havana :-

Nov. 7.—We beg your attention to the following, with respect to an augmentation in our Custom House duties, which may be of interest to you. Since the 1st instant an additional duty of ½ per cent on all importations is exacted, to raise 280,000 dols to pay off a debt contracted seven or eight years ago, to reduce the value of pesetas. The authorities here have sent a proposition to the Court of Madrid

for approbation, to further augment the duties on all importations \( \frac{1}{2} \) per cent, and to augment the duties on exports as follows:—4 rs per box on sugars; 2 rs per cwt on segars; and 2s per qr on leaf tobacco. The rates may be increased or diminished by the Court. This new levy is to raise the sum of 2,300,000 dols to meet the extraordinary expenses now being incurred, to increase the army and navy for the protection of the island.

A prospectus has appeared of the British and Irish Peat Company, with a proposed capital of 120,000%. John Macgregor, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow, is the Chairman of the company, which is founded on the discoveries and inventions of Mr Rees Reece. According to them a number of valuable products, such as sulphate of ammonia, naptha or wood spirit, &c., may be obtained from peat at a small cost, and the company is to manufacture these substances on the plans for which Mr Reece has a patent. If successful, it will be singularly advantageousto Reece has a patent. If successful, it will be singularly advantageous to Ireland.

#### INDIGO.

SMALL transactions are taking place daily for home use and export, and the whole of the purchases made during this week may amount to a few hundred chests, at prices rauging somewhat above the October rates. No speculative operations have been reported.

A few small parcels of Manilla, Java, and Bengal, together 81 chests, and 49 serons Guatimala, all of indirect importation, were offered in public sale on Thursday last; they attracted but little notice, on account of the prejudice invariably attached to goods not imported direct from the producing countries. countries.

#### COTTON.

#### New Fork, Nov. 16. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

#### OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT

			-
NEW YORK, OnNov.	12	GEORGIA, OnNOV.	6
NEW ORLEANS			8
MOBILE			9
FLORIDAOct.		VIRGINIAOct.	1
TEXAS		OTHER PORTSNOV.	9

	1850-51	1849-50	Increase 1850-51	Decrease 1850-51
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1850	148.246	149.934	7,312	***
Received at the ports since do	256,867	2×1,017	***	24,150
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do	121.293	33,085	88,118	444
Exported to France since do	32.235	27,924	4,311	***
Exported to the North of Europe since do	14,582	10,421	4,161	***
Exported to other foreign ports since do	10, 96	7,062	3,034	***
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	178,116	78,492	99,624	***
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	165,561	265,976	***	100,415

#### STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Rec	1850-5:		1849-50
	bales		bales
At latest corresponding dates	61,424	******	67,559

## COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the	a above uat	es.		
	185	0-51	184	9-50
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1850	bales	bales 148,246 256,867	bales	bales 140,954 281,017
Total supply  Deduct shipments  Deduct stock left on hand	178,116 165,561	405,113	78,492 265,976	421,951
		343,677		344,468

#### VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

61,436

77.483

Leaves for American consumption .....

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Por
At New YorkNov. 12	32	6	61
- New OrleansNov. 2	11	4	3
- Mobile 9	3	2	1
- Savannah	4	1	3
- Charleston 8	10	5	2
- Apalachicola  Oct. 31	***	***	***
Total	60	18	70

# Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, ¼d to 5-82d per lb. Exchange, 110 to 110½.

Exchange, 110 to 110\frac{1}{2}.

Immediately succeeding our notice of the market for the Canada, 9th inst there was an active demand, and prices advanced \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \) of a cent, but since then it has been dull, the foreign advices being unfavourable, and with an unsettled market, a portion of this improvement has been lost, and we argust our quotations accordingly. The total receipts of cotton at all the shipping ports are 256,867 bales, against 281,017 to same dates lust year—a decrease this season of 24,150 bales. The total foreign export this year is 99,624 bales more than last, say 88,118 bales increase to Great Britain, 4,311 increase to France, 4,161 increase to North of Europe, and 3,034 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 23,121 bales less this season than last; and there is a decrease in stock of 100,415 bales. The sales since our last are 1,600 bales—making a total for the week of 5,850 bales. We quote:—

Atlantic ports.

Gulf ports,

1	Atlant	ic por	ts.	Gulf	ports.
7-4-1	c.	C.		C.	c.
Inferior					**
Low to good ordinary	13	134	************	131	132
Low to good middling	137	141	************	14	148
Middling fair to fair	146	145	*************	145	151
Fully fair to good fair	142	151	*************	154	***

## LIVERPOOL MARKET, Nov. 29.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1849- Ord.	Same Fair.	
Upland	per lb 63d 63 84 75 43	per lb 74d 74 84 8 8 5 8	per lb 7 id 7 i 8 i 8 i 8 i 5 i	per lb 72d 85 85 85 85 85	per lb 84d 94 94 94 94 96	per lb d 91	per lb 55d 55 61 61 41	per lb 64 64 64 7	per lb 7d 8 2 7 3 8 2 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5

		IMPORTS,	Consumpti	on, Expo	RTS, &c.		8 95
Whole I		Jan. 1 to		Jan. 1 to		Compute	d Stock,
1850 bales	1849 bales	1850 bales	1849 bales	1850 bales 211 530	1849 bales	1850 bales	1849 bales

The cotton market has been much depressed this week. The trade has taken only about two-third their consumption, and the business for speculation and export has been trifling. Under these circumstances, holders of American, Egyptian, and East India have conceded \$\frac{1}{2}d\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}d\$ per lb to the buyer. There is little or no change in the value of Brazil, but they are less saleable. The sales to day are 3,500 bales. The market is irregular. Speculation this week, 470 American, and 1,250 Surat. Export, 870 American 20 Brazil, 10 Egyptian, and 500 Surat.

#### MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

# MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1850. (From our own Correspondent.) COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

1 ... 1 ...

	No	rice v. 28, 150.	N	ov.	N	ov.	N	ov.	N	ov.	N	OW.
RAW COTTON :-	8	d	8	d	8	d	8	d	8	đ	8	d
Upland fairper 1b	0	74	0	68	0	4	0	54		6	0	41
Ditto good fair	0	72	0	63	0	44	0	54	0	68	0	51
Pernambuco fair	0	84	0	61	0	51	0	7	0	73		61
Ditto good fair	0	83	0	71	0	58	0	71	0	72		7
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual	1	0	0	94	0	7	0	81	0	91		10
No. 30 WATER do do	0	101	0	94	0	7	0	81	0	94	0	94
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	0	5	13		9	4	3	4	9		6
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz 39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 374	6	lģ	6	1	4	73	5	3	5	9	5	74
yds, 8lbs 402	9	3	8	44	6	9	7	9	7	103	8	
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 81hs 12oz	10		9			45						
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 91bs 4oz 39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth	11		9	0	7			70	9	78	9	78
36 vds 9ths		0	7	0		11	7	6	19	41	7	71

Our market during the whole week has been dull in the extreme; the transactions being so few, that there is not matter for a more detailed report of either yarn or cloth.

BRADFORD, Nov. 28.—There is the same dulness we have noticed for some weeks past, and all kinds of English wools are nearly neglected. The colonial sales now taking place in London do not appear to be at all governed by the state of things at the seat of consumption; for there is great spirit shown by the buyers, at an advance on last sales. There is a feeling gaining ground, that yarns have now seen their lowest point, and confidence to buy is manifesting itself; and ere long this will become general, for the quantity of spool frames partially employed is very considerable. There is a fair business doing in pieces, but at very unsatisfactory prices, evidently not at all guided by the price of the raw material.

LEEDS, Nov. 26.—There has been a very flat market to-day at the cloth halls, and with the exception of a few deliveries of winter goods, there is but very little doing to order. Business in the warehouses continues dull. HUDDERSFIELD, Nov. 26.—We have had a little more doing in our market this morning amongst the stripes and large checks. More buyers have attended the market to-day than have done so for the last few weeks. Deskins and pilot cloths have been in better request for the home market. The fancy trade continues much the same, being generally dull, and nothing doing, except in new patterns, which meet with pretty ready purchasers. Yarns continue firm. The wool market is flat, except for colonial wools of a low quality.

MACCLESFIELD, Nov. 26.—The state of trade here amongst our manufacture.

a low quality.

a low quality.

Macclesfield, Nov. 26.—The state of trade here amongst our manufacturers is still very dull, and the few sales making are at prices which do not remunerate the producer. The throwsters, as we have repeatedly reported of late, are fairly employed with work at present, which is certainly an anomaly, considering the very unsatisfactory prices which are being realised for thrown silks. In the raw silk market a large business is doing, especially in Chinas, at full prices.

Rochdale, Nov. 25.—We have little change to report in the flannel market from that of last Monday. The business transacted is of a more limited kind, which is generally the case at this season of the year. The wool market has been a little better, and prices have been firmer.

#### CORN.

## AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 16.—Grain.—Canada wheat has been heavy and declining, but Western has continued active, and prices have advanced; the sales consist of 22,500 bushels mixed Canada, part if not all at 1 dol 5c to 1 dol 6c in bond; 5,200 good to prime white Genesee, 1 dol 18c to 1 dol 20c; 4,000 good to prime white Michigan, 1 dol 11c to 1 dol 14c; 11,300 good mixed Ohio, 1 dol 5c; and 500 red Southern, 92c. The supply of corn continues light, and the demand is also moderate—prices in consequence, though no lower, are rather nominal, in view of some receipts of new Northern and Southern: the sales are only 30,000 bushels at 71c for mixed Western and round yellow, 70c to 70½ for inferior Southern, 62½ for new Northern round yellow, and 67c for new Maryland white and 62 to for new Northern round yellow, and 67c for new Maryland white sud

yellow.
FLOUR AND MEAL. There has continued an active demand for flour for h use, but that for export has rather fallen off; prices remain unusually steady and uniform, having varied but little from Tuesday last; the market, however, closed firmer yesterday, owing to the detention of the tow on the river, and the consequent moderate supply afloat. Canada is in fair request, but the market is dull, with sales of 4,100 bbls at 4 dol 62 cto 4 dol 68 c in bond. The sales of domestie were—Wednesday 19,500 bbls, Thursday, 9,600, and yesterday 13,500, including 1,000 old State, old inspection, at 4 dol, a considerable portion of each for export. We quote Sour 3 dol 75c to 4 dol 12½c; superfine No. 2, 4 dol 12½c to 4 dol 31½c; common State, 4 dol 62½c; straight ditto, 4 dol 68¾c; favourite ditto 4 dol 68¾c to 4 dol to 75c; mixed Wisconsin and Indiana, 4 dol 62½c to 4 dol 68¾c; mixed Ohio and Michigau, 4 dol 62½c to 4 dol 68¾c; straight Michigan and Indiana 4 dol 68¾c to 4 dol 75c. Corn meal is dull; the sales are small, at 3 dol 12½c for Jersey, 3 dol 37½c for Brandywine, and 2 dol 93¾c cash for State.

#### CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

Antwerp, Nov. 27.—Our market has a firm appearance, and higher prices are insisted upon by holders, but transactions during the past week were but to a limited extent. We quote 62 lbs old Louvain wheat 44s, 61 lbs new ditto 42s, 61 lbs Prussian 40s, 60 to 61 lbs white Furnes and Bergues 41s, 60 lbs white Zealand 41s 6d per qr, f.o.b.

ALTONA, Nov. 25.—The better tone exhibited in the English markets has had a corresponding influence here, and holders show no disposition to sell unless at rather higher prices, the less so as supplies remain unusually small, in consequence of want of hands for threshing. 62 lbs old Waren wheat is held at 43s 6d to 44s, 60 to 61 lbs old Upland 39s 6d to 41s, 62 lbs new Mark and Mecklenburg 41s, 60 lbs new Holstein 37s to 37s 6d per qr.

STETIN, Nov. 25.—There being but very little offering in our market, previous prices could be pretty well maintained throughout the past week, and we quote 61 lbs red Stettin wheat 25s to 36s, 62 lbs Pommeranian and Uckermark 36s to 37s, 61 lbs mixed Polish 36s per qr, f.o.b.

Rostock, Nov. 24.—Supplies continue to come but sparingly to hand, and are partly in indifferent condition. No alteration in the value of either wheat or barley, the former being obtainable at 39s to 40s, weighing 62½ lbs, and the latter, weighing 52 lbs, at 17s per qr, f.o.b.

STRALSUND, Nov. 24.—Owing to the better accounts from England, our holders of grain are flamer, and 61 to 62 lbs wheat is not to be put on board below 33s to 33s 64 per or fach.

STRALSUND, Nov. 24.—Owing to the better accounts from England, our holders of grain are firmer, and 61 to 62lbs wheat is not to be put on board below 38s to 38s 6d per qr, f.o.b.

ANCLAM, Nov. 24.—The supplies from our farmers being but short, and consisting partly of very inferior quality, the better samples command fully previous prices; I quote 62 lbs wheat 39s to 39s 6d per qr, f.o.b.

DANZIG, Nov. 23.—Owing to the firmness of our holders, who have enhanced their demands in consequence of the better feeling exhibited in Mark lane, but a very limited business has been done here at about our former quotations, viz.:—62 lbs high mixed wheat 44s, 61 lbs to 62 lbs fine mixed 40s to 41s, 60 lbs to 61 lbs good mixed 39s to 39s 6d per qr, f.o.b.

KONG-BERG, Nov. 23.—The better English accounts have had a corresponding influence on our market, and holders are generally in-isting on higher prices, but owing to the advanced period of the season little has been doing of late, and shipments have almost entirely ceased. I quote 130 to 1, lbs high mixed wheat 39s 6d to 40s 6d, 130 to 1 lbs mixed 38s 6d to 38s 6d, 130 to 1 lbs red 36s 6d to 37s, all per qc, f.o.b. in next spring.

#### LONDON MARKETS.

#### STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The very wet state of the weather having affected the condition of the samples of all new wheat offered at Mark-lane on Monday last tended to check sales, and the millers bought English with much caution, but they could not secure it on lower terms, whilst foreign realized former rates, with a moderate extent of business transacted in good qualities; the imports consisted of 2,605 qrs from Barletta, 1,750 qrs from Catania, 496 qrs from Dantzic, 346 qrs from Dunkirk, 111 qrs from Hambro, 760 qrs from Montreal, 233 qrs from New York, 2,100 qrs from Odessa, 10 qrs from Port Phillip, and 274 qrs from Stettin, making a total of 8,684 qrs. The arrivals of flour consisted of 2,025 sacks coastwise, 6,667 sacks per Eastern Counties Railway, 6,508 sacks and 5,273 barrels foreign, the trade for this article was steady and without change in value. Fine malting barley was quite as dear, but middling descriptions were nearly 1s per qr lower. The imports of foreign were to the extent of 5,162 qrs, principally from Denmark. The arrivals of oats consisted of 920 qrs. from our own coast, 688 qrs from Scotland, 7,349 qrs from Ireland, and 8,926 qrs foreign, and there was less activity shown in this article than of late, but good corn realized former prices; the stocks are generally considered to be reduced very low, and the consumption keeps pace with the supplies, that we shall depend on the arrivals from Ireland this season more than for the past few years, and prices are steadily advancing there in anticipation of a good demand for England, and at present there is scarcely any margin for profit on the prepared article, even with the very low freights now paring.

