

# The Economist,

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## The Political Economist.

### THE INDIA COMMITTEE.

THE experience of the past has taught us to look upon the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee with a view to the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, as the prelude of great and important changes in our connections with the East. The only two renewals during the present century took place in 1813 and in 1833. At the former period the trade of India was for the first time, thrown open to private enterprise. Up to that period the country and its trade, so far as England was concerned, were in the exclusive possession of the East India Company. By the Act of 1813, the Company retained only the monopoly of the China trade. In 1833 that was also thrown open to private enterprise, and the East India Company, in its trading character, was from that time abolished. The Act of 1833 prohibited the East India Company from carrying on any trade in future, except only such as was necessary to wind up its old affairs. The merchandise, warehouses, and merchant ships belonging to the old trading Company were sold and turned into money with all convenient haste; and thus a body of traders, who were first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1601, with the Earl of Cumberland at their head, after an existence of two hundred and thirty-two years, was dissolved. But the Act of 1833 continued the same Corporation for those great political objects which had gradually grown into existence from the double capacity which the Company had for a long period sustained in India. During the last twenty years, therefore, the functions of the East India Company have been purely of a political character. It is in that capacity alone that the Committee will have to investigate the success of the efforts of the Company in the past, and to determine what will be best as to the future.

The Act of 1833, which led to so much discussion at the time, and was so strongly opposed by a large and powerful party, is now to be viewed in two distinct lights:—first, how far its provisions have been faithfully carried out, and with what success to the people of India; and, secondly, how far the great changes which it introduced in our trade to the East have been productive of the advantages which were then contemplated.

So far as regards the first of the great objects alluded to,—the influence of the system of Government established in 1833 over the people of India,—Mr Anstey laboured hard in order to prove

that it had been most prejudicial. His charges, however, were entirely declamatory, and were wholly unsupported by any admitted authority, or by an appeal to facts. Nothing could be of a more vague and general character—nothing on their face more exaggerated. We are far from believing that the Indian Government is perfect. On the contrary, we doubt not that the investigation which is about to take place will prove that many and serious abuses have existed and still exists under our rule. But when it is asserted, as it is, by Mr Anstey and those of the same school, that the natives of British India are not only poor, but are in a declining state, and are becoming every year poorer, we believe such assertions to be contrary to well-known and admitted facts. All trustworthy evidence goes to prove that not only is the condition of the great masses of the people infinitely better than it was when they became British subjects, but also than that of the people of any of the native States. It would be far beyond the limit of our space to attempt to examine the various authorities upon this subject. But there are some great evidences of the condition of any people which can be safely relied upon. We may be quite sure that in a country where production is rapidly increasing, and the surplus left for exportation is every year greater; where the net revenue, in spite of reduced taxes, exhibits a considerable increase; and where the demand for the consumption of the people, of foreign productions, is steadily and greatly augmenting, the Government can neither be lax nor oppressive. We will rely upon those great and broad criterions as a proof of the condition of a country in preference to any other whatever. Where the tenure of land is insecure, and the terms upon which it is held are oppression to the cultivator, we do not find an annually-increasing surplus produce to be exchanged for the luxuries of foreign countries. It is a notorious fact, known to every one who has the slightest acquaintance with India, that the terms upon which land was formerly held by the ryots have undergone great modification and improvement. In place of exacting from year to year, just as much as the Zemindar thought he could with any safety insist upon, without endangering the abandonment of the land, but without any reference to the permanent interests of the cultivator, the Government of India have adopted the plan of settling the land for a period of years, varying from twenty to thirty, at a fair and moderate estimate at the time. In short, these settlements are practically leases for twenty to thirty years, with this difference, that even at the expiry of the period, the same parties will continue possession, only subject to a reassessment at the time. By this means the cultivator is secured in all the advantages which can be obtained by increased and improved cultivation, and for a long period, of all other circumstances tending to enhance the value of the land. Nothing could form a more striking contrast to the old way of assessing the land annually according to the nature of the crop upon it:—a system which Mr Anstey, against all evidence to the contrary, persists is still in general use.

In addition to this improved tenure of land, many very salutary changes have been made, some of them in pursuance of recommendations of the Committee which sat in 1832;—all tending to promote industry and free communication. The old system of internal customs and transit duties has been entirely abolished: with very slight and unimportant exceptions the old and somewhat onerous export duties have been abandoned. The coasting trade first, and latterly the foreign navigation, have been rendered perfectly free. The old salt monopoly has been abandoned, and the trade converted into one in which all who please can engage in the import of foreign salt, which is subject only to an import duty to countervail the excise imposed on the home-made salt. In short, the whole tendency of India legislation for the last twenty years has been to remove restrictions of every kind from trade and industry.

Well, let us see what the consequences of these ameliorations have been. Let us compare the imports of the chief articles of Indian produce into this country in the year 1833, the last year prior to the existing Act being passed, and in the year 1850, the last for which the amounts have been published:—

	IMPORTS FROM INDIA.	
	1834	1850
Cotton wool .....	32,755,000	118,000,000
Sheep's wool .....	3,721	3,473,000
Silk .....	989,000	1,500,000
Sugar .....	7,600	70,000
Rum .....	27	450,000
Indigo .....	32,000	61,000
Hemp .....	34,000	400,000
Hides .....	29,000	101,000
Flax seed .....	270	27,000
Rape seed .....	186	70,000
Rice .....	179,000	688,000

Thus we find that not only has a very large increase taken place in the quantities imported of the then old staples of India produce, viz., cotton, silk, and indigo, but new trades which were then in their infancy have grown into very large dimensions. Sugar, rum, wool, hemp, rice, and a great variety of products have, during that period, become articles of great trade. We could have no better proof of the improved condition of the cultivators of the soil, than the facts to which we have just referred. We are quite aware that it has often been said that the exports from India, which at first sight showed so flattering a proof of the condition of the people, were rather an evidence of the increasing exactions of the Government. That there is no truth whatever in such a surmise is conclusively shown by the fact, that the increased imports into this country are fully represented by increased exports to India for the use of the natives. Thus we have the best proof, that not alone has the productiveness of the soil very much increased, but also that the means of the people have correspondingly improved. In 1834 the value of the exports from this country to India was 2,500,000*l.*, and that amount included Ceylon. In 1850 the exports had increased to no less a sum than 8,000,000*l.* The average annual amount of our exports during the first five years beginning with 1834, was 3,508,000*l.*; while the annual average of the five years ending with 1850 was no less than 6,500,000*l.* Again, if we wanted another proof of the remarkable increase which has taken place in the trade between this country and India during the period referred to, we have only to turn to the shipping accounts. In 1834, the whole of the shipping entered inward and outward in the India trade was 166,300 tons; and in 1850 this quantity had increased to no less than 513,000 tons, of which, notwithstanding all that has been said about the participation of foreign ships in our India trade, only 6,000 tons were under a foreign flag.

When we bear in mind how insignificant a number of Europeans are resident in India, and therefore that these broad facts must refer in all their consequences, direct and indirect, to the great body of the native population, we could not have a more gratifying proof to sustain the general statements that are made of the rapid improvements which have recently taken place in India. But it is to be hoped that these facts, gratifying as they are, will not lead the Committee to believe that nothing is to be done calculated materially still further to increase the production of India and its commerce with foreign countries. On the contrary, we believe that if the Committee does its duty upon this branch of the subject, certainly one of the most important both to this country and to India, it will become apparent that in all these respects India is yet in its infancy, and that with proper management the trade between this country and that portion of our foreign possessions will increase for many years to come, at a rate which even these striking facts to which we have referred would not lead us to expect.

#### INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTORAL ACTION.

We have always looked with great suspicion and dislike on all associated and organised attempts to exercise undue influence over elections, or to interfere with and override the individual action of various constituencies. It is only in the rarest cases and the most perilous emergencies that such interference can be tolerated. Societies formed for the purpose of recommending candidates and carrying elections are as foreign to the spirit and intention of the English Constitution as the systematic interposition of Peers,—which is avowedly illegal. In France and America such societies have been common, and have always been noxious: with us they have been of comparatively recent introduction. The Carlton Club, the Reform Association, and the League (so far as it directed its energies to the return of special candidates), were all institutions dangerous to the independence of constituencies, and hostile to the purpose of the representative system,—which is to obtain the distinct and individual opinions of separate electoral bodies. If the plan of such associations be persevered in and vigorously carried out, our House of Commons will become the representative, not of three hundred separate constituencies, but of half a dozen unauthorised and irresponsible clubs,—similar to those which organised themselves at Paris, and wielded such tremendous powers, both in the first and the last revolution. This appears to us a danger to be vigilantly watched and energetically resented—whatever be the quarter from which it threatens us, and whatever be the pretext under which it may make its advances.

Of all these associations for controlling and superseding the individual action of constituencies, we look upon the one recently formed in Ireland with the most alarm and the strongest feeling of reprobation. "The Catholic Defence Association" has plainly announced its intention of managing the whole of the coming elections throughout Ireland, and preventing the return of any candidates who will not do its bidding and pronounce its formularies. Its *proteges* must not merely be Catholics; they must belong to the ultra-montane faction of Catholics. They must not only be earnest for their religion and patriotic for their country: they must bind themselves to be the ignominious slaves of Dr Cullen and Mr Henry Wilberforce. Already this body is hard at work, recommending and forbidding candidates; issuing its edicts to the Priests to set every engine at work to procure the election of its prostrate nominees; proscribing every man who shows the faintest spark of independence or moderation; encouraging constituencies to apply to it for a decision on the qualifications of the parties who come forward to claim their suffrages; and answering such applications much after the fashion of the prefects of Louis Napoleon on a recent similar occasion. Men of spirit and honour, Catholic laymen who have a duty to perform and a character to lose, and who have too much English stuff about them to sell themselves, bound hand and foot, to any Priesthood, are fast retiring from the field, and leaving it to more servile competitors. Mr Anstey has taken leave of the electors of Youghal, because he cannot stoop to sit as the nominee of a club of sacerdotal tyrants, and is about to seek refuge in some yet unenslaved English constituency. Sir Thomas Redington, a most meritorious public servant—a Catholic, too, like Mr Anstey—is a candidate for the representation of New Ross. After the publication of his address, in which he stated that he had always opposed the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and would vote for its repeal, the electors wrote to the "Defence Association" for advice. Mr Wilberforce, the secretary, replied:—"There is no class of candidates, of whatever political or religious profession, whom this Association will more strenuously oppose, than that to which Sir Thomas Redington belongs,—namely Catholics who, professing liberal politics, sold themselves to support and serve an Administration which was passing a penal law against their own religion, and passing it with many gratuitous and unnecessary circumstances of studious insult and disrespect. It is essential that the Catholic electors of New Ross, by hearty union among themselves, and by sacrificing minor differences and individual wishes, should render the return of such a candidate impossible."

Napoleon himself never assumed a more dictatorial tone, or issued a more imperial decree. If this line of conduct should be persisted in, and should be successful; if the Irish nation will submit to have their functions thus usurped and their liberty of choice coerced, by a self-elected board of priestly oppressors,—the result may become in the last degree dangerous and mischievous. The Irish members will form a "brigade" more united, more disciplined, more isolated than ever. They will represent not Ireland but Rome; they will not be representatives of a Catholic community, but delegates of a sacerdotal club; they will form a compact and numerous body pledged to nothing but a vindictive and anti-imperial policy,—anxious at all hazards to avenge themselves upon the Whig party for a legislative enactment in which Tories concurred, and which England and Scotland almost unanimously supported,—and presenting themselves before the British House of Commons, not as an integral and homogeneous portion of it, but as a hostile and foreign body, fettering its action, clogging its progress, and degrading its character,—a band of mercenaries, taking their orders from *without*, and ready to sell themselves to any faction or party which will aid them in their plans of vengeance.