The arrivals of British grain and flour were short at Liverpool on Tuesday,

there is scarcely any margin for profit on the prepared article, even with the very low freights now paying.

The arrivals of British grain and flour were short at Liverpool on Tuesday, and are more than balanced by the total of wheat, flour, and Indian corn exported to Ireland alone. The imports of flour and wheat from America were good, with a fair quantity of flour from France, but of other foreign produce of the trade there was very little addition. Wheat was sold to only a moderate extent, at prices the turn in favour of the buyers, for old, average 89s 3d on 897 qrs. There were several parties purchasing for Ireland and a small advance was laid on Indian corn. Good American, mixed, selling pretty readily at 30s per 480 lbs, 30s 6d the best yellow, and 31s white. This article appears to be a great favourite now in Ireland.

The imports at Hull were very light, the very boisterous state of the weather preventing any vessels getting in of late. Old foreign wheat was in better demand, but the parcels in granary are mostly held at high prices. The deliveries from the farmers were quite short, and the best qualities supported prices well: those in poorer condition sold slowly; average 40s on 984 qrs.

There was a good arrival of wheat at Leeds amounting to 8,005 qrs and limit best qualities.

There was a good arrival of wheat at Leeds amounting to 8,005 qrs and a limited business was transacted at an abatement of 1s per qr on previous rates; average 41s 11d on 3,435 qrs. Fine malting barley met a good sale

The farmers brought forward a limited supply of wheat at Ipswich, and no change in its value took place; average 41s 7d on 1,184 qrs. Barley was offered freely and not quite so much life in the demand for this article, in many cases Is per qr reduction was accepted, and the trade closed dull.

Only a moderate quantity of wheat was brought forward at Lynn, and fully as much money was obtained, with a good steady trade; average 39s 10d on 1.287 grs.

39s 10d on 1,287 qrs.

Liberal deliveries of grain, generally, were made at Lewes market, wheat

Was rather cheaper, but the difference in price was scarcely quotable; average

42s 6d on 432 qrs.

There were very limited fresh arrivals of all English grain at Mark-lane
on Wednesday, and only a few cargoes of foreign wheat reported. No quo-

table change took place in the value of good wheat, the trade was not active, but Rostock 63 lbs was held at 50s, and barley was dull and easier to buy. The limited quantity of pats on sale induced the factors to be firm, and full rates were demanded for all sorts.

The averages announced on Thursday were 29s 11d on 25,088 qrs wheat, 24s 1d on 92,257 qrs barley, 17s 31 on 24,251 qrs oats, 29s 6d on 28 qrs rye, 28s 9d on 4,856 qrs beans, and 29s 4d on 2,159 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday there were good fresh arrivals of English barley, but only a limited quantity of all other articles from our own coast, whilst the shift of wind to the north-east has brought in several vessels with for reign wheat, barley, and oats, and there has been a fair import of flour from France in the early part of the week. No change occurred in the value of any sort of wheat, but the sales were only to a limited extent. Flour was taken slowly, but not on lower terms. Inferior birley was rather cheaper, particularly the low malting qualities, such were 1s per qr lower. The oat trade was firm, and good corn met a steady consumptive demand.

The London averages announced this day were.

	Commence of	Same of the	*** 00.00	2 44 -7	6.0			
207						Qrs.	8	d
Wheat					*******	2,512	at 45	4
Barley							27	6
Uats							18	0
Rye								
Beans						226	29	2
Podramente eres					*****	251	31	9
		Arrivals	this H	cek.				
	Wheat.	Barley	y	Mal	f.,	Oals.		Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.		Ors.		Qrs.		
English	2,616	4,990	******	1,720				2,080 sacks
Irish	*** ***			***	*****	750 .		755 mm
Foreign	6,970	3,090	******	***	*** ***	4,411	{	935 acks

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK. (For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

Sugar. — The market has been quiet this week, owing chiefly to the limited demand from refiners, grocery sugars having sold steadily at former rates. There has not been much business doing in West India from the above cause, only 600 casks finding buyers to yesterday. On Tuesday, 165 casks Barbadoes sold from 41s to 45s for middling to very fine yellow, which were fall rates. By private treaty, low to middling refining kinds have sold at 38s to 39s. The stock of West India sugar is reduced to 15,443 casks, 3,600 barrels, against 26,755 casks, 6,37s barrels at same date last season. The deliveries of all kinds last week were computed at 3,353 tons, and there is a decrease in stock of 18,000 tons. Arrivals have been moderate since the 23rd inst.

Mauritius.—There were not any public sales at commencement of the week, and a limited business done since by private contract at full prices. The stock is getting very low, and as compared with that of last year shows a decrease of 2,561 tons.

is getting very low, and as compared with that of last year shows a decrease of 2,561 tons.

Bengal.—White Benares, which is still very scarce, has brought high rates. On Tuesday, 763 bags grainy kinds sold at the former value; fine yellow, 44s 6d; middling, 41s 6d to 42s per cwt. The business done by private treaty has been limited. The stock is 2,330 tons less than at same period in 1849.

Madras.—The lower qualities have met with more inquiry and rather stiffer rates paid, 4,272 bags finding ready buyers; damp browns, low to good, 30s 6d to 33s; low yellow, 32s 6d to 33s. Yesterday, 4,818 bags, consisting of inferior grocery, sold at barely former rates: good to fine bright yellow, 43s to 44s; good grainy brown, 38s 6d; soft brown and yellow, 35s 6d to 38s; damp and washed in proportion; a few lots white brought 45s 6d to 47s per cwt.

Other East India.—About 8,600 bags unclayed Manilla have been sold at 31s 6d to 34s. 560 bags Manilla Muscovado sold by auction at 31s 6d to 33s. 6d per cwt.

Foreign.-The transactions have again been limited without alteration in prices. About 250 chests Bahia are reported by private treaty: brown, 34s to 37s 6d; white, 39s 6d; and some white Pernams at 24s. Yesterday 1,033 chests Havana were offered by auction, and the sound portion withdrawn at 40s 6d to 43s for brown yellow. 239 barrels Bahia were also taken in at high

prices.

Reined.—Since last Friday some sales have been made at prices showing a decline of is to 1s 6d, and as the market is largely supplied with foreign loaves, &c., refiners appear desirous to meet the trade. Yesterday, brown goods were quoted at 48s 6d to 49s, middling to good and fine titlers, 49s 6d to 53s; wet lumps, 46s to 48s 6d. Bastards and pieces are somewhat lower than last quoted. Treacle is quiet. In bonded sugars the sales for export are very limited at last week's rates. Crushed is held at 29s to 30s. Dutch unaltered and little doing. Loaves are firm, 10 lb, 33s; other kinds as quoted.

MOLASES.—A limited business has been done in West India.

MOLASSES.—A limited business has been done in West India.

COCOA.—No public sales of West India have taken place, and the market so barely sudplied that the business done has been limited. The deliveries are steady and the stock getting very low. Foreign is held firmly at late prices.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet this week, yet importers have supported former prices in most instances. There is not a transaction reported in native Ceylon, and the nominal price of good ordinary, yesterday, was 53s. The sales of plantation have gone off flatly, and a large portion bought in. 400 casks 886 bags offered to yesterday were about one-third part taken by the trade at previous rates: fine fine ordinary to middling chiefly withdrawn mixed sold at 52s, but since partly sold; fine ordinary ragged to fine fine ordinary mixed sold at 52s 6d to 57s; ordinary, 51s to 53s; triage and ragged, 46s 6d

frade at previous rates; fine no ordinary to mindring chiefly withdrawn at 57s 6d to 62s, but since partly sold; fine ordinary ragged to fine fine ordinary mixed sold at 52s 6d to 57s; ordinary, 51s to 53s; triage and ragged, 46s 6d to 54s per cwt. The deliveries for consumption are steady, and there is scarcely any being shipped. Mocha is scarce, and 60 bales taken by the trade brought higher rates: fair to good long berry, 80s to 88s; middling clean garbled, 73s 6d. 176 cases, &c. Mysore were taken in at 50s to 53s; 281 cases 69 bags Tellicherry partly sold from 55s to 65s for good to fine ord. Foreign has been flat. Of 3,400 bags Costa Rica the sound portion was withdrawn at 51s to 60s for fine ordinary to middling. 565 bags sea-damaged 5t Domingo sold at 42s to 46s; 200 bags washed Rio were taken in at 52s to 53s per cwt.

TEA.—The late speculative demand having subsided there has not been any activity in the market, the dealers showing no disposition to extend their purchases at present rates, while importers continue very firm, as the stock both at this port and in the United Kingdom showed a further serious diminution, when the latest returns were made up to 16th inst. Congous are firm, common kinds being quoted at 1s 1d; the demand is not very active: medium quantities are in moderate request; fine quiet, as a vessel is daily expected with the new crop from Shanghae. The only new feature to notice in green teas this week is more inquiry for common young hysons. Some Canton gunpowders, which sold in the late public sales at 1s, have since brought ½d per 1b profit. Fine teas, with few exceptions, are in steady demand.

the late public sales at 1s, have since brought at per 15 private freaty this week Rice.—About 2,000 bags Bengal have been sold by private freaty this week at former rates, but the market remains quiet. 240 bags good to fine white Bengal, in public sale, brought 11s sd to 12s for very good to fine white. The

stock is very large, consisting of 20,564 tons. No change has been made in the

PIMENTO.—The market is flat in consequence of continued heavy arrivals, and

PIMENTO.—The market is flat in consequence of continued heavy arrivals, and there appears every prospect of a further decline in prices. 260 bags were withdrawn at 5½d to 6d for the sound portion, a few lots bringing 5d per lb. The stock has increased to 8,147 bags against 1,307 bags last year.

PEPPER.—Common kinds of black are quiet, and 898 bags Sumatra only partly sold at 3½d to 3½d per lb. A limited business has been done privately. 64 bags white sold from 6½d to 6½d per !b for common to middling.

OTHER SPICES.—Further large supplies of nutmegs and mace have come forward. 14 cases of the former sold at 2s 7d to 2s 11d per lb for brown kinds, slightly mouldy. A few lots mace realised former rates. 96 packages very low coarse caseia lignea sold from 51s to 60s. A parcel buds withdrawn at 115s. 1,219 bags Bengal ginger partly sold at 16s per cwt for common, being 1s 6d to 2s lower. 14 casks Amboyna cloves taken in at 9d.

2s lower. 14 casks Amboyna cloves taken in at 9d.
Rum.—The market has been quiet this week, and prices remain without alteration.

RUM.—The market has been quiet this week, and prices remain without alteration.

SALTPETAE.—Although there has been a partial speculative demand the market remains quiet, owing to the large stock on hand. Yesterday 1,870 bags Bengal sold at 34 to 64 advance, from 27s 64 to 28s for 10\frac{1}{2} to 7\frac{1}{2} per cent refraction. A moderate amount of business has been done by private treaty at full rates to 64 advance. The deliveries are steady.

NITRATE SODA is firmer, with buyers at 14s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—The market has been dull as last quoted. 82 bags Honduras were chiefly taken in at 3s 9d to 3s 11d for silvers, a few blacks selling at 4s 3d to 4s 8d. 101 bags Mexican above half sold at 1d decline, low silvers bringing 3s 7d to 3s 8d; blacks taken in at 3s 9d to 3s 11d. 30 bags Tenerifie chiefly taken in at 3s 9d to 4s 2d per 1b for silvers and blacks.

LAC DYE.—This article is quiet, and 200 chests offered in the sales were chiefly taken in at full prices; common C.A.V and other marks 94d to 10\frac{1}{2}d; good 1s 4\frac{1}{2}d to 1s 4\frac{1}{2}d; fine 2s 3d per 1b.

DRUGS.—There have not been any large sales this week, and most kinds of produce remain without alteration. Camphor is flat, and nominally 80s. A few small parcels castor oil have brought former rates. Safflower has met with a more ready sale, about half of 264 bales Bengal bringing stiffer prices, 4? 17s 6d to 8/12s 6d for very ordinary to good; small broken taken in at 2/12s 6d to 2/17s 6d. 282 baskets Gambier sold at the previous value of 13s 6d to 14s; 732 bales withdrawn at the latter price. Cutch is quiet.

METALE.—The demand for Welshap iron has been steady, and a fair mount.

21 178 6d. 282 baskets Gambier sold at the previous value of 138 6d to 148; 732 bales withdrawn at the latter price. Cutch is quiet.

METALS—The demand for Welshbar iron has been steady, and a fair amount of business done at 41 128 6d, holders now asking 28 6d per ton more. Scotch pig is held again held for rather higher rates. The spetter market has been quiet, but prices remain as last week; the nearest value on the spot is 164 10s per ton. East India tin is quiet. Some Straits sold in public sale at previous rates: viz., 79s and 79s 6d; the latter with certificate. Lead has again advanced. Some leave parents Russian copper have been cleared off the market perly. Some large parcels Russian copper have been cleared off the market at nearly

Some large parcels Russian copper nave been stated the same price as British.

HEMP.—A limited inquiry continues to be made for Russian, and the quotation for clean Petersburg is 30l to 31l. Manilla is scarce. No change has occurred in Jute, and the demand rather heavy. 250 bales only partly sold at prices ranging from 12l to 16l 15s. Coir junk has sold at 12l 10s to 13l per

FLAX is firm, with more business doing.

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OILS.—The high rates of fish are barely supported, and not much business done in any kind. Sperm has met with a steady demand, and fine quality may be quoted at 88l to 90l per ton. Owing to the receipt of further intelligence of a favourable character from New York, the linseed market has been very firm, and sales to some extent made, both on the spot and for delivery in 1851, at 336 6d, showing an advance of 1s per cwt. There is more inquiry for rape.

LINSEED.—The crushers have bought to a moderate extent this week at late high rates, fine Black Sea being quoted at 47s to 47s 6d per qr, and other kinds in proportion. Linseed cakes are duil at the quotations: fine Marseilles have sold at 7l per ton.

in proportion. Linseed cakes are dull at the quotations: fine Marseilles have sold at 7/per ton.

TURPENTINE.—Holders of rough demanding higher rates, there are not many sales reported. Spirits have advanced to 34s 6d per cwt for British

drawn.

TALLOW.—The market has not been quite so flat as last quoted, the trade buying to a moderate extent, but the very heavy stock and continued large arrivals prevent any improvement in prices. Yesterday 1st sort Y.C. was quoted at 37s to 37s 6d; to arrive in the first three months of 1851 the same. The stock on Monday was 50,923, against 42,321 ca-ks in 1849, and 31,073 ca-ks in 1848. The deliveries last week amounted to 1,800 ca-ks. There is a fair supply of town. supply of town.

### POSTSCRIPT.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market was firm to-day, and extreme rates paid for grocery kinds in the public sales. Only 133 casks British West India sold privately, and the week's business is 770 casks, without change in prices. Bengal—6,842 bags Khaur and low damp yellows were withdrawn at 30s to 34s; 2,865 bags other kinds about two-thirds sold at extreme rates; fine grainy white Cossipore, 49s 6d to 50s 6d, one lot 58s 6d; low to good soft yellow, 36s to 41s; soft brown, 34s 6d to 35s; Mauritius kinds, 40s 6d to 41s 6d per cwt. Refined—The markes was flat this morning.

Coffee—158 casks, 1,188 bigs plantation Ceylon were only partly disposed of without material alteration in prices, a considerable quantity being taken in; a few lots native in casks realised 52s 6d. No change occurred in other kinds. A cargo of St Domingo was reported sold, but no particulars transpired.

PIMENTO.—Of 120 bags submitted to-day only one lot sold at 5td per lb.

GINGER.—25 packages damaged Calicut were sold at 62s to 81s per cwt.

Cowries—A parcel fine live shells sold at 70s to 70s 6d per cwt.

JUTE.—200 bales were taken in.

OIL—44 tuns seal offered to-day were chiefly taken in from 351 to 361 10s per tun, for brown to straw.

Off.—44 tuns sear onered to-day were chiefly taken in from 352 to 552 125 per tun, for brown to straw.

TALLOW.—The sales went off rather better than last week, and at a slight improvement in prices. 291 casks Australian nearly all sold from 34s to 37s 6d; 161 casks, 485 packages South American part sold at 33s 9d to 37s

per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar continues in a very depressed state; what sales have been effected in the lower descriptions of goods are at 1s to 1s 6d reduction on last week's prices. The bonded remains without any alteration; the present political events operating against any transactions, except of minor importance, in which Dutch and Belgian participate.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market continues good. The new crop of oranges is being received from Terceira, Lisbon, and Seville. A cargo of the latter offered at public sale by Keeling and Hunt was brought in at limits, but subsequently taken privately by the trade. The accounts from the Azores, via Lisbon confirm the scarcity of oranges in that quarter. The price of chesnuts is depressed, owing to the large arrivals of late. Black Spanish sustain their price, A cargo of new Barcelona per Viper is to hand, price not fixed as yet.

DRY FRUIT .- The dry fruit market in general looks healthy. Valentie raisins and currents have an upward tendenc

	Cleara Currants cwt	nces of I . Spani	ory Fru sh Rais ewt	it for the	rna Ra	ending l	Figa.	-	lmond
1850 1849	11,939 10,404 13,367	*******	9,704 6,933	00000000	11,07	********	1,443 1,895 489	********	322
SEEDS.—M	fost desc	riptions cing upv	meet	a more				the quot	ations

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade is very active in demand, with improving prices.

FOREIGN WOOL.—The public sales of colonial wool, which began on the 21st, have been daily well sttended by the buyers, and the advance over last sales of 1d to 14d per 1b has been fully maintained.

COTTON.—There are no transactions reported in cotton by private contract this week. Yesterday 900 bales Surat and 200 Western Madras were offered at public sale: there being no disposition to purchase, the whole were bought in and withdrawn.

public sale: there being no disposition to purchase, the whole were bought in and withdrawn.

SILK.—There is no alteration in silk during the past week.

FLAX AND HEMP.—Flax.—Not any alteration in price, and still some demand for Expytian flax, for exportation. Hemp.—A few sales have been made, and also a shipment for Americs. The prices are not altered.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The demand for leather during the past week has amounted to a full average, for the present season of the year; and at Leadenhall this week a fair extent of business was done. The demand was principally for light and middle-weight butts, both foreign and English, for good shoulders, for dressing hides of all descriptions (of which the supply is very small), and heavy calf skins. Prices generally continue unaltered. At public sales of raw goods last week, salted Buenos Ayres hides were generally withdrawn, the few sold were at former prices. New South Wales hides maintained the advance previously reported. Of 68,000 East India kips about 40,000 were sold at previous rates. East India buffalos brought fully late quotations, and Mogadore kips sold freely at former value.

METALS.—Metals remain without any material alteration. Iron, though rather firmer in price, is not in great demand. Scotch pigs have risen in price since the late meeting of the trade for doing away with the system of selling on scrip, but are quiet at the advance. Lead continues in fair dsmand, and the market looking up. Copper is in request, and makers have still considerate orders to execute at the price prior to the late rise. Tin continues firm hoth for foreign and British, though without any active demand. Tin plates are much inquired after.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

much inquired after.

much inquired after.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.—5,000 bags Mauritius sugar; 40 casks Ceylon coffee: 90 bags, 15 cases white pepper; 170 bags sago; 50 chests, 10 serons indigo; 180 bales Bengal safflower; 18 tons Egyptian ivory.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.—58 bags cloves; 100 boxes sago.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.—210 bales cotton.

#### PROVISIONS.

The bacon market very active, both for landed and shipments, 48s having been ven for shipments in December and January. Prime Hamburg 44s landed, an The bacon market very account of the property and January. Frime managery given for shipments in December and January. Frime market advanced from 4s to 6s advance of 4s since our last.

The same activity prevails in Irish butter. The Cork market advanced from 4s to 6s per cwt, fine Carlows making 54s f.o.b. Friesland, 9ss and very little for sale.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Butter.

Butter.

Butter.

Deliveries.

		В	UTTER.				BACON.		
		Stock.	D	elivery.		tock:		liveries.	
1848		68,401	*********	11,645	***********				
1849	********	67,711	**********	10,000			*********		
1850		60,639					**********	1,666	
			Arrivals	for the	Past Was	k.			
Irish	butter	*********	***********		********			4,112	
Forei	gn do			*********	**********	********		9,911	
Bale	Bacon		**********				*********	1,104	

#### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

Monday, Nov. 25.—Nearly 8,000 carcases of country-killed meat have been received up to these markets during the past week; but the supplies on offer slaughtered in the metropolis have been but moderate, the time of year considered. From Hamburgh 29 packages of beef have come to hand; and upwards of 2,500 carcases of foreign meat have found buyers. Prime beef and mutton have sold freely at full prices; but most other kinds of meat have moved off heavily.

Friday, Nov. 29.—Although the supplies offering to-day were extensive, agood business was doing as follows:—

A	18	per	210	293.6	by the carcase.				
Inferior beef	2	21	02	4	Mutton, inferior		61	02	10
	2	10	3	2	- prime	3		03	10
Veal	3	10	3	10	Small pork	3	8	4	2

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Nov. 25.—There has been a slight increase in the total imports of foreign stock into London since this day se'nnight, compared with those of the preceding week; but this is chiefly owing to the heavy shipments of beasts from Tonningen, the result of the unsettled state of affairs in Denmark. The total supply has amounted to 6,191 head. During the same period in 1849, we received 5,587; in 1848, 4,261; and in 1847, 3,128 head. The week's import consisted of—beasts, 1,772; sheep, 3,844; calve, 348; pigs, 227.

The weather abroad still continues mild; hence there is very little prospect of any immediate falling off in the arrivals. Generally speaking the beasts are coming to hand in unusually bad condition, especially the Jutlanders; but the Dutch sheep are steadly increasing in weight. The calves and pigs are by no means prime. At the northern outports only about 900 head have been landed during the week, and those chiefly at Hull, from Rotierdam. By sea, from Ireland, we have received 13 cattle and 27 pigs. The numbers of foreign beasts on sale here to-day were large, but of very midding quality. Those of sheep, calves, and pigs were moderate.

From our own grazing districts the arrivals of home-fed beasts were on the increase, yet there was very little improvement in their general condition. The dead markets being well supplied, the beef trade was was in a slungish state, and in some instances prices were 2d per 8 bb. lower than on Monday last; the highest general figure for beef being 3s 10d per 8 lbs, and a total clearance was with difficulty effected.

The bullock arrivals from Lincolnshire, Lelcestershire, and Northamptonshire, were 3,000 short-horns. From other parts of England we received 200 of various breeds and from Scotland 40 horned and polled Scots. The remainder of the supply was derived from abroed.

We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with sheep. Most breeds were in moderate request, at prices quite equal to those obtained last week. The pri

Nov. 25, 1850. FRIDAY, Nov. 29.—The supply of beasts on sale here to day was inferior at Monday's decline in the quotations, the highest figure for the best Scots being 3s 10d per 8 lbs. Prime Down sheep were scarce, and quite as dear; otherwise the mutton trade was heavy. We had a limited inquiry for calves, the supply of which was good, at barely stationary prices. Pig were slow in sale, but not cheaper. Milch cows were selling at from 14t to 18t each, including their small calf.

Per Albs to sink the ofals.

#### BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

Mondat, Nov. 25.—We have no alteration to notice in our market, which remains heavy, at nominally unaltered quotations. Sussex pockets, 65s to 78s; Kent ditto, 78s to 90s; Mid and East Kents, 92s to 150s.

Fridat, Nov. 29.—The supply of all new hops being considerably in excess of the wants of the dealers, the demand is in a very sluggish state. Fine qualities are, however, held at full prices, but low and inferior qualities are almost nominal. Factor's prices, viz., ready money—New East Kent pockets, 31 15s to 71; New Weald of Kent ditto, 31 3s to 44; New Mid Kent ditto, 21 10s to 61 10s; New Sussex ditto, 21 12s to 31 14s; New Farnhams, 41 10s to 71 7s per cwt.

Wordesten, Nov. 23.—There is no alteration to note in our market since last Saturday.

#### POTATO MARKETS.

FOTA 10 MAKKETS.

WATERSIDE, Nov. 28.—This market to-day was well supplied, but almost entirely with native produce. Trade was generally good, and prices were stationary. York Regents, from 80 to 85s; Kent and Essex do, 65s to 80s; Cambridge do, 60s to 70s; Kent and Essex middlings, 35s to 40s; ditto Chats, 25s to 30s; ditto Shaws, 65s to 70s; Kentish Red Kidneys, 65s to 75s; Cambridge ditto, 60s to 75s per ton.

#### HAY MARKETS .- THURSDAY.

HAY MAKKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine Upland meadow and rye grass hay, 73s to 75s; inferior ditto
48s to 58s; superior clover, 52s to 84s; inferior ditto, 60s to 70s; straw, 21s to 28s per
load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—This market to day was again very short, trade dull, and prices as
before:—Old measow hay, 70s to 80s; new ditto, 55s to 70s; clover 80s to 90s;
new ditto 60s to 80s; straw, 22s to 28s per load.

COAL MARKET.

Morday, Nov. 25.—Buddle's West Hartley 15s—East Adair's Main 12s 6d—Holywell 15s 3d—North Percy Hartley 14s 3d—Ord's Main 14s—South Peareth 12s 6d—Holymell 15s 3d—Marible Moor 13s 3d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s—Townley 13s 6d—West Wylam 13s 3d—Birchgrove Graigola 19s—Crossfield Merthyr and Gadley's Steam 18s 6d. Wall'send: Gosforth 14s 3d—Hutton 14s—Harton 14s 3d—Northumberland 14s—Original Gibson 14s—Riddell 14s—Belmont 14s 9d—Braddyll 15s 6d—Hetton 15s 9d—Haswell 16s—Jonasohn 14s—Lambton 15s 6d—Richmund 15s—Russell's Hetton 15s 6d—Stewart's 15s 9d—Whitwell 14s 3d—Caradoc 14s 9d—Heugh Hall 15s—Kelloe 15s—South Kelloe 15s—South Hartlepool 15s—Whitworth 13s—Maclean's Tees 13s 6d—Vernon's Tees 14s 6d—Tees 15s 9d. Ships at market, 115; 53 sold, 62 unsold.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.—East Adair's Main 12s 6d—Jonasohn's Hartley 13s 6d—Vernon's Teery Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor 13s 3d—Janfield Moor Butes 13s—West Wylam 13s 3d—Wylam 14s 9d—Birchgrove Graigola 19s—Crossfield Merthyr and Gadley's Steam 18s 6d—Derwentwater Hartley 15s—Hoyland 13s 6d. Wall's—end: Bewick and Co. 14s 3d—Gosforth 14s 3d—Hutton 14s—Hotspur 14s—Lawson 14s—Morrison 14s 3d—Original Gibson 14s—Belmont 14s 9d—Braddyll 15s 6d—Hetton 15s 6d—Stewart's 15s 9d—Whitwell 14s 6d—Cassop 14s 9d—Heugh Hall 15s—South Hartlepool 15s—Whitworth 13s—Adelaide Tees 15s—Seymour Tees 14s. Ships at market 63; sold 59; unsold 13.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAT NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondens.)

There have been but few arrivals, and the stocks in hand being very much reduced, there has been but little business doing in consequence; prices are, however, very firm, and the favourable accounts of the Lindon public sales give confidence that they will be fully maintained.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Scarcely any change has taken place in the grain market since Tuesday: a moderate business has been doing for consumption at that day's prices. This morning there was about the usual attendance of dealers, and about the usual extent of transactions. Full prices were exacted for wheat, and rather higher rates had to be paid for Indian corn, oats, and oatmeal. In other articles no change.

#### METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)
There has been little doing this week in manufactured iron, and no change There has been little doing this week in manufactured from and no change in prices, but sellers evince more firmness. The market for Scotch pig iron has, throughout the past week, been rather unsettled, owing to the recent meetings held by the trade, with the object of establishing a sounder system than that hitherto existing in the nature of the documents transferring iron from seller to buyer. There is, however, more speculative inquiry in consequence of the above change, and the prices are, for mixed Nos, 43s 9d to 44s cash, f.o.b., at Glasgow. Copper, lead, and tin plates are all firm in prices. price.

#### FOREIGN MARKETS.

#### AMSTERDAM, Nov. 25.

COFFEE. - The market remains calm, good ordinary Java is still in demand at

SUGAR, (RAW.)—The Dutch Trading Company's public sale held the 21st was well attended, and found buyers at 27\frac{1}{2}f to 36\frac{1}{2}f for brown, yellow, and grey descriptions.

CORN.—Wheat the week commenced slow, a lot red was disposed off at a reduction; but the better accounts from abroad created more animation, and Polish and red descriptions changed hand freely at an advance for home use and on absorbative account. speculative account.

#### PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.

FLAX.—No business has yet been done, but the dealers assert they cannot bring down 9-head to cost under 100 b ro here, and but little at that.

HEMP.—200 tons clean, on contract, done at 81 ro cash; since then 82 ro cash, coupled with something at 85 ro, 10 ro down, has been paid. There are few money sellers, and with an advance, 85 ro, 10 ro down, is refused.