We confess we look upon the possible return of such a numerous and compact battalion with very great uneasiness,—not only on account of the immediate difficulties which their conduct may cause, but from a dim and reluctant foresight of the possible measures which may, sooner or later, be required to counteract the mischievous effect of their proceedings. We scarcely like to speculate, even in fancy, on the steps it may be necessary to take when time shall have developed the full evil consequences resulting from the existence of a faction amounting to one-seventh of the whole House, acting as one man in obedience to foreign influence, and, where parties are at all evenly balanced, able to overturn any party by throwing its numbers into the scale of its opponents. It may thus easily succeed in rendering any continuous and consistent political action impossible except by its permission and support;—a support which will only be purchasable by degrading compliances and noxious concessions to which no British statesmen of any party, we believe, will stoop. If this be so, the time will come when the "Irish Brigade" will be felt by all sections of politicians and by the country at large, as a nuisance which must be abated. Occasions and provocations will teach their own lessons, and dictate their own policy. We yet trust, however, that the evils which we dread may be averted in time by the manifestation on the part of the Irish constituencies of an independent and manly spirit, and of a resolution to resent the audacious attempt now made to reduce them to a condition of subdued and prostrate insignificance.

## THE PRESERVATION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

WHEN the question of removing the Crystal Palace was first mooted, while the Exhibition was in the full tide of its glory, we felt so certain of its being preserved that we spoke of the removal of St Paul's as equally probable. The time, however, has arrived when the Crystal Palace is in great danger of being pulled down, and when it can only be saved by a strong and general expression of public opinion. Meetings have been held in the metropolis and in the manufacturing towns for this end; we regard its preservation as a great national and moral object in which every man has a deep and almost an imperishable interest.

We say nothing of the scandalous waste implied in the destruction—nothing of the many uses to which such a building may be put; they are multifarious—nothing of such a building being imperatively wanted. A grand national hall has been wished for, sought for, almost prayed for; and now that we possess one, we are to destroy it more mischievously than the child destroys an old plaything when he has got a new one. We say nothing of the future cost; there is no reason to levy a farthing on the tax-payers to keep it up; it can be made self-supporting—maintained by voluntary subscription; and if it could not, if it would cost as much to keep it up as it costs to warm and ventilate the Houses of Parliament, its own magnificence and the use to which it has been put appeal unanswerably to the nation.

Of its beauty there is no question, but it has a far higher merit. It answered admirably the purpose for which it was erected. Of what other metropolitan building can that be said? Without patching or piecing, without pulling down and building again, the first conception perfect and perfectly carried out, providing an immense number of conveniences to serve a new and a great purpose, constitute the Crystal Palace a monument of human ingenuity. Without its vast space, its multiplied contrivances, its many entrances and exits, its perfect ventilation, its numerous compartments, its many refreshment rooms, the Exhibition would scarcely have been possible, and could not have been conducted to its conclusion with that order, decorum, security, and health which distinguished it beyond all other grand gatherings of mankind. The success of which it was an essential element, should make us more proud of it than of Waterloo or Trafalgar, and cherish it as we would the noblest of man's creations.

Perhaps its greatness and success have provoked envy. It finds enemies amongst architects. Their poor imitations of antiquity, the chief merit of modern draftsmen, were at once thrown into the background as ill adapted to modern life. Our draftsmen have been singularly unfortunate or unskilful. Almost every building they have designed and executed has had to be taken down or rebuilt, to be pieced and patched, and in the end has very seldom answered its purpose. A custom house sinking into the earth;—a House of Parliament, of which the committee rooms are so large that they must be partitioned to make them usable, and the place for the meeting of the members so small as to be inconvenient, and yet so lofty that a double and a low roof was constructed before the speakers could be heard—a Gothic great square box with a useless tower, neither sightly nor serviceable, which has cost upwards of 2,000,000;—a Royal Exchange that is like a well in winter and affords no shade in summer, ornamented with a costly Grecian façade, and open to the winds of heaven and the noise of the streets, of which the frequenters continually complain and get no amendment,—are amongst the erections of modern architects on which the Crystal Palace reflects disgrace. We scarcely know a modern building that has been carried out from one design and has answered its purpose. Even our new churches are more unsightly than adapted to devotion. From combining great utility and perfect adaptation with great beauty, the Crystal Palace is unrivalled, and marks an epoch in modern architecture as well as in moral progress. To pull down such a distinguished specimen of modern ingenuity and skill, while the French, the Americans, and other nations are trying to imitate it, would be to return to our homage of bad taste and encourage bad passions.

The wonders of the Exhibition, too, seem to be almost forgotten. An average of 43,536 persons streaming day after day for twenty-three weeks to one particular spot, members of all the nations of the world, and there amused and delighted with works of art from all the quarters of the globe, constitute an epoch in the history, not of England only, but of the human race, of which every monument is worthy of preservation. We take great care of the remnants of feudal castles and monkish cells, and Roman walls and Greek columns, of which the unamiable uses are almost forgotten, and we propose now to sweep from the earth a building of which our latest descendants will be proud to discover and preserve the least fragment. We boast of some 80,000 or 90,000 persons annually visiting the Museum, of which the principal merit is that it contains some remnants and memorials of events less remarkable than the meeting in peace of all the nations of the earth in Hyde Park to do homage to useful labour; we regard the attention they pay to such things as a delightful evidence of the increase of moral improvement and the growth of a desire for intellectual enjoyment; but what is that to more than sixty times as many, or 6,007,944 persons who visited the Exhibition in twenty-three weeks, and were taught to admire and respect one another by the display of a common attachment to magnificent

objects. They were impressed, too, at once with a conviction that different nations, against which prejudices had been raised, have common feelings, common interests, and have equal, if diversified, skill. The brotherhood of mankind was emphatically inculcated on all. Nothing more grand or more impressive, than the common worship in Hyde Park by the nations of the earth, of the art and skill with which the DIVINITY has endowed his creatures—never forgetting in our silent reverence its inappreciable author—is to be found in history, sacred or profane; and, perhaps, no desecration could match the destruction of the temple where there was such a daily gush of life and veneration.

The very thought of defacing or injuring St Paul's stately temple is considered a desecration. Yet it may be doubted if it now finds a fitting congregation or fitting service, and be not more visited by sight-seers than worshippers. Human feelings—sufferings and enjoyments,—“hallow to human hearts” “the ruin of a wall,” and consecrated by human feelings the Crystal Palace is a noble temple. It was even solemnly consecrated by prayer and by the ministers of religion on the opening day. In the presence of a great multitude the blessing of the Most High was asked on the efforts then begun to improve the arts, to extend knowledge, and to promote peace on earth and good-will amongst men. Considered as a temple, the Crystal Palace was expressly consecrated to that industry by which life is sustained and filled with enjoyments. To pull it down is something like casting an insult on the manual skill it was erected to protect, exhibit, and honour. It would be tantamount to declaring that labour has reverted to its old condition of serfdom, and is less worthy of respect than the idols that were worshipped in antiquity or in the middle ages. It would be a desecration worthy of those who would destroy St Paul's. The Vandals pulled down buildings that they regarded with superstitious terror, and were never connected in their minds with one kindly thought; but the Crystal Palace, which our Vandals would destroy, is entwined in the heart of the community by the most ennobling and endearing sentiments. It is connected with intellectual enjoyment, the progress of knowledge, and the peace of the world; and no temple built by human hands is more worthy of preservation. To pull it down would be an indelible scandal on the nation, only to be compared to the act of the savage, who, tired of his parent's existence, and the little expense and trouble of nurturing him, buries him alive.

## STATE OF FRANCE.

THE condition of our Gallic neighbours creates much less interest in England than it did a couple of months ago, partly because it seems hopelessly unsatisfactory, partly because while few look upon the actual position of affairs as otherwise than transitory, few can form even a plausible conjecture as to the next change which the rich chapter of accidents may turn up; partly also because home politics have of late become more interesting and urgent. There are indications, however, that everything is not quite so dull and tranquil in France as it appears. The Presidential decree confiscating the Orleans property is in course of discussion before a court of law, in consequence of the resistance of the stewards of a portion of that property to the proceedings of the Government officers who came to take possession of it. The result of the discussion is looked for with some interest, for, though no one anticipates that the Judges of the Supreme Court will venture to pronounce the illegality of the autocratic ordinance, yet the line they may take and the language they may use, will give an intimation of the extent of judicial freedom yet left in France. It is a simple question between long-established and unquestioned law, and the *sic volo* of an elected despot. Nothing except the bare will of Louis Napoleon can be pleaded in defence of the Government officials.

Liberations from prison of the *detenus* against whom there is no case, banishments to Algeria, transportations to Cayenne, sentences to *surveillance*, &c., proceed with great regularity; but another feature has lately made its appearance, calculated to create much alarm, and, we imagine, to strengthen the hands of the Government. The correspondent of the *Times* on Monday gives an account of six districts in which incendiary fires have been reported. These seem to be analogous to our “Swing fires” in 1830: they are the product of that wide-spread misery to which we have more than once called attention as the most permanent and formidable fact which French Governments have to deal with,—acting upon a people inflamed by bitter animosity against all firm rule, and bewildered by the wickedest and wildest theories as to the nature and the rights of property. They are a new, but a most unpleasant, symptom of a social state thoroughly disorganised and rotten; and will help to confirm the middle and upper ranks in their prostrate surrender of all their liberties into the hands of a ruler who promises them nothing but protection against the lawless violence of mobs. Even their hopes from him on this score, however, have begun to be mingled with a certain vague uneasiness. Louis Napoleon, by the confiscation of the Orleans property, has shown that his notions as to the sacredness of property are of a very loose and fluctuating character. He is known to have paid much attention to the subject of pauperism, and to be fully aware of the importance of strengthening his position by some decided measures for mitigat-

ing the poverty of the labouring classes, to whose votes he chiefly owed whatever sanction universal suffrage may have given to his usurpation. It is even understood that he is now meditating some bold scheme for at once rewarding his supporters and regenerating society,—the nature and details of which are a profound secret, and will probably remain so until the *Moniteur* astonishes the world with their sudden promulgation. If, indeed, he could devise any plan by which, without such an interference with the rights of property as would generate an instantaneous rebellion, he could stimulate the industry and set free the enterprise of the country, and so raise the masses from their present state of discontented wretchedness,—he would have done much to deserve and to consolidate his power. But we fancy this is a problem beyond his ability to solve, and beyond even his courage to undertake. It must, however, be a work of time, and in the course of its necessary steps must involve much immediate unpopularity.

No one seems to doubt that Louis Napoleon is preparing to assume the Imperial title on the first convenient opportunity. Whether this would be a wise step or not has nothing to do with the question of its probability. All who have known the President, both before and since his elevation, agree in representing him as a man of "fixed ideas," and, like his uncle, a firm believer in "destiny." On several momentous occasions he has been known to speak of his "star." When the complete success of his *coup d'état* was announced to him, at six o'clock on the morning of December 2nd, he simply replied—" *Bien : mon étoile ne m'abandonne pas* ! " His fixed idea through life has been that he was destined to restore and perpetuate his Uncle's dynasty, to sit on his Imperial throne, and to wipe out the shame of his defeat. This is the secret of his various abortive attempts and of his ultimate success. Years ago he said and wrote that his mission was to re-create the Empire and to obliterate the memory of Waterloo. The course of such a man can be calculated by no considerations of interest, gratitude, or honour. What he conceives he is destined to do, he is certain to attempt, if his country will allow, though every motive of prudence, decency, or truth, should combine to withhold him. Therefore, we entertain no doubt that he will assume the Imperial title, though his doing so should embroil him with the now tolerating Courts of Europe. Nor, in truth, do we think it would be difficult to predict much of his subsequent course if his life is spared and his sway patiently endured.

At present there seems no indication of the least desire on the part of any class to overthrow it. The prevailing impression in France is one of increasing confidence in the duration of Louis Napoleon's Government. Not that there is anywhere the least enthusiasm in his favour, nor much affection to his person. Probably no ruler ever attained so strange an elevation with so few devoted friends and so little popular attachment. He is vehemently abused in nearly all the drawing-rooms of Paris—with the closing and universal admission at the same time, that he is a necessary man, and that his usurpation saved France. The nation is sick to death of politics. They feel how awfully they mismanaged matters when they had them in their power; they remember with shame what a horrible hash of statesmanship was made by their amateur statesmen; and they confess with bitterness that, in the event of another revolution, affairs would probably fall into the same hands again, and be botched and blundered in the same fashion. Their general prayer is, that they may never be called upon to vote at another election, to endure another convulsion, to concoct another constitution. " Govern us decently, and let us live in peace, and look after our own affairs ! " These are not noble sentiments, but they are very natural ones; and those who have lived in France since 1847, or who have seen much of those who have, can well understand how they have arisen, and why they are so general among the educated ranks.