LINSEED.—4,500 chets of various kinds taken at 29½ ro round, and 2,000 Morshansk and Spask at 30 ro. 1,000 chets Rjef, on contract, done at 24 ro 85 co. 20 85 e

TALLOW .- About 1,500 casks for August next sold to Russians at 117 ro to

116 ro, 10 ro down, and there are buyers at the latter price. Of the 8,000 casks remaining, about 2,000 are white candle; 5,000 1st Y C, held at 113; and the remainder inferior quality.

## The Gazette.

Friday, Nov. 22.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wash and Son, Bristo', masons—Jones and Sons, Llangollen, morcers—Kirkman and Garniss, Liverpool, shipbrokers—J. and T. Fusseil, Mells, Somersetshire, edge tool manufacturers—Richardson and Walker, Bradford, Yorkshire, atoff merchants—Hurdon and Joce, Swinbridge and Barnstaple, Devonshire, surgeons—Swalles and Son, Beverley, Yorkshire, nurserymen—Horsfall and Sikes, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, dyers—Bromilow, Haddock, and Co., Ravehead-within-Sutton, Lancashire, coal proprietors, and Boomilow, Haddock, and Partners, Knight's grange, Cheshire, salt manufacturers; as far as regards B. and J. Haddock—Starkie and Hodgson, Coventry, gunsmiths—J. and E. Heath, Bridge house place, Southwark, curriers—Thursfield and Fleet, Audlem, Cheshire, mercers—J. and A. Hold, Barnsley, painters—Conning and Co., Liverpool, general commission agents—Hull, Everard, and Co., Leicester, brewers; as far as regards T. Hull—R. H., and J. Arrowsmith, Astley and Manchester, cotton spinners; as far as regards J. Arrowsmith—Tedder and Christian, High street, Newington butts, musicsleiers—E. and J. Corner, Whitby, spirit merchants—J. and J. F. shallis, Bride terrace, Liverpool road, Islington, straw plait bis achers—Short and Gaball, Marphebone street, Regent street, Decembers—Fempest and Wade, Belgrave, Leicestershire, millers—Lucas and Son, Lowestaff and elsewhere, builders—Akeroyd and Witty, Leeds, butchers—J. G. and J. Fawdry, Tamworth and Woolten Warren, farmers—Guild, Ranken, and Co., Gissgow, warehousemen—The City of Glasgow Bank, and the Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow; as far as regards H. M\*Pherson.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

F. Stoessiger, Birmingham, Jeweller—first div of 1s 04d, any Thursday, at Mr Chris-

F. Stoessiger, Birmingham, jeweller—first div of Is 0½d, any Thursday, at Mr Christie's, Birmingham.

J. Davies, Wolverhampton, ironmaster—second div of 1½d, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

J. Hall, Shrewsbury, timber merchant—second div of 2½d, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

J. or J. L. Woolnough, Chediston, Suffolk, cattle dealer—first div of 4s 9½d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

J. T. Earl, Lewi-ham, plumber—third div of 2s 1d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

J. Nash and T. Neale, Reigate and Dorking, bankers—first div of 6s on the joint estate, and of 20s on the separate estate of J. Nash, Dec. 4 and 5, or any Tuesday afterwards, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

W. D. Hay, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, baker—fourth and final div of 1-9th of a penny, Nov. 23, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

# Tuesday, Nov. 26. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Barnes and Co., Greenwich, ironfounders; as far as regards J. Freeman—Freeman and Cowell, Greenwich, ironfounders; as far as regards J. Freeman—Freeman and Cowell, Greenwich, engineers—Nash and Son, Leigh street, Burton crescent, builders—J. G. and J. Fawdry, Tamworth and Wootten Wawen, farmers—Arbouin and Butcher, Mark lane, wine brokers—Wreford and Matthews, Torquay, Devonshire, bookseilers—Dalgliah and Fish, Salford, common brewers—Stannard, Rowling, and Co., Norwich, manufacturers—Deans and Moore, Wheelock, Cheshire, cotton sprinners—Phipps and Co., Liverpool, merchants; as far as regards H. S. P. Eyre—Dy-on and Sykes, Huddersfield, cotton warp makers—Scarratt and Collins, Great Winchester street, printers—Be-aumont and Dale, Birmingham, woollen drapers—Brooks and Brock, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetahire, wine merchants—Hitchcock and Iverpool, tar distillers—E. and H. Ashton, Leek, Staffordshire, painters—W. and J. Corner, Whitby, Yorkshire, millers—South and West Crossfell Lead Mines Company, Cumberlandshire; as far as regards A. Hall—Rolfe and Edunds, S ut a square, Gray's inn, attorneys—Lofty and Jee, Russell court, Drury lane, confectioners—Lamb, Woods, Moore, and Leach. Wigan and Manchester, cotton spinners; as far as regards M., and J. F. Moore and F. Leach—Browne, Brothers, Plymouth, lace manufacturers; as far as regards A. A. Browne, DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. as far as regards A. A. Br

# regards A. A. Browne. DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. ode, Hereford, chymist—first diw of 12d, Nov. 24, or any subsequent Thursday,

M. and J. F. Moore and F. Leach—Browne, Brothers, Plymouth, lace manufacturers; as far as regards A. A. Browne.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

T. Goode, Hereford, chymist—first div of 12d, Nov. 2°, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Valpy's, Birmingham.

J. and J. Morgan, Hereford and Glasbury, woolstaplers—second div of 62d, Nov. 28, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Valpy's, Birmingham.

T. Cooper, sem., Wolverhampton, locksmith—first div of 62d, Nov. 25, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Valpy's, Birmingham.

W. Henderson, Wolverhampton, tin plate manufacturer—second div of 12d, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

S. Langdale and S. I. Stockton-upon-Tee\*, millers—first div of 8d on new proofs, Nov. 30, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

T. N. Renard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant—first div of 5d on new proofs, and second div of 2d and 5-12ths of a penny, Nov. 30, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle upon-Tyne.

R. Hammond, Macclesfield, innkeeper—first div of 5s 42d, Nov. 26, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hobson's, Manchester.

J. Gouldesbrough, Manchester, manufacturer—first div of 7s 2d, Nov. 26, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hobson's, Manchester.

S. Slater, Albemarie street, Piccadily, Italor—second div of 3d, Nov. 25, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

J. De Levante, Wood street, Cheapside, wholesale outfilter—second div of 14d, Nov. 28, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

J. Dobson, Harlow, surgeon—second and final div of 14d, Nov. 33, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

J. S. Dobson, Harlow, surgeon—second and final div of 14d, Nov. 33, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

Mils and Puckle, Southwark, hop fac ors—first div of 9d on the joint estate, and second and final div of 54d on the separate estate of R. Mills, Nov. 30, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

J. Row, Torrington, Devonshir

Exeter.
S. Gundry, Bridport, banker-div of 6s on the separate estate, at Mr Hernaman's, Exeter.

man's, Exeter.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Brewster and Edward West, Hand court, Dowgate, printers.

Edward Brewster and Edward West, Hand court, Dowgate, printers.
Robert Dever, Cornhill, cook.
Robert Dever, Cornhill, cook.
William Goodchild Shipley, Market row, Oxford market, corn dealer.
Henry Johnson, Bishopgate street without, tea dealer.
William Smith, Caual road, Kingsland, timber merchant.
James Hopewell Brown, Norwich, wine merchant.
George Augustus Davis, late of Skinner street, Bishopsgate street, distiller.
Richard Pacock, Laboroke grove, Notting hill, plumber.
Charles Mackenzie, Lower Crown street, Weatminster, bookbinder.
Henry Richard Holloway, Ryde, Isle of Wight, bookseller.
William Starkey, Huddersfield, woolstapler.
David Douglas, Manchester, draper.
James Mathison, Durham, builder.

#### Gazette of Last Night.

Morgan Powell Edwards, linen-draper, Tredegar, Monmouthshire.
Joseph Curl, grocer, East Winch, Norfolk.
Ann Graves, line-keeper, Snaith, Yorkshire.
Robert John Wallis, wine merchant, Leicestershire.
William Strange, senior, bookseller, Paternoster row.
Thomas Dyson, linen draper, Bradford, Yarkshire.
Christopher Ware, sadler, York.
William Harknett, builder, Larkhall lane, Clapham.

1	1010	
-	COMMERCIAL TIMES	1
-	Weekly Price Current.	
İ	The price: in the following listare earefully revised every Friday afternoon,	
-	by an eminenthouse in each aspartment.	
-	LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.  Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits,	
	.allow, sugar, nutmegs, and timber. Ashes duly free	
	First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 290 0d 30s 0d	
	Montreal	
	Montreal 29 0 36 0  Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.  Trinidad per cwt 46 0 55 0	1
	Grenada 43 0 50 0	
	Para, Bahia,&Guayaquil 28 6 33 6 Coffee duty B.P. 4d p lb, Fer. 6d	
	Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond	
	good and fine ord 52 0 58 0 low to good middling 60 0 70 0	1
	fine middling and fine 75 0 100 0 Ceylon, ord to good ord	
	of native growth \$2 6 53 6 plantation kind, triage	
	and ord	
	Mocha, fine	
	cleaned garbled 68 0 75 to ord and ungarbled, 50 0 65 0	
-	Sumatra	
1	Batavia	-
-	Brazil, ord to good ord 42 0 46 0	-
-	St Domingo 47 0 50 0	B
1	fine ord to fine 49 0 63 0	
1	Costa Rica 49 0 65 0 La Guayra 48 0 56 0	
1	Suratper lb 0 41 0 61	
	Madras 0 5 0 7	
	Pernam 0 0 0 0 0 Bowed Georgia 0 72 0 61	
	New Orleans 0 7 0 8 Demerara 0 0 0 0	
	Bt Domingo 0 0 0 0	
1	8myrna 0 0 0 0	
	Oruge & Dyes duly free	
1	Black per lb 4 0 5 3 Bilver 3 9 4 3	
1	DTperib 1 11 0 0	
-	Other marks 0 9 2 6	
-	Orangepcwt 43 0 50 0 Other sorts 35 0 50 0	
-	Bengalassa percet 16 0 17 0	
-	Java and Malabar 12 0 16 0	
-	TERRA JAPONICA Cutch, Pegue, gd, pcwt 18 0 19 6	
1	Gambier 13 6 14 0  Dyewoods duty free	IV
1	Logwood £ . £ .	
1	Honduras 5 0 5 5	0
-	Campeachy 6 10 7 0	
1	Jamaicaper ton 5 0 6 0 Cuba	
1	NICARAGUA WOOD	
	Limaper ton 13 10 15 0 Other large solid 10 0 13 0 Small and rough 9 0 10 0	-
	Bimas perton 10 0 12 15	
	Siam and Malabar 8 0 12 0 BRAZIL WOOD	
	Unbranded per ton 18 0 50 0 Fruit-Almonds	
-	Jordan, duty 25s p ewt, 1 a 1 B	
-	new	-
-	bitter 2 11 2 2 Currants, duty 15s per cut	
1	Zante & Cephal, new 2 6 0 0	
-	Patras, new 2 4 2 8	
-	Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 2 2 3 10	
1	Spanish 1 10 0 0 Plums duty 20s per cwt	
-	Imperial certain new 0 0 0 0	1
-	Prunes, duty 7c, new dp 1 5 1 10 Raisins duty 15s per cwt	
-	Valentia, new 1 18 2 0	
-	Smyrna, black. new 1 15 0 0 red and Eleme, new 2 2 2 5	1
1	Muscatel new, nom 3 2 3 3 Muscatel new, 2 5 4 10	1
1	Riga, PTRperton 38 0 46 0	-
-	9 head 0 0 0 0	
1	Friesland 35 0 62 0	R
1	at Petersb. clean, n ton 20 0 20 10 1	- 1
١	Riga, Rhine	S
-	outshot, new	
ł	East Indian Sunr 0 0	0 0