Then it is universally felt that though the tyranny of an autocrat is disgusting enough, the tyranny of the lower classes would be immeasurably worse. The men of property dread the folly and rapacity of the populace and their leaders. The men of education dread their insolence and envy. Both have a vivid and a bitter recollection of the oppression they had to submit to and the insults they had to endure from the mob between February and June, 1848; and nothing could tempt them to risk a repetition of these inflictions for the sake of a free constitution for which they believe the nation to be unfit, or for the sake of a participation in political power which they do not desire.

Lastly, even the restrictions on the freedom of the press are welcome to thousands. While free, its course was dictated by no pure patriotism, its tone was characterised by no high morality, it was withheld by no scruples from violating the decencies of private life, or from exciting the worst passions among the ignorant and violent population of the cities. By many of the better portion of the educated classes it had long been felt to be a nuisance. This was shown by the readiness with which juries found verdicts against it in all newspaper prosecutions. It was not there, as with us, the guardian of oppressed innocence, the decorous instructor of the multitude, the conscientious exposé of public abuses, the courageous denouncer only of the guilty and the tyrannical: it was rather the vindictive calumniator of public

antagonists, the reckless sower of sedition, the indiscriminate assailant of all men eminent either for character or station. Its suppression, or rather its severe censorship, has been actually felt as a protection and a relief—strange as this may sound to English ears. That it should be so displays a fearful degree of rottenness in the public life of France; and must bring most forcibly home to all minds the great truth, that national morality is the only condition and guarantee of national freedom.

How France is ever to emerge from her present torpid and enslaved condition; whether she must wait for the happy accident of a wise and foreseeing despot; whether her present constitution will enable her to conquer her freedom bit by bit as she desires it and becomes fit for it; whether a period of repose will revive the restless passions of democracy, and a period of misrule wear out the endurance of the higher classes, so as to engender yet another revolution; or, lastly, whether the insane ambition of the present ruler will unite against him all the combined powers of Europe, and lead to his suppression as a public enemy—these are matters on which we will venture on no prophecy. In French affairs, even more than in those of common life, it is true that " we know not what a day may bring forth."

#### PARIS.—RESTRICTIONS ON FRENCH LABOURERS.

THE Minister of General Police at Paris addressed a circular on the 17th inst. to the prefects of departments, in which he says:—" The movement of the floating population of Paris indicates to me the arrival of a great number of workmen who come to seek work of all kinds. This movement, which takes place every year at this period, corresponding to the commencement of building operations, has taken proportions which exceed those of preceding years.....It is evident that a too great assemblage of workmen at Paris establishes amongst them competition which tend to lower wages, and that when their number exceeds the demand, those who remain unoccupied must necessarily suffer, and may become a cause of anxiety for the authorities. Such an emigration would besides cause to the agriculture and manufactures of our departments a real prejudice, from which the Government is above all anxious to preserve them. On the other hand, several lines of railway have just been conceded; they will render necessary considerable works in different places.....I think it right, Monsieur le Préfet, for the sake of public order, to beg of you to give instructions that in your department passports to Paris shall only be given to workmen with great reserve, and only when they can prove that they possess sufficient resources to come here, and to live a month without labour. It is important that they should be made to understand that these measures are taken for their own interest." That opens a subject very worthy of attention. The President, in his zeal to make a great display, gets a large revenue for himself, and directs the appropriation of large sums to beautify the capital, the bulk of which will be spent in Paris; and then his ministers forbid the labourers of the country from freely participating in the advantages of the expenditure. That is not Communism, for it has in it nothing like an equality of advantages, but it undertakes, like Communism, to prevent competition, regulate the labour, and appropriate the property of the community; but, far worse than the Communism preached by the Cabets and the Considerants, it makes the appropriation with favour and partiality. It undertakes, like Communism, to deal with the labour and property of the community; but, unlike Communism, it deals with them to benefit one or a few.

Opinion is said to be the Queen of the world, and as the immediate antecedent to all action undoubtedly it is; but every one is aware that opinion, to cause wise and beneficial actions, must be correct and just. Something, therefore, determines, overrules, and decides, in the long run, whether opinions be correct or incorrect, and whether they shall or shall not prevail. It does not follow, therefore, because this conduct of the Minister of Police, and the conduct of the President of the Republic, are only consistent with opinions long prevalent in France, favourable to an imperial régime, and favourable to the Government dealing in this manner with the property and the labour of the community, regulating them for the benefit of one or a few, that it is proper, or that those opinions will continue to prevail. The Prince-President's decree-making monomania may be clearly traced to the influence of the general opinion that such a manufacturer of decrees and such a regulator of society is necessary to good order and peace in France; but every sane mind out of France, and many sane minds in France, perceive that such a general opinion is a general error, and that other and great revolutions must take place in France, tending to set aside such regulations and such manufacturers of decrees, before the conduct of the French can be guided by truth, or try that something which decides whether opinion be correct and shall prevail. France is furious against Communism: here is Communism, or rather selfism, of the worst kind established at the Prefecture of Police and at the Tuileries, and confusion, if not anarchy, is again not far off.

The Government, following out the principle of interference, now feels itself obliged to regulate and impede the free movement

of the industrial population. It takes on itself—and its system will compel it to take on itself more and more every day—to regulate all the industry and appropriate the property of the people. For that ever-growing function the present administrators will be insufficient; and numerous as are the present race of functionaries in France, and destructive as they are to the national prosperity, they must become still more numerous and still more destructive. But the French much desire prosperity. They overthrew the Government of Louis Philippe because they were suffering, and supposed it—not incorrectly—to stand in the way of prosperity; and when prosperity does not follow, as it cannot, such circulars as those of M. Maupas and such decrees as those of the President, though they may give momentary ease to the Paris officials and a momentary monopoly to the workmen already in Paris, there will be fresh commotions in France. They may take a different but a more disastrous form than a barricade revolution, and the substitution of one Prefect of Police or one Prince for another—such as a jacquerie in the land,—but the general opinion being erroneous, and the form of Government and the laws founded on it being mischievous, there must ensue other revolutions or great social disasters—they being the customary means by which the French endeavour to get at Truth.

The circular of the Prefect is the more extraordinary when it is remembered that Paris—to translate the words of the "*Statistique de l'Industrie a Paris*"\*—"has for a long period taken its place amongst manufacturing cities of the first rank in France. Its products, infinitely varied, are known throughout the world, and have special characteristics which recommend them to consumers. They are influenced by the cultivation of the fine arts and of the sciences, and by those numerous valuable collections which are freely open to all who seek inspiration from them." There are carried on in the boundaries of Paris, according to this authority, 325 differently-classified species of industry, presenting a total number of establishments for carrying them on of 64,816, of which there employ—

More than 10 workpeople .....	7,117
— 2, and less than 10 .....	25,116
Employing only 1, or working alone ...	32,583
	64,816

The 325 species of industry are collected under the following heads:—

Alimentary	Chemical and Ceramic
Building	Metals, Mechanism, and
Furnishing	Ironmongery
Clothing	Precious Metals, Watch-
Spinning and Weaving	making, and Jewellery
Tanning and Currying, or	Cooperage and Turnery
Hides and Leather	Articles exclusively Parisian
Vehicles, Saddlery, and	Printing, Engraving, and
Military Equipment	Work in Paper

No less than 342,530 persons of both sexes and all ages, besides the 64,816 employers, are employed, in the ratio of 5 28-100 workpeople to each employer—to wit, 204,925 men, 112,891 women, and 24,714 young persons. The value of their produce—including the value of the raw materials in most cases, but not in the case of the precious metals and jewellery—was in 1847, 1,463,628,350f (58,545,134l). The average of the men's wages is 3f 80c per day; the maximum, 35f (an engraver), the minimum, 50c (a boy); the average wages of the women is 1f 63c; the maximum, 20f (a painter on porcelain), the minimum, 15c. It is calculated that 1,000,000f per day are paid in wages; and, taking 300 effective working days in the year, it gives an annual sum of 300,000,000f (12,000,000l) paid in wages at Paris.

Thus Paris is one chief seat of manufactures in France. Wages there are higher, we believe, than in any other part of France. All the advantages of public institutions and galleries of art which tend to promote knowledge are concentrated in Paris; and all these temptations to flock thither are now to be counteracted by the police, and these advantages are as much as possible to be confined to the Parisians. More than ever that city is to be made distinct from the rest of France; and civilisation, such as it is, instead of being diffused amongst all the people, is to be forced back, and to a higher level in Paris, till it again breaks its bounds and overwhelms the Government and France.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce, from which we have borrowed these facts, does not give us any correct information as to the number of workmen who emigrate into Paris. It says, indeed, that of 342,530 workpeople, 7,741 men, 7 women, and 393 young persons, together 8,141, belong to the moving population, and 334,384 are stationary. It is added that these returns, particularly in relation to the moving population, are very imperfect, there being no means of distinguishing between the classes. It seems certain, however, that this 8,141 is the minimum, and that it includes only those, such as the masons from the department of

Haute Vienne, and others who repair to Paris annually, or for a couple of years at this season, to gather a little money; or who continue the old custom of visiting different towns; and includes none of those who come from the different places permanently to settle in Paris. But whatever may be their number, it must be a great hardship to all who desire to go, and a great injustice to those who are not allowed freely to participate in all the advantages of the capital, and freely to diffuse labour and civilisation over the whole community. Such decrees, absurd as they appear to us, are the necessary consequence of the system of meddling with society which characterises the Government of France; and as it obviously acts erroneously and mischievously, it must contribute to bring about more revolutions in France.

We have briefly adverted only to one topic, suggested by the Prefect's circular, contained in the elaborate description of the population of Paris, of which we have given the title below. We shall probably again refer to the work.

We must draw attention to another circular of M. Maupas. Certain Inspectors-General have recently been appointed in France, just as if society were an army, to be put through its evolutions and kept in training and discipline by military chiefs. "The Government," it is found out, "has need of a perfect knowledge of the situation and wants of the country," (though without possessing that knowledge it has been issuing bushels of decrees), and these Inspectors-General have been instituted to obtain for it that knowledge. "They are the media of incessant communication between it and the masses. To study and to enlighten is their double duty." To them M. Maupas has lately directed a circular, telling them, amongst other things, that they are, "above all, to penetrate into the lower strata of society, so long unexplored. They are to sound boldly all their depths; visit factories, workshops, and the great centres of labour; question the employer and the workmen, and enlighten them as to their reciprocal interests. They are to be to them counsellor, father, conciliator." The price of corn, and of other provisions, the renewal of leases, the sale of real property, and the movement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, are to engage their attention. It is to be extended also to charitable establishments, mortgage banks, and all useful and philanthropic institutions, "in order to appreciate their development, their effects, and the encouragements which they merit." They are to pay attention "to everything connected with religious sentiments, family feelings, habits of labour, and the good faith of business; to weigh carefully the influence exercised by theatres, cabarets, and public places." The existing functionaries not being sufficient, they are especially to put an end to secret societies. "They are to combat false news, malevolent insinuations, hostile interpretations, pamphlets, libels;" "to disabuse the credulous, and point out the services rendered by the head of the State, the country saved from a jacquerie, the authority restored, religion again in honour, prosperity revived, and, in less than four months, so many ameliorations accomplished that it appeared that France, in being relieved from so many miseries, was to be consoled each day by a fresh benefit." Messieurs the Inspectors, then, are to insinuate themselves into all families, stop the circulation of all newspapers and pamphlets which they disapprove of, and diligently instruct the people in the great virtues and great services of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The Jesuitism of Paraguay is renewed in France, with a military organisation to give it effect. We were not aware of the existence of the Inspectors and their extraordinary functions when we wrote above that the Communistic system, for the benefit of the Prince and his followers, will require additional functionaries to carry it into effect. France has them already; and they are of a most extraordinary character, uniting in themselves all the duties of spiritual and civil officers.

THE BALANCE-SHEET.

The following is an account of the Net Public Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ended the 5th day of April, 1852 (after abating the Expenditure thereout defrayed by the several Revenue Departments), and of the actual Issues or Payments within the same Period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Redemption of Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt, and of the Advances and Repayments for Local Works, &c.:

	INCOME OR REVENUE.	Total.	£	s	d
ORDINARY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.					
Customs .....		20,673,954	7	3	
Excise .....		14,141,855	4	11	
Stamps .....		6,346,310	17	9	
Taxes (Land and Assessed) .....		3,491,275	18	2	
Property Tax .....		5,283,800	1	0	
Post Office .....		1,656,000	0	0	
Crown Lands .....		19,000	0	0	
One Shilling and Sixpence, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries .....		4,424	0	4	
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown .....		35,541	7	6	
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices .....		101,289	18	7	
		51,927,143	15	6	
OTHER RECEIPTS.					
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, and other extra Receipts .....		305,747	0	4	
Imprest and other Monies .....		85,884	4	1	
Money received from the East India Company .....		60,000	0	0	
Unclaimed Dividends (more than paid) .....		---			
		52,468,318	17	11	

\* The full title of this elaborate and complete work, of which we have just received a copy, is "Statistique de l'Industrie a Paris, resultant de l'enquête faite par la Chambre de Commerce, pour les années 1847-1848. Paris, 1851, au Dépôt des Documents Officiels, publiés par le Ministre du Commerce," &c.

EXPENDITURE.						
FUNDED DEBT.						
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	£	s	d	£	s	d
Terminable Accuties	23,800,445	4	4			
	3,776,531	13	5			
Total charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of 11,926 Rs 7d, the Interest on Donations and Bequests						
	27,576,979	17	9			
UNFUNDED DEBT.						
Interest on Exchequer Bills	461,546	12	0	27,978,526	9	9
Civil List	397,996	5	0			
Annuitants and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, &c., charged by various acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	371,864	2	8			
Salaries and Allowances	272,799	15	5			
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	151,385	8	1			
Courts of Justice	1,116,782	18	5			
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	319,567	16	8	2,614,416	6	3
Army	6,528,662	3	4			
Navy	6,010,060	4	0			
Ordnance	2,338,442	8	0			
Civil Services, chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament	4,114,265	18	10			
Coffee War	300,000	0	0			
				19,591,370	10	2
				50,184,313	6	2
Unclaimed Dividends (more than received)				107,009	8	3
				50,291,322	14	5
Excess of Income over Expenditure				2,176,996	3	6
				52,468,318	17	11

The following is an Account of the Balances of the Public Money remaining in the Exchequer on the 5th day of April, 1851, the Amount of Money raised by the Additions to the Funded or Unfunded Debt in the year ending the 5th day of April, 1852, the Money applied towards the Redemption of the Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt, the total Amount of Advances and Repayments on account of Local Work, &c., with the difference accruing thereon, and the Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of April, 1852:—

BALANCES IN THE EXCHEQUER ON THE 5TH DAY OF APRIL, 1851.						
FUNDED DEBT.						
Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of April, 1851	£	s	d	£	s	d
Money raised in the year ended 5th day of April, 1852, by the creation of Funded or Unfunded Debt:—				7,879,671	16	9½
FUNDED DEBT.						
UNFUNDED DEBT.						
Exchequer Bills, 17,756,600, per Act 11 Victoria, c. 9, charged on Supplies	17,706,700	0	0			
Excess of Income over Expenditure	2,176,996	3	6			
				27,763,368	0	3½
ISSUED.—						
To the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be applied to the Redemption of the Public Debt:—						
By Issues, per Act 10 George IV., c. 27	2,879,196	6	0			
By Interest on Donations and Bequests	11,926	8	7			
				2,891,122	14	7
To the Paymaster-General for Payment of Unfunded Debt:—						
Money out of Ways and Means Grants applied to the payment of Supply Bills	13,800	0	0			
Exchequer Bills for payment of Supply Bills	17,706,700	0	0			
				17,720,500	0	0
Total amount of advances for Local Works, &c., under various acts of Parliament, including 878,568½ li for drainage in Great Britain and Ireland, and for Railways, Union Workhouses, &c., in Ireland	1,186,009	5	1			
Ditto of Repayments of Advances for Local Works	1,173,116	13	6½			
				312,893	11	6½
Excess of Advances over Repayments				6,838,816	14	2
Balances in the Exchequer on the 5th day of April, 1852				27,763,368	0	3½

GEORGE A. HAMILTON.

Whitehall, Treasury chambers, April 19, 1852.

## Agriculture.

### PREDICTED AGRICULTURAL RUIN.

WHEN prices of agricultural produce were constantly falling, and farmers were really placed in a position of much embarrassment from the uncertainty of when the fall would stop; and when a political party formed their policy and based their hopes of power on ministering to the fears of the farmers, we constantly and steadily maintained that the causes of extreme depression were exceptional and transitory, and that the repeal of the Corn Laws would place agriculture on a sound foundation, from whence great and rapid progress would be made. The result has fully justified those views. Everywhere landlords are making efforts to improve their estates, and farmers are greatly improving the cultivation of their farms. In Scotland this is very conspicuous. Thus we learn that in Ayrshire there has been no falling-off in the activity displayed of late years by the farmers. "In the course of the past winter draining and other improving operations have been carried on with great vigour, and every effort has been made to meet a lower scale of prices than was calculated upon at the commencement of existing leases. During the last few weeks the various dealers in Ayr have sold nearly one thousand tons of Peruvian guano to farmers, and the most of this is applied as a top dressing to cereal crops, as there are few purchases for green crops made so early in the season." And all the "grass parks" in Scotland are this year letting at advanced rents, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent. beyond last year's prices. But the most striking evidence of this

improvement is to be found in our most backward English districts, amongst which Dorsetshire is a well-known example. There, all is progress and comparative ease, as has been most graphically shown by Mr S. G. Osborne, in a recent letter to the *Times*. After stating that Dorsetshire is "agricultural to the very backbone," and bitterly Protectionist, and that it possesses "almost the sole remaining pattern squire," the reverend writer says:—

Of the peers, baronets, squires, in Dorset, who can show me one ruined by free trade? Will they deny that their rents are paid punctually, their land generally well farmed? Will they hesitate to challenge all England to show a tenantry in the more general possession of every comfort of their class? I have means of knowing well the condition of very many Dorset estates. I cannot find that even the most popular squires have been compelled to sacrifice rent on the altar of free trade; they have mostly found it sufficient to return some 10 per cent., not to reduce their rental to that amount. This and civil speeches, expressed hopes of better times, and a regular hunting of the county, has hitherto answered the purpose of the owning interest. It is true some few have fairly reduced their rents and readjusted the agreements with their tenants; but as I find in these cases that no popularity has been won over those who don't readjust, but who court esteem by donations and civil talk, I can't think the pressure has ever reached a ruin point.

And the owners of land are generally expending "large sums of money on farm buildings," and within an area of 20 miles of the writer's own dwelling "more money has been expended within these six years in building new farm premises and improving existing buildings than was spent in 40 years previous to the repeal of the Corn Laws." And he adds:—

Ten years ago I was told there was not a steam-engine in Dorsetshire. I believe this was not quite the fact. Within the area I have spoken of above I now know myself of five in connection with farm homesteads. As to land going out of cultivation, why, Sir, there will very soon scarcely be left a yard of our famed downs. Year by year I have known hundreds of acres broken up; I never saw more activity displayed in this direction than at this very moment; I can find scarce one instance of land which has been so broken up being allowed to return again to mere pasture. Is the price of land in the market any criterion of the prosperity of agriculture? I only know of one estate which has been sold in these parts of late, and I defy all denial of the fact that it brought a very high fancy price.

Nor have the landowners reduced any of their establishments or personal expenses, but, on the contrary, "nearly all of them add the luxury of high, fancy, amateur farming to their other costly sources of enjoyment." The clergy are the greatest apparent sufferers, because their tithe-rent charges have been regulated by prices, but they are more than compensated by the lessened cost of living, and the fewer pressing calls on their charity. Neither are the tenant-farmers ruined. Mr Osborne says:—

I defy denial of the fact that farms will let at this moment in this country at as good a rent, and to as good tenants, as they ever did; with the exception of cases in which much game is preserved, I believe few agents or landlords ever knew a greater demand for farms, or a better class of candidates. On what reasoning can we for one moment entertain the supposition that there is one particular class of tradesmen, they who deal in the seed of wheat, oats, and barley, in sheep and bullocks, who are ever anxious to enter a business they declare to be ruinous? I can understand an inn on the great northern road remaining vacant, now the posting and coaching are transferred to the rail. I could easily imagine the man to be mad who took the great inn at Hartford bridge to carry on a posting and coaching business. But I cannot understand why no farm remains vacant, if farming under free trade is ruinous.

Now, I do happen to know that farms in this county have been lately let at an increased rental to existing tenants, and I fully believe the credit of the said tenants to be as good as ever at their banker's, and their friends treat them as sane. That there are men unfortunate as farmers is only to be expected, for what trade or profession is there in which all can command success? but that fewer farmers fail than any other class of tradesmen I hold to be a fact as honourable to them as a class as it is declaratory of the wholesome nature of farming business. There is one curious fact relative to this figure—the farmer; that the chief complainers of the "ruin" are just those who, for years, have cried "wolf" as they have chased the fox. It is consolatory to hear a good-humoured lot of well-mounted men talking year by year of their ruin, and yet to find that they are the first and most constant in the field. Long may they be so, for so long shall I believe their ruin is a mere market phantom—the crafty creation of those who, for political purposes, like to keep up the cry.

Again, the agricultural labourers of Dorset are better off than they have ever been before:—

The wages have in some instances fallen since 1846, but in most cases the demand for labour, from the improved system of farming and the amount of additional land brought under the plough, has kept them up. Where even only 6s a week is received, the labourer is still better off now than ever I knew him. There is not a thing he eats or wears he cannot get at a less price. At the boards of guardians the work is infinitely less than it used to be; the rates have much decreased. Take the children at school, or the congregations at their places of worship, and who is there who will deny that, in our generation, we never knew the poor so well, so respectably clad? The rent of their cottages, the contributions to their clubs, are now scarcely ever in arrear. For my own part, I can say, after more than 20 years' active interest in their condition, I never saw them so comfortable as I have known them to be the last five years. That which is the result of my own observation is corroborated to me by their own evidence, cheerfully given me.

And, again, says Mr Osborne:—  
Once more—a fact, not a figure. Will any auctioneer deny that farming implements and farm stock are, and have been for some time, fetching a price astonishing under any circumstances, but almost miraculous in the days of ruin?

And his view of the hold of the Derbyites on the farmers accords very nearly with that we lately indicated:—

The chief worshippers are those who are intoxicated with the idea of a Quarter Sessions Ministry; it is a tribute to their order. They just at present command the voices and some of the votes of their market Janissaries. The said Janissaries are, however, well aware they have been used, not honoured in the service. Six months hence, when Protection will be corrupt in the tomb, there will be a just cry for an adjustment of rent—I mean just as regards those landlords who have taught their tenantry the ruin cry. I think I know what will be the upshot of that demand? *Why take the farm, why hold it, if you are losing?* I asked lately the best judge in this county whether we were likely to have many appeals against the income tax from tenants who could swear their profits had not realised their rents; he smiled at my ignorance.

A Protectionist farmer observed to us the other day—he occupies about 480 acres—that if wheat were 7s a bushel he could “put by” 1,000*l* a year; and his dissatisfaction with Free Trade arose because wheat is not 7s a bushel. In this case perhaps from 4,000*l* to 5,000*l* of capital may be employed.