1340	THE ECO
COMMERCIAL TIMES	BA and M Vid. dry 0 4 0 7
Weekly Price Current.  The price: in the following list are	Do.& R Grande, salted 0 34 0 4  Brazil, dry 0 4 0 44
earefully revised every Friday afternoon,	drysalted 0 24 0 34 salted 0 2 0 3
by an eminenthouse in each aspartment,	Rio, dry
LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.  Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits,	Cape, salted 0 11 0 31 New South Wales 0 22 0 3
.allow, sugar, nutmegs, and timber.  Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 29s 0d 30s 0d	New York
Montreal	Kips, Russia, dry 0 9 0 92 8 America Horse, phide 5 6 6 9
Montreal	Germando 4 0 8 0
Trinidad per cwt 46 0 55 0 Grenada 43 0 50 0	Bengal per 1 3 0 6 10
Para, Bahia,&Guayaquil 28 6 33 6 Coffee duty B.P., 4d p lb, For. 6d	Oude
Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 44 0 50 0	Manilla 2 0 4 0 Java 5 0 6 2 Carraceas 4 0 6 0
good and fine ord 52 0 58 0	Guatemala 3 10 5 10
flow to good middling 60 0 70 0 fine middling and fine 75 0 100 0 Ceylon, ord to good ord	Crop Hides 30 to 40 % 0 7 1 0 do 50 65 0 101 i
of native growth \$2 6 53 6 plantation kind, triage	do 50 65 0 101 1 English Butta 16 24 0 9 1 4 do 28 36 1 0 1 10
and ord	Foreign do 16 25 0 9 1 1 do 28 36 0 9 1 4
Nocha, fine	Calf Skins 20 35 0 11 1 8
cleaned garbled 68 0 75 m ord and ungarbled, 50 0 65 0	do 80 100 1 0 1 4
Sumatia	Shaved do 0 8 0 11
Batavia	do Spanish, per hide 5 0 11 0 Kips, Petersburgh, per 15 1 0 1 34
Brazil, ord to good ord 42 0 46 0 fine ord and coloury 47 0 50 0	do East India 0 8 1 4
St Domingo 47 0 50 0 Cuba, ord to good ord 42 0 48 0	Sheathing, bolts, &c. 1b 0 94 0 0 Bottoms 0 104 0 0
fine ord to fine 49 0 63 0 Costa Rica 49 0 65 0	Old 0 81 0 9 Tough cake,p ton £84 0 0 0
La Guayra 48 0 56 0 Cotton duly free	IRON, per ton £ s £ s
Suratper lb 0 4 0 6 8 Bengal 0 0 0 0	Bars, &c. British 5 74 5 10 Nail rods 6 2 6 5
Madras 0 5 0 7 Pernam 0 0 0 0 Bowed Georgia 0 72 0 61	Sheets 7 10 7 15
New Orleans 0 72 0 84	Pig, NO 1, Wales 3 5 3 74
Demerara 0 0 0 0 0 0 St Domingo 0 0 0 0 0 Sgyptian 0 0 0 0	Pig, No. 1, Clyde 2 5 2 5 6 Swedish, in bond 11 10 11 15
8myrna 0 0 0 0	LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 17 10 0 0
Oruge & Dyes duly free Cochineal Black per lb 4 0 5 3	white do 23 10 0 0
Silver	Spanish pig. in bond 16 0 16 10
DT perib 1 11 0 0 Other marks 0 9 2 6	in faggots 14 10 14 18
BHELLAC Orangepcwt 43 0 50 0	TIN duty B.P. 3s p cmt. For 6s
Other sorts 35 0 50 0	bars
Bengal per cwt 16 0 17 0 China 16 0 18 0	Straits do 75 0 28 0
Java and Malabar 12 0 16 0 TERRA JAPONICA	Charcoal, I C 32s 0d 32s 6
Cutch, Pegue, gd, pcwt 18 0 19 6 Gambier 13 6 14 0	Molasses duty B.P. 4s 2d. For 5s 9d
Logwood duty free	Refiners', forhome use, fr. 3 6 18 0
Jamaica perton 3 10 4 0 Honduras 5 0 5 5	Oils-Fish £ . £
Campeachy 6 10 7 9	Seal, pale, p 252 gal dp 38 0 35 10 Yellow
Jamaica per ton 5 0 6 0 Cuba 7 0 7 10	Sperm
Limaper ton 13 10 15 0	Cod
Other large solid 10 0 13 0 Small and rough 9 0 10 0	Olive, Galipoliper tun 43 10 44 0 Spanish and Sicily 42 0 43 0
Bimas perton 10 0 12 15 Sigm and Malahar 8 0 12 0	Paimper ton 29 0 29 10 Cocoa Nut 29 0 55 0
BRAZIL WOOD	Seed, Rape, pale 38 0 38 10 Linseed
Unbranded per ton 18 0 50 0  Fruit—Almonds  Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, l s l s	Black Sea p.qr 47, 0J 47, 6d St Peterabg Morshapk 46 0 46 6 Do cakeper ton 715s 71 10s
new 6 10 10 0	do Foreign 5 0 8 0 Rape, do 4 10 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond 2 15 2 16   bitter 2 11 2 2	Provisions-All articles duty paid
Currants, duty 15s per cut Zante & Cephal. new 2 6 0 0	Butter—Waterford new 78s ud 80s ud Carlow
old	Emerick 70 0 76 0
Turkey, new, p cwtd p 2 2 3 10	Kiel and Holstein, fine 0 0 0 0
Spanish 1 10 0 0 Plumes daiy 20s per cwt	Bacon, singed-Waterfd. 44 0 48 0
French per cwt dp 0 0 0 0 1 Imperial cartoon, new 0 0 0 0	Hams-Westphalia 50 0 70 0  Lard-Waterfordand Li-
Prunes, duty 7c, new d p 1 5 1 10 Raisins duty 15s per cut	merick bladder 44 0 56 0
Denia, waw, p cwt dp 1 15 0 0 Valentia, new 1 18 2 0	Firkin and keg Irish 42 0 0 0 American & Canadian 0 0 0
red and Eleme, new 2 2 2 5	Pork Amer & Con 0 0 0 0
Sultana, new, nom 3 2 3 3 Muscatel new, 2 5 4 10	Inferior Can. p to 75 0 90 0
Riga, PTRperton 38 0 46 0	Gouda
9 head 0 0 0 0	American
Hemp duty free	Bengal, white, per cwt 9 6 12 0
outshot, new 29 0 29 10	Java 8 0 12 0
half cleaned 27 0 27 10 Riga, Rhine 31 15 32 6	Sago duty 6d per cwi. Pearl, per cwt.
Manilla, free 31 10 35 0  Rast ladian Sunr 0 0 0 0  Bombly nom. 0 0	Saitpetre Bengalpewt 27 C 28 6
J tte	Madras

	-	_	-	_
Seeds		d	8	
Caraway, for. old, p cwt Eng. new 32s 34s, old	32	0	32	
CanaryDer or	54	0	58	0
Clover, red per cwt	0	0	0	
white	14	0	20	0
Linseed, foreign per qr English			46	
Mustard, br,p bush	16	0	12	
Rape per last of 10 qrs £		0	600	
Silk daty free	-4	U,	£26	0
Surdah per h	13	0	18	
Cossimbuzar	7	6	17	6
Comercelly	11	0	19	6
Bauleah, &c China, Tsatlee	17	6	16	
RAWS-White Novi	22	6	28	0
Fossombrone	23	6	26 22	6
Frinli	10	0	22	6
Royals Do superior	20	6	21	
Bergam	22	6	26	6
MilanORGANZINES	22	6	26	6
Piedmont, 22-24	28	6	30	6
Do 24-28 Milan & Bergam, 18-22	27	6	28	
Do 24-26	24	6	28 26	6
Do 28-32		6	24	6
Trams-Milan, 22-24 Do 24-28	23	6	28	
BRUTIAS-Short ree!	13	6	14	0
Parsians	13	0	13	6
Spices-Pimento, duty t	8			
PEPFER, duty 6d p lb	0	5	0	6
Diack-Malabar, half-				
heavy & heavy bd	0	82	0	
				3
White, ord to fine	0	6	0	9
White, ord to fine GINGER duty B.P.5spcw Bengal, perowtdp	6	0	50	0
Jamaica		U .	2 1 24	0 1
Barbadoes	0	0	36	0
CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d	p	lb,	For	3d
fine, sorted	7	0 1	108	0
ord to good, powt, bd 10 fine, sorted	0 14	F	or.	64
second	1	8	4	0
smire and ordinary	0	9	2	7
Amboyna & Bencoolen	0 1	10	1	6
Cayenne and Bourbon	0	61	0	74
NUTMEGS duty 2s 6d	A.	8	2	3
small to fine, per lb	2	2	4	3
pirits—Rum duty B. P.	0	9	1	3
For. 158 4d		,	P y u	***
Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per galbond	9		2	
80 to 35	2	9	3	4
Demersra, 10 to 20 O P		0	5	0
30 to 40	2	5	2	8
East India, proof	1	9	1	10
Brandy duty 15s p gal	•			7
		3	6	5
let brands < 1847	5	3	5	5
1848 1849	4 1	1	5	1 (
Geneva, common	1 1	0	4	9
	9	8	9	0
Mait Spirits, ditto.	1	0	19	9
ugar duty B. P. 11s or 1	28	104	pc	wt,
For. 15s 6d, 17s, or 18s WI, BP br dp, pewt 3 middling 3	7	0	39	0
middling 3 good and fine 4	9	6	41	0
Mauritius, brown 3	2	6	46	0
yellow 3	98	0	40	0
good and fine yellow 4 Bengal, brown 3	1	0	33	0
	0		46	6
yellow and white 3	4	6		
grainy brown	7	6	39	
grainy brown	4 7 0 9	6 0 6	39 51 33	
grainy brown	4 7 0 9	6 0 6 0	39 51 33 47	6
yeilow and white 3 grainy brown 3 yellow and white 4 Madras, brown 2 yellow and white 3 Java, brown and yellow & grey and white 4	4 7 0 9 5 6	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	39 51 33 47 42 47	6 0 0
yeilow and white 3 grainy brown 3 yellow and white 4 Madras, brown 2 yellow and white 3 Java, brown and yellow 2 grey and white 4 Manila, lew brown 3 current qual, of claved 8 current qual, of claved 8	4 7 0 9 5 6 3	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	39 51 33 47 42 47 83	0 6 0 0 0
yeilow and white	4 7 0 9 5 6 3 0 7	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	39 51 33 47 42 47 83 38 39	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white 3 grainy brown 3 yellow and white 4 Madras, brown 2 yellow and white 3 Java, brown and yellow 2 grey and white 4 Manila, lew brown 3 current qual. of clayed 3 Pernam, brown and yel 3 white 4 Bahia. brown and yellow 3	4 7 0 9 5 6 3 0 7 4	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	39 51 33 47 42 47 83 38 39 44	0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white 3 grainy brown 3 yellow and white 4 Madras, brown 2 yellow and white 3 Java, brown and yellow 2 grey and white 4 Manila, lew brown 3 current qual. of clayed 3 Pernam, brown and yel 3 white 4 Bahia. brown and yellow 3	4 7 0 9 5 6 3 0 7 4	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	39 51 33 47 42 47 83 38 39 44 40 45	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white 3 grainy brown 3 yellow and white 4 Madras, brown 2 yellow and white 3 Java, brown and yellow 2 grey and white 3 current qual. of clayed 3 Pernam, brown and yel 3 white 4 Bahia. brown and yellow 3 white 4 Havana, brown & yel. 3	4 77 77 00 99 99 55 66 66 77 11 165	66 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	39 51 33 47 42 47 83 38 39 44 40 45	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	4 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	39 51 33 47 42 47 33 38 39 44 40 45 45 55	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	4 77 77 70 99 99 55 66 66 33 90 77 77 44 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	66 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	39 51 33 47 42 47 33 38 39 44 40 45 45 55	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	4 77 70 00 99 55 66 63 33 77 77 44 11 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	66 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	39 551 33 47 42 447 83 38 39 44 45 45 45 45	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	4 77 70 00 99 55 66 63 33 77 77 44 11 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	66 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	39 551 33 47 42 447 83 38 39 44 45 45 45 45	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	4 77 70 99 55 66 33 77 74 4 90 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99	660000000000000000000000000000000000000	39 51 33 47 42 47 83 38 39 44 40 45 45 45 45 45	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	4 7 7 0 0 9 9 5 5 6 6 6 3 3 7 7 7 4 4 8 6 6 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	66 00 66 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	39 51 33 47 42 47 83 38 39 44 40 45 45 45 45 57 8 34 9	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	4 77 00 99 55 66 33 00 77 44 00 55 66 67 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	39 51 33 47 42 47 42 47 83 38 39 44 40 45 55 55 55 55	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	44 77 00 99 55 66 33 00 77 74 44 66 68 68 88 88 88 88	66 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	39 51 33 47 42 447 33 34 440 45 445 45 45 45 45 45 447	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	44 77 00 99 55 66 33 00 77 74 4 10 68 68 11 88 88 88	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	39 51 33 47 42 42 43 38 38 44 40 45 44 45 45 45 45 45 45 44 45 44 45 44 45 44 45 44 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46	0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	44 77 00 99 55 66 33 00 77 77 77 77 77 8 d, 68 68 68 68 68 11 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	66 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	39 51 33 47 42 42 43 38 38 44 40 45 44 45 45 45 45 45 45 44 45 44 45 44 45 44 45 44 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46	0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	44 77 00 99 55 66 33 00 77 44 00 68 68 11 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	660000000000000000000000000000000000000	39 551 33 47 447 483 38 38 44 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 46 47 44 44 47 44 44 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46 46	0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
yeilow and white	44 77 70 99 55 56 66 67 77 74 44 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	66 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	39 51 33 47 447 447 447 447 448 445 445 445 445 445 445 447 440 447 447 447 447 447 447 447 447	0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

1	SUGAR-REF. contd. be
0	Titlers, 29 to 28 lb
0	Titlers, 29 to 28 lb 30 6 81 0 Lumps. 40 to 48 lb 30 0 0 0
0	0 0 0 m
0	No. 2
0	a divisuperior
5	No. 1
)	Belgian crushed, No.1 28 6 0 a
)	No 9 97 6
0	Bastards 20 0 97 0
,	reacle
,	Tallow
	Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6dp ewt
	N. Amer. melted, p cwi E 0 87 0 St Petersburgh, new Y C 37 0 37 3
,	
1	Archangel 20 0 20 6  Tea duty 2s 1d per 1b
	ongou, ordang com od I o I
	middling to good 1 1 1 1 21
	fine to finest
	middling to good 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 7 1 7
	Pekoe, Flowery 1 6 4 0
	Orange 0 11 1 9
	Hyson Skin
	Hyson, common 1 3 1 4
	middling to fine 1 5 3 6
	Young Hyson 0 10 8 7
	Gunnowdon 1 2 2 4
	Timber
	Duty foreign 180 D D 1
	Riga
	Canada red pine 55 0 - 62 4
	New Branch of 1 - 57 6
å	- do. small 50 0 - 52 6
	Quebec oak
8	A friend
	Indian teake duty free 160 0 - 180 0
	Wainscot logs, 18ft. each 50 0 - 90 6
	Norway per 120 of 12ft£ 18 to 24
1	Russian, Petersburg standard 134-15
	Swedish
1	- 200
	Dantzie deck, each 148 to 258
	blaves auty free
	Quebec — 60
	Tobacco duty 3s per 1b
1	
1	light brown and leafy 0 51 6 61 coloury 0 7 0 74
1	6na gallam
1	Eine acotch & Irish sphnra. 0 9 6:0
	good midding do 0 7 0 8
	Negrohead, old to fine twist 1 1 2.0 Varinas or C'naster 1 6 2 3
	Havana and Cumana 1 0 5 6
	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0 1
	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 90 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For. Spirits 50  Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6  Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 9  Tuxpentine duty For. Spirite 5s  Rough per cwt d p 8 0 8 6  Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0  Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s  Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6  Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0  Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9, 5, 0, 14, 0  Turpentine duty For. Spirits bs Rough per cwt dp 8, 0, 8, 6  Eng. Spirits, without cks 34, 6, 35, 0  Foreign do., with casks 35, 0, 0, 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb  Fleeces, So. Down hogs, 134 log 14/10;
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s  Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6  Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0  Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack 07240 b  Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10s 14/10s  Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s  Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6  Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0  Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack 07240 b  Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10s 14/10s  Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s  Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6  Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0  Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb  Fleeces, So. Down thogs 13/10s 14/10s  Half-bred hogs
The second secon	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s  Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6  Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0  Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb  Fleeces, So. Down thogs 13/10s 14/10s  Half-bred hogs
The state of the s	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s  Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6  Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0  Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb  Fleeces, So. Down ings 133 10s 141 lg  Half-bred hogs
The same of the sa	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s  Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6  Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0  Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb  Fleeces, So. Down ings 133 10s 141 lg  Half-bred hogs
The same name of the same of t	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s  Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6  Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0  Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb  Fleeces, So. Down ings 133 10s 141 lg  Half-bred hogs
Name and Address of the Owner, where the Park of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is t	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits bs Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 290 b  Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10s 14/19  Half-bred hogs
to the contract of the contrac	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits bs Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 290 b Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10s 14/10s Half-bred hogs
the sale of the sa	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits bs Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 290 b Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10s 14/10s Half-bred hogs
Account and a design over contract and an advantagement of the contract of the	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down ings 133 10s (41/19) Half-bred hogs
the state of the s	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, No. Down in ogs 133 10s 141 let Half-bred hogs 14 0 15 0 S. Down ewes & wethers 11 0 12 0 Leicester do 10 0 11 0 Sorts—Clothing, picklock 14 0 15 0 Prime and picklock 12 0 13 0 Choice 10 1 10 12 0 Super
Control from the case of the control terms of the control terms of the case of	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0
	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0
	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits bs Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 280 b  Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10s 14/19  Half-bred hogs
	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0     Turpentine duty For Spirits is Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6     Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0     Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0 0     Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb     Fleeces, No. Down in ogs 137 log 147 leg     Half-bred hogs
	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits bs Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down ings 133 10s 141 lg Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits bs Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down ings 133 10s 141 lg Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits bs Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down ings 133 10s 141 lg Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down in ogs 137 10s 147 10s Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, No. Down in ogs 133 10s 141 let Half-bred hogs 14 0 15 0 S. Down ewes & wethers 11 0 12 0 Leicester do 10 0 11 0 Sorts—Clothing, picklock 14 0 15 0 Prime and picklock 12 0 13 0 Choice 11 0 12 0 Super 10 0 11 0 Combing—Weshermat. 15 0 15 lo Picklock 19 10 13 10 Common 11 0 12 0 Hoy matchin 16 0 18 0 Ficklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super do 11 0 12 0 Foreign—duty free,—Per lb Spanish:—
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, No. Down in ogs 133 10s 141 let Half-bred hogs 14 0 15 0 S. Down ewes & wethers 11 0 12 0 Leicester do 10 0 11 0 Sorts—Clothing, picklock 14 0 15 0 Prime and picklock 12 0 13 0 Choice 11 0 12 0 Super 10 0 11 0 Combing—Weshermat. 15 0 15 lo Picklock 19 10 13 10 Common 11 0 12 0 Hoy matchin 16 0 18 0 Ficklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super do 11 0 12 0 Foreign—duty free,—Per lb Spanish:—
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits bs Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down ings 137 log 147 leg Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0   Turpentine duty For Spirits ba   Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6   Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0   Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0   Wool—English.—Per pack of 240   b   Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10s 14/10   Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits bs Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10s (4/187) Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits ba Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10s (4/187) Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0       Turpentine duty For Spirits ba       Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6       Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0       Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0       Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 ba       Fleeces, So. Down loops 133 10s 141 leg       Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits ba Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down ings 137 10s 147 10s Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0   Turpentine duty For Spirits ba   Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6   Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0   Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0   Wool—EngLish.—Per pack of 290   b   Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10s 14/10s   Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0   Turpentine duty For Spirits ba Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6   Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0   Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0   Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb   Fleeces, So. Down ings 133 10s 141 lp   Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0       Turpentine duty For Spirits ba       Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6       Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0       Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0       Wool—EngLish.—Per pack of 240 ba       Fleeces, So. Down loops 13/10s (4/1s)       Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits ba Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down ings 133 10s 141 log Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits ba Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down ings 133 10s 141 left left left left left left left left
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits ba Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 290 b Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10z 14/1cy Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits ba Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 b Fleeces, So. Down logs 133 10s 141 leg Half-bred hogs
-	Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0  Turpentine duty For Spirits ba Rough per cwt dp 8 0 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 34 6 35 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 0 0  Wool—English.—Per pack of 280 b Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10z 14/1cy Half-bred hogs