### NEW DISEASE IN LAMBS;

WE referred a few weeks ago to the appearance of a novel and severe disease amongst the lambs on two farms in Hertfordshire, where lambs have been attacked by lameness, swellings of the joints, accompanied by debility, and soon terminating in death. On both these farms turnips are more successfully grown, and to a larger extent than on most farms in the county, and the ewes have for the most part been kept wholly on turnips throughout the winter. Is it possible that this may have created a tendency in their offspring to liver disease? which, as we shall presently show, has been suggested as the origin of a similar disease north of the Tweed. A correspondent of the *North British Agriculturist* describes a disease amongst Leicester lambs on a Scotch farm, the symptoms of which are very similar to that we have mentioned; indeed, the writer refers to, and quotes our account.

The statement of the north country farmer is as follows:—

About five weeks ago, several Leicester lambs about a week old became suddenly lame in one of their forelegs, and within three days they had become so in all of them, and in other three days small swellings arose on the joints, which afterwards produced tumours; the animals, so soon as lameness appeared, ceased to thrive, the wool became slightly blue, they lost their bellies, but immediately behind and beneath the last ribs a swelling arose which gave the lamb a very peculiar appearance. Two days after the lameness was observed each of the lambs affected had a dose of Epsom salts given them, and a portion of the tail cut off to produce blood-letting, it being perfectly evident that the lameness did not arise from any hurt or external injury, but from some internal affection. Professor Dick, in his valuable lectures, having stated that when sudden lameness occurred in the horse without any visible seat thereof, it sometimes happened it arose from affections of the liver. The lameness, therefore, of the lambs, their still continuing to suck, and even manifesting a greediness for food while their bowels were perfectly open, and the large size of their bodies behind the diaphragm, all seemed to indicate the liver as the seat of affection, and, accordingly, on the death of three of them ten days after being first seized, the liver was found to have largely increased in size, occupying as much space in the cavity as both lungs and heart did, while it was in a disorganised state. But no flukes could be traced in the ducts. Upwards of a dozen have since been seized, several of which are dead, and none have recovered that once have become totally lame. Although one or two are lingering on now for a fortnight: they in general die on the ninth day.

In the worst cases where the tumours form on the joints, the animal becomes quite helpless, so that it is unable to stand, and the shepherd has to support it with milk. These tumours generally break, but the beast becomes so weakened, that none of these so affected, have lived so long as the others less severely attacked. As regards the general management of the stock, it has been the same for years past, and this complaint is entirely new.

On three of the ewes, from which the lambs died, other lambs have been substituted, and these foster ones are quite healthy.

The lambs are about eight days old when it is first seen, but this morning one sixteen days old has become lame, it having been quite healthy and thriving hitherto. The stock of ewes are of different ages, but both gimmers' lambs, and those from old ewes have died, whilst the mothers themselves are in good condition, sound and healthy.

This subject deserves professional examination, for should the disease prevail more extensively another year it may become a serious calamity. The account we have since received of some of the Hertfordshire lambs, which were opened by the shepherd, is that “they were all full of matter.”

### SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Edward Higgin and Co.'s Circular.)

Liverpool, April 17, 1852.

The outward foreign trade from Great Britain has only been inactive during the month from the scarcity of vessels to convey our products and manufactures, and a general rise in freights has ensued. It seems probable that the Australian gold discoveries will have the effect of causing freights to rule higher, from and to all eastern markets, whilst the emigration from China to California, Peru, West Indies, and Australia, will occupy many of the large ships and lead to higher rates prevailing all over the world.

The decrease to Calcutta is this month much larger than at the period of our last circular. The Joseph Bushby is nearly loaded, being fully engaged a week ago; the Mary Spencer has two-thirds of her cargo arranged for, and about 700 packages of goods and twist are going by the clipper Deogaun, which vessel proceeds to the Clyde to take in the remainder of her cargo. The decrease in plain cottons is now 26,315,319 yards, colored cottons 2,066,044 yards, printed cottons 3,273,073 yards, twist 2,383,803 lbs, woollens 10,419 pieces, copper 479 tons, iron 4,184 tons, lead 61 tons, tin plates 3,554 boxes, salt 928 tons, and of total value 780,369*l*. Notwithstanding the few goods going forward, the detention of vessels by the easterly winds has enabled the shipowners to demand and obtain advanced rates of freight, but we do not look for the continuance for any long period. The rate for salt is almost nominal, the last cargo having been arranged for at 29s, a rate which would leave a very heavy loss in Calcutta, were not prices likely to rise in consequence of the falling off of shipments.

To Bombay very great activity has characterised the month, and the exports of plain cottons show the very large increase of 16,622,868 yards, twist 55,054 lbs, iron 1,978 tons, and total value 46,213*l*. Coloured and plain cottons show an unimportant decrease, but woollens have declined 710 pieces, copper 760 tons, pig lead 125 tons, and coals 1,111 tons.

(From Messrs Broene, Hunter, and Co.'s Circular.)

Liverpool, April 21, 1852.

We are still unable to report any improvement in the aspect of our produce markets during the month; on the contrary, a further depreciation in value has taken place in some articles, notwithstanding the very low prices that were previously ruling. The consumption, however, is going on favourably, and although arrivals have been retarded by the long continuance of easterly winds, still the heavy stocks remaining prevent any advance in prices.

Sugar, for refining purposes, has been largely purchased at advancing prices, whilst, on the other hand, grocery descriptions have been in limited demand, even at lower rates; an evidence, that whilst the use of soft sugars is becoming more curtailed, refined and crushed from the low prices are increasing in general consumption.

(From Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Circular.)

London, April 22, 1852.

The colonial markets have lately shown improvement as regards some articles of importance, and more confidence is becoming observable. It is to be hoped that this may continue, for the large and increasing consumption of our chief staples plainly indicates the soundness of trade, with the prosperous condition of the people, while the low prices ruling for many kinds of produce, with so easy a money market, may probably produce some speculative inquiry. The funds have been very buoyant, and Consols at one time reached par, but have since slightly receded. The Bank of England has to-day reduced the rate of discount to 2 per cent. In the beginning of the month the demand for sugar became flat, and prices 6d per cwt lower were accepted; importers however having offered their goods sparingly, the downward movement was checked, although much dulness continued until the holidays. After Easter the market reopened with an improved spirit, and purchases were freely made, particularly of foreign kinds, in which a large business for exportation has been done, while an advance equal to the previous decline was established. Inquiry of late has been gradually more extended, and rates for all sorts are now fully 1s per cwt above the currency of last month, and an upward tendency is still visible. This increasing demand and enhancement in price is attributable both to the accounts lately received from some producing countries, stating that short supplies for the ensuing season must be calculated on, owing to injuries inflicted on the crops, as well as to the enormous increase in the consumption, and diminution of stock weekly visible here. The subject of Irish manufactured beet-root sugar has occupied some little attention, and it is asserted that the short supply of beet-root at present offers the chief drawback to its immediate production. The appearance of the home-made article differs very slightly from other sugar. The Dutch Trading Company have advertised their second sales of 87,453 sacks Java to commence at Rotterdam on the 6th May. Coffee has been dull during the greater portion of the month, while shippers alone at one time chiefly supported the market, a fair business having been done by them in the colour qualities of plantation Ceylon. The quantities offered for sale have been extremely limited, importers being unwilling to press their goods forward, while the home trade operated with extreme caution, evidently awaiting the new crop from Ceylon, some shipments of which have lately arrived. Native sorts fell fully 1s 6d per cwt from the advance of last month, but to-day higher rates have been obtained, 3s 6d being the last price paid for a parcel of recent import. The present stock has been materially reduced, and deliveries continue satisfactory, while it is generally believed that the trade are sparingly supplied. Mocha has lately fallen 5s per cwt, but in other foreign alterations have not occurred. Rice has been very flat, and has declined 1s to 1s 6d per cwt below the highest currency. Saltpetre has been in good demand, but only a small quantity being on offer business has been restricted. The stock still continues much reduced, and rates fully up. The spice market has been quiet, with little alteration in value. The cinnamon quarterly sales were postponed until the 3rd proximo, to allow time for the shipment ex Persia, to be placed on the market. The deliveries of indigo have been favourable, and prices are higher, while a good demand exists; the next quarterly sale has been advertised for the 11th proximo, but the declarations as yet have been very trifling. The Dutch Trading Company have advertised a sale at Rotterdam of about 1,300 peculs, for the 29th inst.

### Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, April 22, 1852.

It can no more be doubted that Louis Napoleon aspires to be soon proclaimed Emperor, and it is even announced everywhere that this event must take place on the 10th of May, during the great military ceremony for the distribution of the eagles to the army. The most enthusiastic adherents of Louis Napoleon urge him to accept at once the imperial title. But he is still hesitating, as he is aware that such a proclamation made by the soldiery will have an unfavourable effect at the foreign courts. Some of his most intimate friends have been sent abroad to know the dispositions of the Cabinets, and the result of their errand is not quite satisfactory. Louis Napoleon would avoid having his proclamation as Emperor made by the acclamations of the soldiery; he will probably refuse the title of Emperor if it is offered him on the 10th of May by the troops. But he will contrive to obtain an address from the Senate, urging him to put an end to the present hybrid Government, which is neither a republic nor a monarchy, and consult the nation for the formation of an hereditary empire. The nation for the Government is, properly speaking, the peasantry, who will grant every thing Louis Napoleon requires.

As soon as the President has assumed the title of Emperor, he will address a manifesto to all the foreign courts, protesting that he is desirous to maintain friendly relations with Europe and to preserve peace. He will even declare that he is ready to reduce the French army, if other countries consent to do the same. But there is no probability that he will actually take such a measure. He is rather intent to increase the troops, and even now the French army is more numerous than it was before the *coup d'etat*. New regiments of Zouaves are organising in Algeria, in order to form a permanent army, and they are an addition to the general number of our regiments, though it had been announced that other regiments would be disbanded in the interior of France. Orders have been given for the formation of seven new battalions of Chasseurs de Vincennes, and the gendarmerie have been already increased. The foreign Cabinets, who are probably aware of those circumstances, will not have a great belief in the new Emperor's pacific declarations; and a French Government, whose power rests exclusively upon soldiers, will inspire a permanent distrust abroad.

The members of the Legislative body are not very enthusiastic for the advent of the new empire. Dissatisfaction is growing space among them, as they perceive that their part is quite secondary and humiliating. The deputies are quite without influence. They are so much neglected, that when a minister gives a ball or a great re-

ception, he sends no invitations to the deputies, unless he is personally acquainted with them. However, the Legislative body do not think yet to form an opposition against the measures which are introduced to them. They have adopted the Copper Coin Reform Bill after an hour's debate, and five members only voted against it.

They will soon receive from the Executive power several new railway bills: one of them for the construction of a railway from Caen to Cherbourg, with a junction line to the Paris and Rouen Railway, and another for the Bordeaux and Toulouse Railway. They will be occupied with such affairs, but no political question will be submitted to them.

The budget of 1853 will soon be presented. It was reported that they would only examine the budget of ways and means; but the Government durst not go so far as to deprive the Legislative body from the cognisance of the budget of expenditure.

It is said that this new budget will balance by a surplus of thirty-nine millions of francs. But no credit can be granted to such budgets, as there are always many additions, which increase the original figures, under the form of extraordinary credits.

It seems decided that no loan will be immediately negotiated. The Government will wait until the railway companies who have been lately organised have issued their new shares and laws. It seems, however, that the question of a loan has been discussed in several sittings of the Cabinet Council. Its amount would have been 300 million of francs. It had been proposed to negotiate it at 3 per cent., or to issue State debentures, according to the system of the railway debentures. 300,000 debentures of 1,000f each would have been created, bearing interest at 4 per cent., and redeemable at 1,150f. This last system of a loan is advocated by the President himself, and it is probable it will be adopted when the negotiation of a loan is decided.

The railway shares have given rise to a great deal of speculation, and there was a sort of mania resembling what happened in 1845. It is true that the principal lines are now working, and every one knows what have been their revenues. But the prices of those securities have been so much advanced, that a sudden fall began yesterday, and I apprehend an approaching crisis in the market. The shares of the Paris and Strasburg Railway had been quoted at 605f, as it had been supposed that it would divide 18f per share, so that with the addition of 20f for the interest, this line would have yielded more than 6 per cent.; but it is certain now that it will divide nothing at all, so that the prices represent for 1851 but an interest of 3½ per cent.

The following are the principal variations of our securities from April 15th to the 22nd:—

	f	c	f	c	left off at	f	c
The 4½ per Cents declined from ...	101	0	103	40	100	40	
The 3 per Cents .....	72	10	71	95	—	72	5
Bank Shares .....	28	0	27	90	—	27	90
Northern Shares improved from ...	523	75	642	50	—	620	0
Strasburg .....	595	0	605	0	—	585	0
Nantes .....	366	0	375	0	—	367	50
Orleans .....	1186	25	1250	0	—	1215	0
Central .....	583	75	618	0	—	609	0
Bordeaux .....	610	0	630	0	—	617	50
Rouen .....	776	0	817	50	—	812	50

P. S. The *Moniteur* of to-day contains a note which proves that I was right when I supposed that Louis Napoleon was desirous to be proclaimed Emperor, but would not accept it from the soldiery. The following is the communicated vote:—"A great number of persons imagine and report that the empire is to be proclaimed on the occasion of a fête. To attribute to the Government the desire of a pretext for changing the established order of things is to form a very false idea of the manner in which it understands its duties. If necessity should ever lead to such a resolution, it would only be accomplished on the initiative of the constituted powers, and with the consent of the whole people. As to the acclamations of the army, they are, it is true, for the Chief of the State a valuable proof of the sentiments with which it is animated, but they cannot produce any political result. Thus, at the ceremony on the 10th of May next, the 60,000 men assembled in the Champ de Mars would in vain salute the President by the name of Emperor, as that act would not advance the re-establishment of the empire one hour."

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The securities were at first declining, and there were heavy sales upon the railway shares, but they afterwards rallied, and their last prices were about the same as yesterday's. The business is very languishing on the rentes. The 3 per Cents varied for money from 72f to 71f 80c; the 4½ per Cents from 100f 60c to 100f 80c; the Bank shares from 2,785f to 2,765f; the Northern shares from 615f to 625; Strasburg from 575f to 580f; Nantes from 360f to 370f; Bordeaux from 615f to 620f; Central from 585f to 595f; Orleans from 1,205f to 1,217f 50c; Havre from 307f 50c to 300f; Marseilles from 277f 50c to 273f 75c; Lyons from 612f 50c to 620f.

## Correspondence.

### DECIMAL COINAGE.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Some years since (I think it was in the year 1846) I had some communication with the late R. L. Shiel, Esq., then Master of the Mint, on the subject of giving us a coin of the value of 1-10th of a pound, by which we might be enabled to keep our accounts in decimals; as all or nearly all the present coins might, by a trifling alteration in value, involving perhaps the withdrawal and reissue of the copper coinage, be adapted to that mode of keeping accounts.

Having now obtained this desideratum in the new florin, I propose that the pound or sovereign shall be as now the unit—10 florins equal one pound. The only other denomination of money of account that

we shall require is one, 100 of which shall be equal to a florin. This is nearly obtained by the present farthing, 96 of which are equal to a florin. I propose changing the name from farthing to cent, and that the same coin shall on its reissue be thus called, and 100 of them be proclaimed by royal authority equal to a florin. This being done, we should then have three denominations only of money of account, viz.:

100 cents equal to 1 florin.  
10 florins equal to 1 pound.

Which would represent any amount required thus:—

547l 13s 3d are represented by 547l 6fl 65c.

You will observe that in any sum you place a dot (beginning from the right hand) before the first two figures for cents, before the third figure for florins, and the remainder are pounds, all of which can be done by common addition, multiplication, &c.

The present crowns and half-crowns I would withdraw from circulation as early as may conveniently be, and substitute a "double florin," value 4s. I would also withdraw the present 3d silver piece, as involving a fraction of a cent. All the other silver and copper coinage, with the reservation of the loss of 4 per cent. on the copper coinage alluded to above, might remain in circulation as now, thus:—

The shilling or ¼ florin, value 50 cents.

The sixpence or ½ florin, value 25 cents.

The fourpence or ¼ florin, value 16 cents.

And, if thought desirable, a silver coin equal to 10 cents may be added; all lower denominations to be represented by the present copper coinage, say:—

One penny equal to 4 cents.

One halfpenny equal to 2 cents.

One farthing equal to 1 cent.

By these means I think the decimal mode of keeping accounts might be at once commenced without doing violence to the prejudices of any, or disarranging the small retail transactions of trade.—Yours truly,

E. J.

Plymouth, April 17, 1852.

### INDIAN BANKS.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—It may not be uninteresting to you, at a time when the intentions of the Derby Administration in all matters, directly and indirectly, connected with Free Trade are in question, to know that, at the India Board, a dispatch, proposed by the Court of Directors, prohibiting their servants, civil and military, from holding office as trustees, or directors of any joint stock companies in India, has been at last agreed to, since Mr Harries became President there. The order to the above effect will, it is believed, go out very shortly, if it have not already been forwarded. For, perhaps, three years past the India House has been endeavouring to effect this object, but so long as more liberal counsels prevailed in Cannon row, they had, and would have, failed in its accomplishment. When it is considered that in India, apart from the services, there is really no public except at the Presidencies, where jobbing and cliques abound, it will be seen what injury may follow the establishment of a principle by which railways, coal companies, steam companies for sea and river, companies for banking, insurance, docking, warehousing, and other purposes of great public utility and advantage, are to be deprived of the assistance they might otherwise derive, by having competent and disinterested parties in their superintendence and control. I should not so much object to the new principle if, where the old practice prevailed, it could be shown that the public service had suffered any detriment whatever by the circumstance of a few selected Government servants holding or having held such or similar offices; or if the new principle were only to be enforced in cases where their continuing to hold office was found to interfere with the prompt and full discharge of duties to Government. Under such a reservation as this, the prohibition which so long existed against the connection of Government servants with the public press of India was, some years ago, withdrawn. But it is difficult to see why what is still permitted in the one case should be prohibited in every other. It would not be amiss, Sir, if you were to inquire into this matter and express your views accordingly. It may be a sign and symptom of what a Ministry would fain do in kindred matters, upon a grander scale, and on a nearer stage, if they have the means and are allowed the opportunity.—Yours, faithfully,

VERB. SAT. SAP.

### INDIAN BILLS INDORSED BY PROCURATION.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I trust that it will not be without interest to the commercial community to receive the following hint, by which loss of time and money, and perhaps other more serious inconveniences, may be avoided.

I beg to draw attention to the fact that bills drawn by the East India Company in London on Calcutta, Bombay, &c., are refused payment if the indorsements of such bills are signed per procuracy, unless such signature is accompanied by a power of attorney duly legalised, stating that the party in question is really authorised to sign per pro.

A bill, the payment of which is refused, is of course obliged to travel back to Europe to have the indorsement altered, or if this cannot be done on account of momentary absence of the principal or other reasons, a power of attorney must be drawn up and sent out to the East Indies. In the meantime the produce markets in the East Indies may rise, and when the bill is fit to be converted into cash, it will be too late to execute the order originally intended.

Now, I beg to ask whether the East India Company is allowed by certain laws and regulation to adopt such proceedings, and I shall feel greatly obliged for any information on the subject.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

London.

A SUFFERER.

[In this case the East India Company only insist upon a precaution which any private person would equally be entitled to insist upon if



he chose, that is, not to recognise a signature per procuracy without a distinct intimation from the principal of his authority to his agent to sign for him. In transactions between private houses it is of less consequence, because each party receiving remittances of bills so signed trusts to the respectability of his own correspondent, against whom he would have recourse in the event of any irregularity. With a Government, whose transactions may be with entire strangers, greater care is needed. It will no doubt be of service that the attention of the public should thus have been called to the subject.—  
Ed. Econ.]

## Imperial Parliament.

### PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday:** Bill to abolish the Chancery Masterships read a first time.—Mutiny Bill passed. **Tuesday:** Conversation on the Maynooth Grant. **Thursday:** St Albans Disfranchisement Bill read a second time.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday:** Motion for Select Committee on the Indian Charter agreed to. **Tuesday:** Motion for inquiry into the institution of Mr Bennett: negatived. **Wednesday:** Minor business. **Thursday:** Motion for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge debated and withdrawn.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Monday, April 19.*

The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill to abolish the office of Master in Chancery. He explained the means by which he proposed to provide for the due performance of the duties at present discharged by the Masters, and stated that the bill had been prepared with the assistance of other four judges in equity.

Lord Cranworth and Lord Campbell expressed their approbation of the measure, Lord Campbell insisting especially upon a remedy for the abuse by which suitors were sent from one court to another at the expense of the judges.

The bill was then read a first time, and the Mutiny Bill having been read a third time and passed, their lordships adjourned.

*Tuesday, April 20.*

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Mutiny Bill and several other bills.

The Marquis of Clanricarde drew the attention of the house to the Maynooth grant, and having compared the statement made on a former occasion by Lord Derby with that made a day or two ago by the Solicitor-General, wished to know distinctly what were the intentions of the Government with respect to the maintenance of the grant.

The Earl of Derby, after some explanations as to the statements made by himself and the Solicitor-General, said that the Government had no present intention of altering the existing law, and that ample notice would be given should circumstances arise to induce the Government to take another course.

An animated but desultory discussion then rose, in which Lord Grey, Lord Derby, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Bishop of Cashel, took part, after which the subject dropped and their lordships adjourned.

*Thursday, April 22.*

The St Albans Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord Derby, who entered at considerable length into the details of the corrupt practices which had prevailed at the elections for that borough.

Lord Redesdale then moved that leave be given for the hearing of counsel at the bar against the bill.

After some discussion the motion was carried on a division, the numbers being—Contents, 41; non-contents, 15; majority, 26.

Their lordships then adjourned.

*Friday, April 23.*

Lord Brougham moved that there be laid before the house copies of the correspondence between the Court of East India Directors and the Government of India, relative to the trial of Jotee Per-haud, and to the conduct of certain members of the Indian service, connected with that proceeding.

The Earl of Ellenborough considered the motion was perfectly proper, and he hoped, in justice to the parties whose conduct was involved in the matter, that it would be agreed to by their lordships.

The Earl of Derby intimated that there would be no objection on the part of the Government to lay the correspondence before the house.

The motion was then agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Monday, April 19.*

The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to render it unnecessary to summon Grand Juries within the metropolitan district, and for the amendment of the criminal law in other particulars.