#### STATEMENT

comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Nov. 23, 1849-50, showing the stock on hand on Nov. 23 sm each year.

POR THE PORT OF LONDON.

of those articles daily free, the deliveries for exportation are tacluded under the head Home Consumption.

## East and West Indian Produce, &c.

21	TT.	63	A	R	
æ.	v.	u	12	n	

	lmp	orted	Dut	y paid	Stock		
British Plantation.  West India	39,929 24,770	1850 tons 67,397 36,241 26,882	1849 tons 78,527 44,178 30,410 17,670	1850 tons 72,296 39,446 28,999 27,333	1849 tons 19,981 12,789 6,138	1850 tons 11,511 11,692 3,411	
	137,730	130,520	170,785	168,074	38,908	26,614	
Foreign Sugar. Theribon, Siam, & Manilla Havana Porto Rico	4,207 28,828 9,406 14,968	10,126 18,128 5,976 10,216	Exp 2,610 10,730 787 8,074	2,993 12,157 1,472 5,012	3,218 24,120 6,781 8,241	7,421 16,154 3,178 9,128	
PRIOR OF GROUPS	57,409	44,446	22,201	21,634	42,369	35,881	

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

MOLASSES. | Imported | Duty paid | Stock | 8,263 | 8,072 | 5,526 | 6,783 | 5,084 | 6,929

	Imp	orted	Exp	orted	Home C	onsump.	Stock			
West India East India Foreign	571,005 82,485	262,125 114,750	1849 gal 993,870 455,940 30,510	1850 gal 967,365 306,900 96,210	1849 gal 1,079,100 113,445 990	1850 gal 1,186,290 62,055 1,125	1849 gal 2,185,945 457,560 129,185	1850 gal 1,532,52 310,770 146,340		
	1,776,905	2,026,395	1,480,320	1,370,475	1,193,535	1,249,470	2.772.790	1 089 68		

	-		COCOR	F CMES				
Br. Plant Foreign	24,4+3 9,338	14,518 7,945	606 7,848	759 5,933	17,071 3,620	18,556 3,186	14,268 9,023	7,020
	33,781	22,463	8,454	6,692	20,691	21,742	23,251	14,123
			COFFE	SECw	ts.			
Br. Plant Ceylon	9,830 278,360	13,248 229,830	2,092 58,632	1,044 22,331	18,794 196,776	11,396 177,436	11,014	10,408 228,868
Total BP.	288,190	243,078	60,724	23,375	215,570	188,832	213,407	239,276
Mocha Foreign EI. Malabar St Domingo. Hav.&P Rie Brazil African	11,758	18,034 9,867 276 9,710 3,069 68,294 666	3,285 31,401 2,312 37,246 71,750	2,025 11,105 5,084 2,299 31,789	10,104 7,082 159 73 740 16,347	13,569 5,547 118 233 535 7,097 7	15,753 22,111 129 1,634 6,171 14,527	14,848 15,686 286 6,027 5,305 48,301 661
Total For	130,888	109,916	145,994	52,302	34,495	27,106	53,327	91,114
Grand tot.	419,078	352,994	206,718	75,677	250,065	215,938	271,734	\$30,390
RICE,	Tone	man.	T	m			-	_

						1		
Total For	130,888	109,916	145,994	52,302	34,495	27,106	53,327	91,114
Grand tot.	419,078	352,994	206,718	75,677	250,065	215,938	271.734	330,390
RICE, British EI Foreign EI.	Tons 18,636 1,410	Tons 10,877 591	Tons 4,184 1,764	Tons 2,141 523	Tons 13,182 750	Tons 9,719 1,105	Tons 20,934 2,156	Tons 19,488 1,076
Total	20,046	11.468	5,948	2,664	13,932	10,824	23,090	20,564
PEPPER White Black	Bags 1,775 1 39,041	Bags 2,814 52,253	Bags 601 33,111	Bags 203 28,170	Bags 3,361 29,559	Bags 2,800 25,601	Bags 3,275 46,116	Bags 3,425 54,548
NUTMEGS Do. Wild.	Pkgs 1,060	Pkgs 1,498	Pkgs 236	Pkgs 401 312	Pkgs 889 380	Pkgs 1,103 162	Pkgs 481 1,072	Pkgs 515 553
CAS. LIG.	8,557	12,605	7,563	10,369	929	1,360	102	1,753

## Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

bags 3,281

PIMENTO 21,219 11,676 18,666

COCHINEAL.	Serons 12,261	Serons 15,908	Serons	Serons	Serons 12,465	Serons 12,557	Serons 4,686	Serons 7,583
LAC DYE.	chests 2,719	chests 5,829	chests	chests	chests 3,813	chests 5,088	chests 3,327	chests 5,166
Loawoon	tons 5,292	tons 5,793	tons	tons	tons 5,594	tons 5,522	tons 1,474	tons 1,742
WUSTIC	1,691	1,980		000	1,743	1,741	\$25	704
			12	VDIGO.				

			13	DIGO.				
East India.	32,363	chesta 25,286		chests	30,609	27,699	30,6:2	26.650
Spanish	serons 2,3.6	serons 2,742		serons	serons 2,903	serons 2,339	serons	serons 799

			SAL	TPETRE	G.			
Nitrate of Potass	tons 8,549	tons 9,423	tons	tons	tons 8,183	tons 9,853	tons 2,212	tons 2,76
Nitrate of Soda	5,689	2,458	***	***	3,930	2,943	2,719	1,96

Soda	2,458	***	***	3,930	2,943	2,719	1,965
		CO	TTON.				
American Brazil East India. Liverpl., all kinds	 279 50,476	bags  179,820	bags	bags 3,033 648 42,519	bags 3,389 179 64,601	bags 193 105 23,579	bags 103 209 37,215 422,680
Total	 1,422,426	179,820			1,336,059		460,267

# The Railway Monttor.

## EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

South Wales.—A special meeting of the company was held on Thursday at the London Tavern for the purpose of considering the heads of an agreement to lease a portion of the line to the Great Western Company; the Hon. J. C. Talbot in the chair. The motion for adopting the agreement was negatived; the numbers being—for the motion, 4,741 shares, and 1,677 votes; against the motion, 6,492 shares, and 1,653 votes; majority against the motion, 1,752 shares, and 76 votes. The result of the poll was received with loud cheers.

Belfast and Ballymena.—The revenue account for the past half-year on this line shows a receipt of 16,974/, the working expenses being 7,288/, leaving a balance of 9,686/, out of which 3,149/ is deducted for interest on loans, leaving a disposable balance for dividend of 6,537/, out of which it is recommended to divide 5,511/, being at the rate of 15s per share, and leaving a balance of 1,026/ to be added to the reserve fund.

The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.—We hear that Lord Ward has accepted the chairmanship of this company. We congratulate the public very sincerely on this event, because his Lordship's great of ject must be to complete the line as soon as possible, and to bring upon it the immense traffic from Staffordshire.—Birmingham Gazette.

Waterford and K. Kenny.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held this week at the London Tavern, Major-General M'Leod in the chair. The report, which was carried, stated that the capital account, to the 29th of September last, showed that 304,703/ had been received, including 83,000/ on loan, and that 300,470/ had been expended, and 4,120/ advanced to revenue, leaving a balance at the banker's of 112/. The revenue account for the half-year ending the 29th of September showed that 734/ had been received, and 1,054/ expended, including 807/ for working the railway and 247/ for waggon account, leaving a balance of 221/ against the company. The actual receipts on the railway during the six months ending the railway

#### RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

#### LONDON

Monday, Nov. 25.—The railway share market did not experience much alteration to-day, but business being limited, prices in some cases towards the close showed a tendency to heaviness. East Indian continus to support a to 1s premium.

TUE-DAY, Nov. 26.—The railway share market to-day was effected in some degree by the fall in English securities, and sales being pressed, prices were generally quoted lower at the close of business.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.—Railway shares were rather firmer to-day, but the amount of business was not extensive. The heavy descriptions towards the close of the market showed in some cases a slight advance.

THUESDAY, Nov. 28.—The railway market was firmer to-day, the settlement of the account showing the dealers to be short of shares.

Faiday, Nov. 29.—Railway shares generally are very good, but with rather more fluctuation.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

County Courts.—A further return relating to the business of the county courts has been published. The information it furnishes be are on the employment of deputy judges and the fees of clerks and high build?. During the year 1849 the total of the number of days on which each judge sat in person is 7,008, and that of the number of days when the sitting was by deputy 557, the remarkation for the services of such deputies amounting 969/ 13s-2d. The gross amount of fees received by the clerks during the same period was 70.370/ and their disbursements 31,257/. The fees of the high bailiffs amounted to 52,247/2 and the amount disbursed for the remuneration of assistants, 80, 20,856/.

ENGLISH PASSORETS —A traveller writing to the Times says: -1 have just arrived here from Gibraltar, by one of the Peninsular Company's boats, on taking my passage in which, they told me that I must have a passport from the governor (Sir R Gardiner). To obtain this, I had to make four visits to various offices there, and then pay a dollar for the privilege of leaving. This could not be owing to any regulations of the police at the Spanish ports; for on landing at Cadiz, not a word was said or any inquiry made about us by any one. I may also mention a similar extortion with regard to a bill of health to Tangier. Some of our party made that excursion, but were obliged to obtain from the governor a bill of health. This being very inconvenient, we were told that the waiter generally procured it for travellers, who seldom went in person (except for economical reasons). This clearly shows that the whole thing is a farce; yet for this a dollar is demanded, Such are the "ways and means" of British governors in foreign parts, where they have no Times to keep them in order.

IMPORTATION OF RICE—It having been represented to the revenue authorities that some difficulty x sists at the docks in carrying out the regulation recently approved for assessing the duty upon rice on an average to be a-certained by weighing one bag in ten of each entry or mar