Mr Herries moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Act 3d and 4th of William IV, c. 85 for the better government of India, and to report their observations. He reminded the house that from 1784 there had been a gradual tendency to the abolition of the exclusive rights and privileges of the East India Company; that in 1813 private traders were admitted to compete with the Company in the commerce of India, and that in 1833 the Company was not only divested of its exclusive rights of trading, but inhibited from trading at all, whilst the act then passed, the operation of which he now proposed to subject to inquiry, took away from the Company all their territorial rights as proprietors of the soil, which were made over to the Crown, and their commercial assets were disposed of in the manner provided by that act. In return for this immense sacrifice, the stock of the Company, amounting to 6,000,000*l.* was not to be subject to redemption until 1874, provided, however, that if during that forty years, the agency of the Company in the government of India should be withdrawn from them, they would be entitled to demand the redemption of their stock at the rate of 200*l.* for every 100*l.* stock. The Company also retained the entire patronage of India, which had always belonged to them as incident to their territorial rights, except that they had not the appointment of the Governors and Commanders-in-Chief. On the other hand, the Crown had the power of revoking all appointments; but the Company possessed the right of revoking that of the Governor-General of India without the consent of the Crown. In the year 1854 the existing system would cease with the act of 1833, and Parliament had now three courses open to it—first, to suffer the act to expire; second, to renew the act without further inquiry; and third, to institute the examination he now suggested before it came to any final determination. The

late Government had resolved to propose the appointment of committees in both houses; and, after the most mature consideration, the present Government had thought this the course most befitting the importance of the subject. It was natural to inquire, he observed, what had appeared to have been the effect of the changes introduced in 1833, during the last twenty years, touching the welfare and progress of our Indian empire—not merely whether the revenues had prospered, but whether the administration, under the existing management, had, in other respects, contributed to the well-being of the people. The total gross revenue had increased from 18,407,000*l.* in 1834 to 24,379,000*l.* in the present year, showing an augmentation of 6,000,000*l.* in less than twenty years. The charges, however, had increased, so that in the last year there was a deficiency of 678,000*l.* How had this occurred? The wars in which British India had been involved, in Afghanistan, in Scinde, and in the Punjab, had swallowed up no less than 36,000,000*l.* But when he looked at the Indian debt, he found that the addition had only been 20,000,000*l.*; it followed, therefore, that, so buoyant had been the Indian revenues, that they must have furnished 16,000,000*l.* towards the extraordinary war expenditure. It might be said that this large revenue extracted from the country had tended to exhaust its resources. There was no better way of meeting this allegation than by showing the progress of Indian commerce; and it appeared that the amount of the exports and imports, and that of the tonnage entered inwards and outwards, had more than doubled in the last twenty years. At no former period, he thought, were the prospects of India so favourable as at the present moment. Mr Herries then read various details, the results of which showed that the natives of India were largely employed in administrative as well as in judicial offices; and that the establishments for native education had been greatly augmented. He then reverted to the outlay on account of canals, roads, tanks, and other means of communication, far exceeding, he said, the deficiency of the revenue, which had consequently been absorbed in the permanent improvement of the country. After stating the extent of the patronage distributed by the Court of Directors in the last seven years, he observed, with reference to the agency exercised by the East India Company in the government of India, that it was a mistake to suppose that the Company were mere ministerial functionaries; they had the power of objecting, and of furnishing and requiring information to and from the Government—who were ultimately responsible for all political measures—not only by correspondence, but by confrontation. He had himself felt the great advantage arising from this agency, and had no hesitation in saying that for the good government of India it was an agency of infinite importance. It would be the duty of the committee to make the most searching inquiry into the expediency of retaining this agency, which had worked well for the last twenty years. If found to be inexpedient, it would be for the wisdom of Parliament to devise some other system.

Mr Anstey moved, by way of amendment, in addition to the motion, that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that commissioners be sent into British India, instructed to prosecute inquiries and report the evidence, with their observations. He proposed this commission, because, even in the picture drawn by Mr Herries had been as correct as it was flattering, the inquiry proposed by him could not be complete unless information was obtained from the natives of India, which was impracticable without local inquiry. Mr Anstey entered at great length into the causes of what he considered to be the misgovernment of India, expatiating upon the wretchedness of its population, the salt and opium monopolies, the impolicy of the augmentations of territory, and of the wars arising therefrom, and in the course of his strictures animadverted in strong terms upon the case of Colonel Outram.

Mr Baillie differed from Mr Anstey as to the best means of obtaining the required information, and as to the expediency of a royal commission to inquire into the grievances of the natives, who, it appeared from a memorial of the British Indian Association (composed of natives of India), did not desire such a mode of inquiry. The question was now a more simple one than formerly; it was merely whether the powers given to the East India Company by the act of 1833 should be curtailed or modified.

Sir T. E. Colebrooke expressed his satisfaction at the statement made by Mr Herries as to the employment of the natives of India, and condemned the amendment as casting a wholesale censure upon the Government of India. The mutual check afforded by the existing double Government ought, in his opinion, to be retained.

Mr Hardinge concurred with Mr Baillie in objecting to a royal commission, and undertook, from personal observation, to say that Mr Anstey's description of the condition of the people of India was exaggerated. He had observed a very strong contrast to their advantage between them and the population of native States.

Mr Hume was pleased to find that the present Government, like the last, had determined not to adopt the fatal policy of removing the Court of Directors. So far from reducing the power of the Court of Directors, under an improved constitution, it should be enlarged, so as to control the Minister of the day, who could now plunge India into war without any check on the part of the Directors. He advised Mr Anstey to withdraw his amendment on the ground that it was impracticable.

Sir J. Hogg, on the part of the Court of Directors, said it was their sole and anxious desire that the fullest and most ample information should be laid before the house; and their only wish was that the result of its deliberations should be such as would tend most to promote the welfare and advantage of India. Sir James complained of the course pursued by Mr Anstey, especially with reference to the case of Colonel Outram, which he had argued, he said, upon *ex parte* statements. He described with more precision than Mr Herries had done, the respective duties of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. The administration of all matters in the finance, revenue, and political department—to India was vested by law in the East India Company, and practically in the Court of Directors; questions of peace and war were within the exclusive cognisance of the Board of Control and the Secret Committee.

Sir R. Inglis urged that attention should be paid in the proposed inquiry to the instruction, and especially the spiritual instruction, of the people of India. He trusted that no alteration would be made either in the constitution of the Court of Directors, or in the distribution of their patronage.

Lord J. Russell, assuming that it was intended that the Government should propose and Parliament decide upon the plan for the future government of India, thought that the appointment of a committee would be useful in the way of collecting information and making suggestions respecting that vast question. Our first care should be to provide for the millions of India the benefits of good government, and especially for their education and social improvement; and in these respects, he thought, we had in a great degree performed our duty to the people in India. As regarded the act of 1833, therefore, although it might be susceptible of improvements in particular points, he thought, in its great outline, it ought to be maintained. With respect to the construction of the machine of government, though theoretically it was open to objection, he believed it had worked usefully for the people of India; whilst questions of peace and war, which were not unconnected with European interests, were and should be left to the discretion of the Ministers of the Crown, with regard to matters of finance, legislation, and revenue, the Court of Directors should offer their suggestions, the Board of Control having the power of

approving or objecting. The question of patronage, he agreed, affected the constitution of the country, which might be endangered by vesting it in a Minister of the Crown, and he thought it was a most fortunate circumstance that a mode of government had been found which, whilst it provided for the good administration of India, placed the sovereignty of that vast empire under the Crown of the United Kingdom without injury to the working of the constitution.

Mr Goulburn noticed an omission in the speech of Mr Herries of one branch of the inquiry—namely, the result of the system introduced in 1833, for the religious instruction of the people in India; whether the measure had led to the favourable results which had been anticipated, and how far it had been made instrumental to the extension of Christianity. India, he considered, had been given to us upon the solemn condition of taking all means that prudence would sanction to extend over that continent the knowledge of truths which we believed essential to our own happiness.

After a few remarks from Sir H. Willoughby and Mr Mangles, the amendment was negatived, and the original motion was agreed to.

Several bills were forwarded their respective stages, and the house adjourned at 1 o'clock.

#### Tuesday, April 20.

In reply to a question put by Lord D. Stuart, The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, with reference to the outrage alleged to have been committed by the police at Leghorn upon a corporal of marines named Bragg, belonging to her Majesty's ship Firebrand, that the British Government had not accepted the punishment of eight days' imprisonment, inflicted upon one of the police officers, as a sufficient reparation, and that communications were still going on with the Tuscan Government respecting this case, as well as that of Mr Math r.

Sir De Lacy Evans obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act for the regulation of vestries, with reference to joint parishes.

Mr Horsman moved an address to Her Majesty, praying that inquiry might be made, whether due respect was paid to the decrees of the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical of the Church of England in the recent institution of Mr Bennett to the vicarage of Frome. He traced the history of Mr Bennett from his appointment to the incumbency of St Paul's in 1843, observing that he had been known previously by his preachings and writings, and that remonstrances and warnings had been addressed to the Bishop of London against his appointment, which were, however, disregarded. Subsequent to the appointment complaints poured in upon the bishop; tumultuous proceedings took place on Sundays in the locality of the church; the case forced itself upon the attention of the public, the press, and the bishop of the diocese, who required Mr Bennett to resign his living, which, after some communications with the bishop, he did, and his resignation was accepted, the grounds assigned by the Bishop of London for this proceeding being, among other things, that Mr Bennett had been unfaithful to the Church and insubordinate to his diocesan. The people of England, Mr Horsman continued, never expected that Mr Bennett, after this, would have appeared in any pulpit of the Established Church; it was with astonishment, therefore, that within twelve months of his resignation they found Mr Bennett instituted to a vicarage in another diocese. His resignation took place in January, 1851; and in the summer of that year it had been represented that, when travelling in Germany, he had regularly attended mass in a Roman Catholic church. The people of Frome, clergy and laity, in a panic addressed Lady Bath, the patron, intreating her to refrain from nominating Mr Bennett; she replied that the appointment had been made and could not be revoked. The presentee, however, must be approved by the bishop, and the parishioners memorialised the Bishop of Bath and Wells, objecting to the institution of Mr Bennett on three grounds—first, his own published writings; second, the Bishop of London's testimony against him and his virtual expulsion of Mr Bennett from his diocese; third, the bishop's statement of the reasons why Mr Bennett's resignation was made and accepted. Mr Horsman explained the conditions under which a clerk in holy orders, removing from one diocese to another, can only be instituted by the bishop of the diocese into which he removes, and animadverted with some severity upon the manner in which the Bishop of Bath and Wells had replied to the Frome memorialists. In conclusion, he called upon the laity, constituting, he said, the Church of England, to bestir themselves in a constitutional manner, by laying their petitions at the foot of the throne, praying Her Majesty to protect the Church, not against assaults from without, but against traitors within, and compel even the dignitaries of the Church to show that obedience to the law which the Bishop of Bath and Wells had so wantonly repudiated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of this subject; but, if the house sanctioned this motion, he feared it would introduce elements of discussion pregnant with effects not anticipated. The means at the command of the house were inadequate to deal with this case. According to Mr Horsman, a great grievance had been sustained by some of Her Majesty's subjects; but he had proposed no remedy. Suppose the house assented to the motion, and the Crown issued a commission of inquiry, it would have no power to force individuals to give information. Either there was at present a remedy for this alleged grievance or not. He imagined that there must be an appeal to the Archbishop, and if so, that was a reason why the House of Commons should not interfere by substituting a measure confessedly inadequate. If he was told there was no such appeal, was that not a reason for legislation? If Mr Horsman believed there was no remedy by appeal, he was justified in bringing the case before the house; but he should propose to legislate in a suitable manner. He (Mr Disraeli) gave no opinion upon the merits of the case, feeling that that house was not a tribunal by which it ought to be decided, and he hoped Mr Horsman, being satisfied with bringing the case before the house, and considering that it was his duty either to have recourse to the remedy which the law supplied, or, if there was none, to propose to legislate upon the subject, would not press his motion. He moved the previous question.

Sir H. Verney hoped that Mr Horsman would not accept this advice, and that the opinion of the house would be pronounced upon this important subject.

Sir R. Inglis agreed with Mr Disraeli that that house was not a tribunal before which such questions as this could be adjudicated, and that, if once such a grievance were entertained, there would be endless appeals of the same kind. If the motion were adopted, it would be a mere *brutum fulmen*.

Mr Ewart said the house was not asked to constitute itself a tribunal, but merely to adopt a constitutional and most usual course of proceeding.

Mr Hume supported the motion. Parliament had established a church by law, and a scandal was alleged, and not denied.

Mr Newdegate considered that the question having been raised it must be dealt with, and although he wished to leave the investigation of it to the Government, he thought their mode of meeting the motion would be unsatisfactory. He did not see any specific objection to the Commons of England addressing the Queen upon this subject, but he could believe that the Government might prefer some other mode of inquiry. He begged them, however, not to ask the house to ignore the question without suggesting some practical measure.

Sir J. Pakington likewise thought that the question ought to be dealt with; and further, that it was one which ought to have been raised. He admitted

that there should be an inquiry, but not in the mode proposed. He could not vindicate the conduct of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose health was impaired; but that was not the real question raised, which related to the alleged conduct of Mr Bennett at Kissingen. If Mr Horsman's allegations in that particular were true, Mr Bennett must be a Roman Catholic. That conduct, which was unknown to the bishop, ought to be investigated.