# The Economist's Railway Share List.

5000 F La . La		-
The highest	prices of the day are	given.

68.	unt	Amount paid up.	Name of Company	Lon	don.	No. of	Amount	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	Lond	don.	No. of shares.	Aniount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	Lendo
No. of	Amount	Amo		M.	F.	Na	Am	An		M.	F.	Z	An	An		M. F
16600	50	-	Aberdeen	10	10	Stock	100		Lancashire and Yorkshire		49à	52000 52000			Shrewsbury & Birm., Class A	72 1
33200	83	81	- Preference	7	21	19500		236	- Shares		24	19375	94	98	- Class B	58 4
95000	20	84	Ambergate, Not. and Boston	2 8	28	48444	1	6	- 20/		41			-	SHIEWSDULY AND Chag'or	
10000	50	6	Berks and Hants Extension (Great Western perpetual	i		105500	10	10	- New, guar. 6 per cent		13	€000		20	(Nor. W. Min.)	13
			5 per cent)			71656	20	112	- West Riding Union		95	15000 2 500	10	10	- Daives	64
00000	20	20	Birmingham & Oxford June	*		18000		50	Leeds and Bradford Leeds & Thirsk		13	27600		1	- Oswestry	
-			tion, calls duly paid, or	29		7411		6	- Pref. 6 per cent, No. 1.			17560		10	- 8 per cent preference	1.41
		20	with a guarantee  - without a guarantee		261	3883		17	No. 2			165000		61	Shropshire Union.	2 4
₩ 1000	20		Birmingham, Wolverhamp			7645		5	- No. 3	01		20000		25	South Devon	13 11
-000	-		ton, and Dudley, calls duly	9	1	111900		-	- Pref Qrs., 1848, 7 p. ct London and Blackwall		78	20000 78750		20	- Preference	13 11
			paid, or with a guarantee.	92	*****	Stock			London, Brighton, & S.Coas		851	Stock		30	South Eastern (Dover)	204 90
in	974	15	- without a guarantee Birmingham, Wolverhamp		******	44252		9	- Guaranteed 5 per cent	2		28000		32	- NO. 1	
99900	41.40	21 80	ton, and Stour Valley	. 11					late Croydon Thirds		******	42000		333	- NO. 2 **********************	*****
12600	26	1448	Poston, Stamford, and Birm		* *****	3215		50	- Pref. Con. 5 p c		000.000	Stock		30	- No. 3	
- FOFTE	m m 1		Bristol and Exeter			Stock		100	- New, guaranteed 6 p. c.			56000		50	DOUGH WAIGS	254 2
15000			- Thirds	17	172	43077			London and Greenwich	. 114		37500	20	15	South Yorkshire and River	
45428 Stock	1	50		. 10	105	11136		20	- Preference or Priv			14000	0.5	101	Dun	115
74518	10	10	- Preference	. 5	02	Stock 168380		100	London & North Western			14000	25	103	Sheffield, Rotherham, and Goole (N.div.), gua. 5 p. ct.	1
42000		50			164	6511		12	- Fifth Shares		151	26650	20	98	Taw Vale Extension	24
31256 18671		15			*****	70000	10	1	- 101 Shares M. & B. (c)			12500		20	Waterford and Kilkenny	6
2280G	1	25	East Anglian-L. and E			Stock			London and South Western			15000		50	Waterford and Limerick	
-2000			and L. and D	3		46500	50	34	- New Shares			2186 2880		50	Wear Valley, 6 per ct. guar.	21 2
10800		18			1.0	12056						24106		178		1
\$4285 Stock					2 01	3400	6 50	5	- New Scrip, 1848, pref	. 71	78	50000	16	14	Windsor, Staines, &S. Western	
144000	-			1 7	-		0 20	20	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent.	. 14		30000	50	50	Wilts, Somerset, and Wey-	
144000				. 6		8250			Manchester, Buxton, an		******	Stock	95	25	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	17 1
16097	50			11		0200	1	1	Matlock		*****	126000		20	- York & Newcastle Ext.	12 1
10037	00	00	5 per cent		******	Stock	100	100			003	159000	25	9	- G. N. E. Purchase or	
18200		12	1 1 Shares			7000	25	25	Lincolnshire	24	223	Stock			York and North Midland	231 2
6156				49	080888	1064		25	Shares, No. 2	. 112	******	62950		50	- Preference	88 2
10800	25	25	Eastern Union, class A (lat E. U. shares)			4120	0 12	12	- Shares, No. 3				-	10		
\$8G00	25	25	- class B and C			8720	10	10	- New, 164 preference	9	92	1	1	i	Foreign Railways.	
15000		20	- Scrip, guar. 6 per cent	20	198	4321	0 162	82	- Manchester and Lincol Union			44423		0	Angio-Italian, late Italian &	
85485		25	East Laneashire			Stock	: 100	100	Midland		427	11122	6)	01	and Austrian	
84720 46140						7732	3 50	1 35	- New	. 13		75000		20	Boulogne and Amiens	84
24000	25		East Lincolnshire	30		Stock	100	100	- Birmingham and Derby		23	66000	20	20	Central of France (Orleans	
Stock		A11 25	Edinburgh and Glasgow			Stock	100	100	- Consolidated Bristol an Birmingham		126	10000	20	178	and Vierzon)	
28125 197466			Great Northern			753	9 50	50	- Erewash Valley, pref			100000		8	Dutch Rhenish	3
of 25/			-   shares, A, deferred			Stock	k 100	101	Norfolk	22	21	\$0000	20	9	East Indian	
each	12		- a shares, B, 6 per cen	it	1 108	985			- New	. 1	1.0	10000	20	20		
****	101	101	guaranteed	10	105	1500 2100		5	- Guaranteed 5 per cent. - Guaranteed 5 per cent	10	16	100000	1	5	Great Indian Peninsula	
6690		12 All				6000	0 50	4	Northern Counties Union .			38500	20	7		
7500		35	- New			Stoc		25	North British	7	76	150000	20	8	Luxembourg	
10000		30	- New 30/ Shares			10453		17	- Preference	. 5	- 1	50000	90	10	Names and Liege	
10000		15	Creat Southorn & Wort (I	) 27	37	1685G 3000		50	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolv	D 188	182	40000		16	Namur and Liege	
50000 50000		-	Great Southern & West (I.		316	1452	0 25	25	Preston and Wyre	. 42		1 130000	0 20	7	Orleans and Bordeaux	. 24
Btock			Great Western		724	1672	0 12	10	- & Shares (A)	18		8000	6 20		Paris and Orleans	. 32 3
69700		15	- New	10		4000		1 18	Reading, Guildford, & Reiga Royston and Hitchen	le 18:		7200			Paris and Rouen	
8000		A1 25	Hull & Selby		3	3200 1066		1 1	- Shepreth Extension	. 3		4000		14		
5000					2	Stoc	k 25	25	Scottish Central	12	1 12	\$100	0 20	20	Sambre and Meuse	. 31
13000			Lancaster and Carlisle			1200			Scottish Midland			8000			Tours & Nantes Constituted	34
			- New		1	1 1200	0 25	22	- New			3076	1 20	- 8	West Flanders	

## OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital	Amount	Average	DI	ner an		t.		***		RECEIP	TS.		mile week.		iles
and Loan.	expended per last	cost	on	paid-u		1.	Name of Railway.	Week	Passengers,	Merchandise, minerals.	Total	Same week	No be be		n in
ADOMI.	Report.	per mare.	1847	1848	1849	1850			parcels, &c.	cattle, &c.	receipts.	1849	be	1850	18
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	A 53	1850	£ a d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£	72	3
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3,000,000	2,909,621	33,830	44	4	3 3	56s	Bristol and Exeter	24		1018 13 6	5311 17 2	3005	38	851	1
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450,000	442,000	55,223	7	7	7	7	Dublin & Kingstown	26		****** ********	604 19 7	548	75	72	
267,000	250,000	15,625	***	900	000		Dundee and Arbroath	23	228 11 0	131 3 10	359 14 10	******	22	16	1
700,000	549,499	17,725	8	61	14	***	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	23	266 8 74	341 12 9	608 2 44	579	19	31	1
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4,800,000			1	***		900	South Wales	24		109 15 4	715 15 0	*****	9	75	1
1,000,000		5,516	1		6	2	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	29	1		1227 0 0	******	18	69	1
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#### THE ECONOMIST

by packet FREE OF POSTAGE, to the clonies and Foreign Countries, viz.:—
India via South- | Bremen Can be forwarde following British India via South-ampton
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DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness, and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vender. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped, "G. and J. Deane, London Bridge," and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed, "G. and J. DEANE'S 2 Hole Black Pens, 46 KingWilliam street, London bridge."

The postage marked a must be paid in advance

Messrs HOLMES and ZOHRAB, having made arrangements with Messrs James Thorne and Co, of the Westminster Brewery, for the exclusively bottling of their celebrated ales and stout for exportation, are now prepared to execute orders on the most liberal terms, and to any extent, for beer, in proper condition, which they can guarantee will bear any voyage or climate. Messrs Holmes and Zohrab have warchouses for their beer at Carpenter and Smith's wharf, Tooley street, or will receive and attend to any orders at 2 Fen court, Fenchurch street. List of prices can be had on application either personally or by letter.

CHEAP GAS.—In consequence of the great reduction in the price of gas from 6s to 4s per 1,000 cubic feet, it is anticipated that all private dwellings, as well as shops, warehouses, and offices of every description, will be lighted with gas. We have, therefore, manufactured a large ASSORTMENT of LAMPS, Chandeliers, Burnishers, and Gas-fittings of various sorts, and are ready to render estimates for fitting up public or private buildings, or a single room, on the lowest terms. We continue to manufacture table and suspending lamps, chandeliers, &c., for oil, camphine, and patent candles, of which an immense stock is now on sale.—Manufactory and show rooms, 33 King William street, London bridge.—JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and CO. CHEAP GAS.—In consequence of the

REGISTERED SELF-CAPPING
SIX BARREL REVOLVING PISTOLS.—B.
COGSWELL, of 224 Strand, near Temple bar, begs to
call the attention of gentlemen to his great IMPROVEMENT in REVOLVING PISTOLS, whereby the tedious
and in the dark elmost impracticable) process of capping
each nipple is obviated by a magazine, containing the requisite number of caps, being fixed on each pistol, which,
as the barrels revolve, supply the nipples with caps as
the barrels presents itself uppermost to be discharged,
thus rendering the revolving pistol the most safe, rapid,
and effective weapon for defence in use, either for
house or travelling. Each pistol being furnished with
two magazines 12 discharges can be secured with the
best manufactured in London. Six-barrel revolving pistols on the old principle, two guineas each and upwards.
Established 1770.

STEAM to INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—Regular Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance for Passengers and Light Goods to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGA-PORE and HONG-KONG.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company book Passengers and receive Goods and Parcels for the above Ports, by their Steamers starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month, and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

ROMBAY Passengers for the Steamers and Formal Steamers starting from Southampton on the 20th of the month.

every month, and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this Company's Steamers of the 29th of the menth to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's Steamers, and from Suez by the Hon. E. I. Company's Steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Maita—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constantinople—On the 29th of the month. Alexandria—On the 20th of the month. SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—Vigo.Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month. For plans of the vessels, rates of paisage money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the Company's Offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, and Oriental place, Southampton.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—After the 1st of April next the rate of freight by these steamers from Liverpool

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—After the 1st of April next the rate of freight by these steamers from Liverpool will be materially reduced.

PRITISH and NORTH

AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, appointed by the Admiratly to sail between LIVER-POOL and NEW YORK, direct, and between LIVER-POOL and BOSTON, (the Boston ships only,) calling at Halifax to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's Mails.—The following or other vessels are appointed to sail from Liverpool as under—AMERICA, for BOSTON, Saturday, November 30.

AFRICA, for ROSTON, Saturday, December 21.

Cabin passage, including steward's fee, 331, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Dogs charged 51 each. These steamships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers at 201 each, including provisions. For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; S. S. Lewis, Roston; Edward Cunard, Jun., New York; D. Currie, Havre; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'Iver, Water street, Liverpool.



EMIGRATION to

Passengers engaging accommodation in the following vessels will have ENCLOSED CABINS, at £15 per Adult, and be found with Mess Utensils and Provisions of the best quality. To prevent disappointment as to the punctual departure of these vessels, cuarantees will be given agreeing to pay the expense which may be incurred by detention, should any occur.

pay the expense which may be incurred by detention, should any occur.

The following vessels load at the Jetty, London Docks:—
CHALLENGER, 800 tons burthen, J. Withers, commander, for Sydney—to sall from London Dec. 10.

A SHIP, 700 tons burthen, for Adelaide—to sall from London Dec. 15, from Plymouth Dec. 25.

PERSIA, 750 tons burthen, J. Stevens, commander, for Port Phillip—to sail from London Dec. 20, from Plymouth Dec. 30.

These splendid first-class ships are regularly engaged in the Australian Trade. Their accommodations for passengers are of the first order.

The undersigned also despatch a Line of Packet Ships for Sydney direct, on the 10th of each month, as well as Regular Traders for Port Phillip, Adelaide, Van Dieman's Land, &c., with first-rate accommodation for passengers.

man's Lane, we, we sengers.

Goods and parcels consigned to the care of Marshall and Edridge for shipment are forwarded by the earliest eligible conveyance.—For further particulars apply to MARSHALL and EDRIDGE,

54 Fenchurch street, London. the earliest



UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMERS between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK.
Goods for the "Baltic" cannot be
taken after 12 o'clock at noon, on Friday the 13th December, nor can parcels be received after six o'clock p.m.
on the evening of that day.
No berth secured until the passage money be paid.
The rate of passage by these Steamers is Thirty-five
Pounds; reserving nine of the largest State Rooms
for Families, for which an extra price will be charged.
The steam ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Captain WEST; PACIFIC, Captain NYE;
ARCTIC, Captain LUCE; BALTIC, Captain NYE;
ARCTIC, Captain LUCE; BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Captain GRAFFON. These vessels are appointed to sailas follows:—
From LIVERPOOL,
BALTIC SATURDAY, 14th Dec.
ATLANTIC SATURDAY, 21st Dec.
These ships having been built by contract expressly
for the American Government service, every care has
been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance or
omfort.
The freight on goods from Liverpool is £7 per ton of

The freight on goods from Liverpool is £7 per ton of

The reignt on goods from Elverpoor is 27 per ton of the docubic feet.

An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, siver, bullion, specie, jewellery, precious atones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefore, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, 74 South street, New York; Brown, Shipley, and Co.

Liverpool.

E. G. ROBERTS and Co., 13 King's Arms yard, London.

L. DRAPER, jun., 8 Boulevart, Montmartre, Paris.

G. H. DRAPER, 44 Rue de Bordeaux, Havre.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS — After the 1stof April next, the rate of Freight by these Steamers from Liverpool, will be very materially reduced.

TINE of PACKETS to CALCUTTA.—The undersigned have made arrangements to despatch monthly to Calcutta A I British-built vessels, fitted with all the latest improvements, and built expressly for that trade.

The following A I ships will therefore sail punctually from this port, at the undermentioned dates, and be followed by like high-classed vessels now in the course of construction in Cumberland, Jersey, and Dundee.

To load in the London Docks:—

Tons. Commander. To sail 1851.

Gloriosa	743	Commander. Joseph Carey	Jan. I
Alipore	811	B. D. Freeman	Feb. 1
Barrackpore	816	J. D. Wilson	March 1
Ganges	770	R. Dees	April 1
Chandernagore	812	T. Brodie	May 1
Dinagepore		F. Y. Steward	June 1
A 21 X 1	1		

JAMES EPPS'S PREPARED COCOA. JAMES EPPS'S PREPARED COCOA.

—Cocoa is a Nut, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a Bland Oil. The Oil in this Nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to ranciality. Possessing these two nutritive substances Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oily, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS, Homeopathic Chemist, il2 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach. A fb packet, is 6d, as a sample, sent to any part within five miles of the Bank.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE. S ASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.

—Dr DE LA MOTTE's nutritive, health-restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras ree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and aerofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulences, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packets, price 4s, by the Patentee.

4s, by the Patentee.
12 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, London; also by appointed Agents, Chamists, and others throughout the Kingdom.

N.B.—For a list of Agents, see Bradshaw's Sixpenny

COTTON.-PATENT COLABA OFTON.—PATENT COLABA
Agricultural Implements for cultivating cotton, as supplied by the undersigned to the Hon. East India Company, for their experimental cotton farms, in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, and to the COLABA PRESS COMPANY of Bombay. For further information apply to WILLIAM LAIRD, 3 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

DR CULVERWELL ON NERVOUSNESS, DEBI-LITY, AND INDIGESTION.—Price 1s, by post 1s 6d

LITY, AND INDIGESTION.—Price 1s, by post 1s 6d W HAT to EAT, DRINK, and AVOID.

"Abstuentia maticurantur morbi."

An Address to the Young, the Delicate, the Valetudinarian and Invalid, instructive of how to avert many of the illnesses of life, and showing also the resources we have within ourselves to remedy them and live again.

Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; and the Avihor, 10 Argyll place, Regent street. Consultation hours, 10 till 5; evenings, 7 till 9.

DR CULVERWELL ON MARRIAGE, INFER-TILITY, AND DIVORCE. Orthodox, Anti-Empirical, and Original, 1s, bypost, 1s 6d. I IGHTS and SHADES of MARRIED

LIGHTS and SHADES of MARRIED LIFE.

"He which bath no wif, I hold him lost, Helpless, and all desolat. He that hath no child, Like sun and winde."—CHAUCER.

Subject: Marriage, its expectations and necessities—Development of the Affactions—Chastity, and its Infingements—Love Matches—Precipitate, impelied, and retarded Unions—Marital Incongruities—Mutual Unsuitableness—Mental Incongratibity and Physical Defectiveness—Advantages of Intermarriage—Theory of Gestation—Hereditary Resemblance—Mode of determining Legitimacy—On Infelictous, Intertile, and Unasimilable Alliances—Liw of Divorce; to which is added, the Philianophy of Domestic Happiness, which is added, the Philianophy of Domestic Happiness, Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 29 Cornhill; and all booksellers; or direct from the Author, to Argyll place, Regent street. Appointments and correspondence. At home daily from Eleven till Five; Evenings, Halfpaat Seven till Nine.

#### APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.

E A and PERRINS E A and P E R R I N St WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to steaks, chops, and all roast meat gravies, fish, game, soup, curries, and salad, and by its tonic and invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food.

The daily use of this aromatic and delicious Sauce is the best safeguard to health.

Sold by the proprietors, LEA and PERRINS, 6 Vere street, Oxford street, London, and 68 Broad street, Worcester; also by Messers Barclay and Sons, Messer Scross and Blackwell, and other oilman and merchants, London; and generally by the principal dealers in sauce.

N.B.—To guard against imitatious, see that the names of "LEA and PERRINS" are upon the label and patent cap of the bottle.

A NUMEROUS MEETING OF AT A NUMEROUS MEETING OF Parties interested in the SCOTCH PIG IRON TRADE, held this 22nd day of November, 1850, in the George Hotel, Glasgow— PRESENT— Alexander Baird, Esq., of Gartsherrie.

Alexander Baird, Esq., of Gartsherrie.

James Baird, Esq., do.
George Baird, Esq., do.
Robert Baird, Esq., do.
David Baird, Esq., do.
Robert Sewart, Esq., of Omoa.
George Burns, Esq., of Portland Iron Company.
G. Muir, Esq., Forth Iron Company
Samuel Stitt, Esq., of Stitt Brothers, Liverpool.
Thomas Robinson, Esq., of Coalbrookdale Iron
Company, Liverpool.
Alfred Radeliff, Esq., of Bailley Brothers and Co.,
Liverpool.
Thomas Prickett, Esq., of T. Prickett and Son,
Manchester.

Manchester.
George Hall, Esq., of Hall and Pickles, Manchester
B. Bateman, Esq., of London.
D. Reichmann, Esq., of Glasgow,
William Colvin, Esq.,
M. E. Robinow, Esq.,
do.
Theod. Hertz, Esq.,
do.

Theod. Hertz, Esq., do.
F. Trieman, Esq., do.
James Watson, Esq., do.
William Connal, jun., Esq., do.
William Short, Esq., do.
D. G. Bunge, Esq., do.
A. G. Kidston, Esq., do.
A. G. Kidston, Esq., do.
A. G. Kidston, Esq., do.
The Report of the Glasgow Committee appointed on the 12th instant, was read by the Secretary, in which was announced the general acquiescence of the recent meetings of the Iron Trade of Liverpool, Manchester, and London, in the objects set forth in the Resolutions of the Glasgow Committee. The Secretary also read the Resolution come to by the Scotch Iron-masters, at their meeting held on the 20th instant, in answer to a letter addressed to them on the 16th instant, by the Glasgow Committee, and which Resolution was as follows: tion was as follows ;-

ion was as follows:—

"Resolved, by the Ironmasters present, that they are all willing, not merely for themselves, but to recommend to those absent, to concur with the Iron Merchants in the abolition of the Scrip; but, as they are entirely in the hands of Iron Merchants purchasing for cash, they cannot become bound to refuse to issue Scrip to such parties if required. The Iron Merchants will thus see that the abolition of Scrip is a matter resting entirely with themselves—the Ironmasters having no power to do more than to concur in what they consider a desirable object, with these who have really the power to secure and enforce that object.

This preliminary business having been concluded—

This preliminary business having been concluded-Tt

It was

Moved by M. E. Robinow, Esq., seconded by Alfred
Radeliffe, Esq.—That Robert Baird, Esq., of Gartsherrie, take the chair, which having been acceded to

by acciamation —

The following resolutions were unanimously adouted:—

The following resolutions were ununimously adouted:—
Moved by Samuel Stitt, Esq., of Liverpool, seconded by M. E. Robinow, Esq., of Glasgow,
I. "That in the opinion of this Meeting, the system of buying and selling 'Scrip,' or 'Makers' Undertakings to Deliver,' as at present in use in the Scotch Pig Iron Trade, is unsound in principle, injurious in its effects, and dangerous in its character, and ought therefore to be abandoned without delay."
Moved by Alfred Radellife, Esq., of Liverpool; Seconded by George Hall, Esq., of Manchester,
II. "That in our opinion, the only safe documents representing Pig Iron deliverable in Glasgow, are the Warrants of recognized Storekeepers; and that in all future Contracts such documents only shall be tendered as Delivery Orders."
Moved by D. Reichmann Esq., of Glasgow; seconded by Thomas Prickett, Esq., 3f Manchester,
III. "That a Committee be appointed to assist in carrying out these resountions, and to arrange a system of Storage, by which the Warrants in future shall represent Iron actually stored, marked and numbered, so that it may be readily identified; and said Committee to conist of the following Gentlemen:—
Alfred Radeliffe, Esq., Liverpool.
Thomas Robinson, Fao., Do.

alitee to conist of the following Gentle
Alfred Radelife. Esq., Liverpool.
Thomas Robinson, Esq., Do.
Samuel Stitt, Esq., 200.
Summel Stitt, Esq., 200.
William Bird, Esq., London.
Joseph Firmstone, Esq., Do.
F. Buckley, Esq. Manchester.
Thomas Prickett, Esq., Do.
M. E. Robinow, Esq., Glasgow.
D. Reichmanc, Esq., Do.
Theodore Herits, Esq., Do.
William Colvin, Esq., Do.
With power to add to their number.
ROBERT BAIR

ROBERT BAIRD, Chairman JAMES WATSON, Secretar,

Moved by Thomas Robinson, Esq.; seconded by Theodore Hertz, Esq.—
"That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, CAPTAINS, and EMIGRANTS.—As an article for SHIPPING, which is used in the whole world, stands any climate, keeps its value inveriably, and is known constantly to leave very good profits, C. MEINIG, Importer, Cutter, and Dealer in STONES, begs to call attention to his GRIND and WHETS TONES for Carpenters', Joiners', Turners', &c., use; for Scythes and other 'Agricultural Implements; for Razors, Cutlery, Table-knives; for Snoemakers', Saddlers', and Bookbinders' Knives; for Engravers', Watchmakers', Jewellers' Tools, &c. &c., of which he has a large and complete stock always on hand, of all different sorts, from the finest Turkey and Persian Stone, Razor Hones, &c., down to the very cheapest Stones for common purposes. Devoting his attention solely to this Branch, in which has a great experience, and decidedly the largest and completest Stock in London, C. M. is enabled to point out and select the exact sorts of Stone used in various forsign parts, so that parties not acquainted with the line may rely on sending out the most suitable article, bought from the first hand. Collections of samples from 11 upwards. Frames and Mountings.

32 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND.

30 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND.

TO MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS. TO MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.

JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS call particular attention to the fact that they are the only Sheffield Manufacturers who keep a large Stock of Gogds in London; they offer to Merchants and Shippers considerable advantages for exporting Goods at First Prices for all Foreign Markers.

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RAZORS of all sorts.

PEN, POCKET, and SPORTSMEN'S KNIVES.
PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS.
PLATED FISH CARVERS.

SCISSORS of all kinds.
BREAD PLATTERS and BREAD KNIVES.
PEN MACHINES, &c. &c.
JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Manufacturers
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Manufactory, 32 Norfolk street, Sheffield.

#### FLAX SPINNERS. GUTTA PERCHA BOSSES for FLAX MANU-

FACTURERS.

The Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in stating that they have effected a considerable improvement in the manufacture of Bosses, and at reduced prices.
Orders for Export will have immediate attention.
Every variety of Gutta Percha articles suitable for manufacturers may be had, viz:—Mill Fands, Pump Buckets, Improved Packing, Felt Edging, Tubing, Lining for Tanks, Shuttle Beds, Washers, Covers for Rollers, Syphons, Carboys for Acids, Funnels, &c. &c., Bowls, Ladles, &c. &c.
PATENT GUTTA PERCHA PACKING for Steam Engines, Glands, Pumps, &c.—This packing is more durable and economical than any other at present in use, as it saves time, and consumes less oil and tallow then the ordinary packing, and can be applied with greater facility. It answers equally well for steam, and hot or cold water pumps
GUTTA PERCHA FEED PIPES for Locomotive Engines offers similar advantages, as far as cheapness,

Engines offers similar advantages, as far as cheapness, durability, and resistance to the effects of steam, hot or

durability, and resistance to the effects of steam, hot or cold water are concerned.

GUTTA PERCHA WASHERS for WATER PIPE JOINTS.—The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following letter from J. F. Bateman, Esq., Civil Engineer to the Manchester Corporation Waster Works:—

"Manchester, Cot. 7, 1850.

"Gentlemen.—I have used your Gutra Percha Washers extensively for making the flung joints of water pipes. They make a very convenient, water-tight, and economical joint.—Yours very respectfully, J. F. Bateman."

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, 18 Wharf road, City road, London.

# G UTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18 Wharf road, City road, Loudon. GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

Amongst the peculiar properties possessed by this fubing, which render it an article of great value not only to manufacturers, but to the public generally, are he following:—

the following:

Lightness, combined with remarkable strength, (a g-in tube having resisted a pressure of 337 lbs on the

quare irch.)
Non-affection by the carbonic, acetic, hydrofluoric, or Non-affection by the carbonic, acetic, hydrofluoric, or muriate acids, or by the most caustic alkalies. This remarkable property renders Gutta Percha so valuable for the conveyance of water, lining of cisterns, &c., being free from the deleterious effects to health resulting from the use of lead for those purposes. \*

Peculiar power of resisting frost.

Readmess with which it can be connected (by means of the Gutta Percha Union Joints) with the water-tap or pump, and used for watering gardens, washing wine dows, carriages, &c.

Great lengths in which it can be made (50 to 500 feet) without a joint.

Ease with which the requisite joints can be made.

Facility with which it can be cut open, and again repaired, in case of stoppage.

Extraordinary power of conducting sound.

paired, in case of stoppage.

Ext:aord:nary power of conducting sound.

APPLICATIONS OF GUITA PERCHA TUBING.
The conveyance of Water, Oil, Acids, Gas, and other Chemicals, Liquid Manures, &c.; Drain and Soil Pipes; Suction Pipes for Fire Engines; Pump Barrels and Feeding Pipes; Syphons; For Watering Gardens, Streets, Washing Windows, &c., Ventilation of Mines, &c.; Ship Pumps, &c.; Ear and Mouth Trumpets; Speaking Tubes in lieu of Bells, &c.

FORD'S EUREKA FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any Hosier or Draper, and can, therefore, be obtained only at 185 Strand. Gentlemen in the country or abroad, ordering through their agents, are requested to observe on the interior of the coller-band the stamp—"Ford's Eureka Shirts, 185 Strand," without which none are genuine. They are made in two qualities, the first of which is 40s the half-dozen. Gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing Shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to inspect these, the most unique and only perfect fitting shirt made. SHIRTS

inspect these, the most unique and only perfect fitting shirt made.

Price List, containing directions for self-measurement, and every particular, are forwarded posifies; and the Pattern Books to select from of the New Registered Coloured Shirting, on receipt of six stamps.

FORD'S EUREKA SHRIT COLLARS.

"The simplicity of construction, and the many advantages the invention possesses, need only to be known to be appreciated."—ERA.

Price 1:s 6d per dozen. One of these beautifully fitting collars (as sample), with the improved fastening, sent post free, on receipt of fourteen stamps.

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A large Stock of the best make Wellington Boots, Hunting and Top Boots, Shooting Boots and Shoes, Antigropelos, and every other description of Boots and Shoes always ready.

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—The Metropolitan Light Company have now all their Lamps perfected. Their immense business speaks volumes for the good quality of their goods. The Diamond Lamp is the most simple, the most economical, and the best of all lamps. The Pearl Canols Lamp is worth a hundred other candle lamps to the customer. Any person's Lymps can be altered to the Diamond principle. Clark's Lamps are the best the world has yet produced. This is a bold assertion, but it cannot be contradicted; and all who want lamps should remember this. After this notice, the public will only have themselves to blame if they purchase the Common Solt them wrong establishment, and thereby having lamps sold them that are bad in principle, and which are imposed on the public as the Diamond Lamp. You can only buy good Lamps of the Metropolitan Light Company, 47 Strand, next door to the Electric Telegraph Canpany, and exactly opposite Warren's Blacking Warchouse. LARK'S LAMPS ARE THE BEST.

THE UBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT,
Combines Elegance, Durability, Health, and Economy,
THE WHITEST OF ALL PAINTS.
retains its whiteness for years, being unaffected by bilgewater, noxious vapour from, cargo, or from red he to note
funnels of steam vessels. Neither exposure to damper to
salt water, nor change of elimate, set upon t. Under these
and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto
known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has
preserved the fastness of its colour. In addition to its preservative properties, when applied to outside wood work,
it is invaluable for iron ships, and iron work exposed to
salt water. By virtue of its galvanic action it enters the
pores of the iron, and forms a species of amalgam of the
two metals, which is a strong preservative.
By its use, paralysis and painter's colic are entirely
avoided. Apartments may be immediately used without
injury to the health of children or the most delicate persons.

The "Patent White Zing Paint" becomes cheaper than

" Patent White Zinc Paint" becomes cheaper than the inferior paints hitherto used, from its spreading over a much larger surface. Two cwt of this paint cavers as much space as is usually taken up by three cwt of white

much space as is usually taken up by three cwt of white lead.

For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will now be no excuse for using passonas paints. Parents have remarked that their children returning from the country to newly-painted houses, have suffered in health. The reason is evident. The breath extracts the poison from paint, even after several months, dying, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapor. "Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected, has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vesse, which, after a voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—Bell's Weekly Messenges, June 22, 1859.

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