Lord J. Russell said, it was impossible to deny that this was a subject respecting which they had a right to an explanation. The House of Commons had been a party to the Act of Uniformity, and had, therefore, a right to ask if those who were appointed to livings were members of the Church of England. But having established that right, he felt the greatest difficulty as to the mode of exercising it. A royal commission might provoke hostility, and he felt the force of the objection that the remedy would be insufficient. He felt, also, that, with regard to particular circumstances, the house was in a great degree without information. If it was admitted that this was a proper subject for inquiry, the better course would be to wait till the Ministers of the Crown should, in a friendly spirit, ascertain the facts, when the house would be in a better state to determine what steps to take, either by enforcing the existing law, or by new legislation. The whole subject being of such transcendent importance, he should hesitate before he assented to the motion.

Mr Henry Drummond maintained that that house was the only proper tribunal to resort to in order to assert the rights of the laity against the usurpations of the priesthood.

Mr Spooner should vote for the motion if pressed to a division; but it was still in the power of the Government to adopt the hint of Lord J. Russell.

Mr Mangles thought a strong *prima facie* case had been made out.

Mr Gladstone disputed, and was ready at the proper time to confute, some of the statements of Mr Horsman. Others allegations made by him, he granted, were most material, and, if proved, were so grave that they demanded attention. But he objected to the vague and indefinite measure proposed. If the question was whether the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in instituting Mr Bennett, had or had not proceeded according to the letter and spirit of the law, it appeared to him that Her Majesty's Government might, in a friendly spirit, obtain the facts and make such a report as would enable the house to judge whether any and what further steps should be taken in the matter.

Mr Walpole admitted that a case had been made out which not only invited but required investigation, for if a minister, professing to be a member of the Church of England, and instituted to a benefice, was in fact, or was likely to become, a member of another Christian community, the law, if not strong enough to reach such a case, ought to be made stronger. In compliance with the suggestion of Lord J. Russell and Mr Gladstone, the Government would institute an inquiry in a friendly spirit into the facts, in order to see whether any and what measures should be taken in this matter.

After a few words from Lord R. Grosvenor and Mr Aglionby,

Mr Horsman declined to withdraw his motion upon any other condition than that there should be a judicial inquiry.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not see how there could be a judicial inquiry; but he would promise that the inquiry should be a *bona fide* one.

Upon a division, the motion was lost by 100 to 50.

Lord D. Stuart moved for copies of communications between this Government, Turkey, and other foreign Governments, respecting the refugees detained at Kiutayah.

Lord Palmerston, as far as he was concerned, did not object; and Mr Disraeli, after this statement, not opposing the motion, it was granted.

The other business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock.

#### Wednesday, April 21.

Mr Conolly, in moving the second reading of the Irish Fisheries Bill, discussed at much length the general policy and character of past legislation upon this subject, especially the act of 1842, and explained the leading objects of the bill, which consolidated the existing laws, and introduced provisions adapted to secure the interests of proprietors without injury to the public.

Lord Naas said this was a question of infinite difficulty, involving a multitude of conflicting interests, and with which it was impossible for a private member to deal satisfactorily. He admitted that the law upon this subject was not in a proper position; but the effect of the bill as it stood would be to infringe the rights of property, by sweeping away titles guaranteed by Parliament. Something, however, ought to be done, and it would be the duty of the Government hereafter to endeavour to grapple with the question. In the meanwhile he recommended that the bill, which was open to various objections, should be withdrawn.

Mr Monsell, Mr F. Scully, Mr H. Herbert, Captain Jones, and Sir William Somerville, concurred in this recommendation; and, after some remarks from Mr White-side and Mr Frewen,

Mr Conolly withdrew his motion.

Mr Frewen moved the second reading of the Building of Churches, &c., Bill, explaining its general scope and the objects of the several clauses.

The Speaker noticed that one of the clauses was not within the title of the bill.

Mr Gladstone pointed out other informalities, and the order for the second reading was discharged.

Mr Deedes moved the second reading of the Parish Constables Bill.

Captain Scobell suggested some objections for the consideration of the committee.

Sir J. Trollope, not opposing the second reading, observed that the bill would cast the charges of the constables upon the parochial rates, although the object was altogether away from the object of these rates, and of no special benefit to the owners of land. This objection could be dealt with in the committee.

After a few observations from Mr Aglionby and Mr Packe, the bill was read a second time.

The house then went into committee upon the Enfranchisement of Copyholds Bill, the clauses of which were considered and agreed to.

Mr Slaney moved the second reading of the Industrial and Provident Partnerships Bill, the object of which was to provide a cheap tribunal for the humble classes when associated for a common purpose.

After a few remarks from Mr Henley, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The Proclamation for assembling Parliament Bill was read a second time, and the Burghs (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

#### Thursday, April 22.

Mr M. Gibson brought under its notice the policy of deriving revenue from taxes upon knowledge, and moved separate resolutions, to the effect that such financial arrangements should be made as would enable Parliament to dispense with the duty on paper; that the newspaper stamp ought to be abolished, and the tax on advertisements repealed. He premised that he brought forward these propositions, not on behalf of any suffering interests, but upon the ground of public policy, and with reference to the character of the taxes themselves and their effect upon the morals and industry of the nation; and as to the time,

he held it to be the legitimate function of members of that house at any time to question the sources of taxation, and inquire whether the money raised for the support of the public establishments might not be supplied in a better manner. The resolutions were distinct; and the assent to one did not require an assent to another. With respect to the duty on paper—the total and immediate repeal of which had been recommended by a committee of that house in 1834—apart from its obnoxious character as a tax upon knowledge, the excise regulations were oppressive, and did not protect the revenue from fraud, or the honest trader against unfair competition. Its repeal, moreover, would attract more capital into the rural districts for the employment of labour in the manufacture, whereby this country might supply the whole world with paper, and it would remove an obstacle to the improvement in the quality of our cheap literature. The duty on paper yielded 800,000*l.*; but the advertisement duty produced only 160,000*l.*, and no tax, he insisted, could be more stupid, for it struck at the very root of revenue, which, if it were repealed, would not feel the loss. Money, he said, could not be the motive for maintaining a tax so opposed to every sound principle; its object must have been to cripple and fetter the newspaper press at the expense of the diffusion of useful information. The newspaper stamp was still less a revenue question; it was not originally imposed, and had never been continued in order to recruit the revenue, but to restrain the license of the press. Postal facilities, he contended, had no necessary connection with this tax; on the contrary, under a different regulation, the post office might obtain a larger revenue from the transmission of newspapers, at a cheaper cost to the senders. Mr Gibson referred to the contents of certain unstamped productions to show that the tax did not accomplish its original purpose—that of checking the dissemination of mischievous matter. From this topic he returned to the vast circulation of the *Times*, which, he said, seemed to be eating up the rest of the press; the effect of its extraordinary popularity being, as Mr Gibson argued, a serious evil, by creating a kind of monopoly and limiting the diffusion of intelligence, and which he endeavoured to trace to the tax in question. After some general remarks upon the policy of these taxes, and the embarrassments to which they might lead, he contended that Parliament was justified in dealing with them upon broad, public grounds.

Mr Ewart seconded the motion, dwelling upon the effects of the advertisement and stamp duties, which, arguing from the example of America, he maintained, limited the circulation of newspapers in this country, and robbed the poor of an innocent enjoyment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer assured Mr Gibson that the present Government were not actuated by any sinister feelings towards the newspaper press, or any apprehension respecting its influence. He was bound to consider these questions, not under philanthropic or popular aspects, but as a financier. With regard to the paper duty, he did not contest the accuracy of Mr Gibson's observations upon the effects of the excise regulations upon the manufacture of paper, but he was not aware that their injurious operation was limited to that manufacture; he could make out as good a case for soap. The question was whether they were not necessary evils. With every desire to relieve industry and to promote education, but considering, as he must, the effect of these propositions upon the credit and finances of the country, he did not feel justified in assenting to them. On Friday the 30th he would place before the house the real state of the finances of the country, and when Mr Gibson and his friends were in possession of that statement it would be open to them to declare their views. With respect to the advertisement and stamp duties, he thought they were subjects which deserved the gravest consideration; but, he repeated, he must consider them primarily with reference to the effect of their repeal upon the general revenue. The advertisement duty was one which ought to be gravely considered, and the Government had considered it. He distinguished that and the stamp duty very much from the duty on paper, which was so large that every one should hesitate before he consented to relinquish it. All these matters, however, depended entirely upon the state of the finances, and the house must feel the great inconvenience of coming to a premature decision on questions of this kind. He reminded the house that there was a determination on its part not to impose new taxes; that the two great sources of our indirect taxation had been attacked, and that a committee was now making war upon a principal source of our direct taxation. Under these circumstances the house should pause before it adopted a motion that would reduce the revenue nearly 1,500,000*l.*, and he thought it was not asking too much to call upon it to permit him to make his financial statement without the incumbrance of such a vote. He, therefore, felt it to be his duty to oppose the motion.

Mr Wakley suggested that after this declaration the debate should not be prolonged, and he moved that it be adjourned.

Mr Cobden concurred in this suggestion, as well as Mr Gibson, who, having been absent from the house during the speech of Mr Disraeli, wished to have a distinct understanding whether the subject of these duties was to be taken into consideration by the Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, what he had stated was not with reference to this motion. In reviewing the taxation of the country these duties could not be omitted from consideration, but it was not to be supposed from any statement he had made that they had been specially considered. No terms had been made as a condition of the adjournment.

After some observations from Mr Hume, Mr Mowatt, and Mr Frewen, the debate was adjourned.

The other business was soon disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past 8 o'clock.

Friday, April 23.

On the motion for the second reading of the Militia Bill,

Sir De Lacy Evans rose to move that the bill be read a second time this day three months. This was not the first bill which had been prepared on the subject, and of the two he must say that he preferred the first one to that now before them. He disapproved of a militia force altogether; it possessed no advantage whatever over a regular force, and as far as expense was concerned he was convinced that 50,000 militia men would cost just as much as 50,000 regulars. In his opinion the best defence for England was the British army, and if we concentrated our regular force, so foolishly and injudiciously dispersed in our colonies, we should have no occasion for the levying of a militia force.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

#### PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 148 Turnpike Roads (South Wales)—account.
- 204 Brewers, &c.—account.
- 226 Bills—Poor Law Board Continuance.
- 227 — Poor Relief Act Continuance.
- 228 — Ennis Improvement and Fergus Navigation (Ireland).
- 231 — Militia.
- 235 — Turnpike Roads (Ireland).
- 236 — Commons Inclosure Acts Extension.
- National Education (Ireland)—17th report, Vol 2 (appendices H. I. K. L. M. and N.)

## News of the Week.

### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

THE QUEEN, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, accompanied by Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, left Windsor castle on Monday afternoon, and arrived at Buckingham palace at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock.

On Tuesday the Queen held a court at three o'clock at Buckingham palace.

The Queen held a levee on Wednesday afternoon at St James's palace.

On Thursday the Queen held an Investiture of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath at three o'clock at Buckingham palace, when several knights were invested, and several other gentlemen were knighted.

### METROPOLIS.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The public feeling in favour of the retention of the Crystal Palace has been abundantly manifested during the week. On Saturday at noon a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was held at Willis's Rooms, over which the High Bailiff, Mr Francis Smedley, presided. Several members of Parliament took part in the proceedings, and an almost unanimous condemnation of the intended Vandalism was expressed. On Tuesday, a numerous attended meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Marylebone was held at the Princess's Concert Room, Castle street, Oxford street, on the subject, Admiral Sir George Sartorius in the chair. It was similarly influential in its character, and had a similar result. At a public meeting held in the British School Rooms, Cowper street, City road, resolutions in favour of retention were unanimously adopted, and the petition numerously signed. A meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury was held at the Music hall, Store street, on Tuesday evening, to consider the best steps to be taken to prevent the destruction of the Crystal Palace. Mr Wm. Daniels, Q.C., occupied the chair, and resolutions and a petition to Parliament in favour of the maintenance of the glass structure were adopted. At the first meeting of the Hackney Guardians since the election, a similar petition was adopted.

BANQUET AT GOLDSMITHS' HALL.—The Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company entertained Her Majesty's Ministers at a banquet at Goldsmiths' hall on Saturday evening. Lord Derby in the course of his speech drew a parallel between the recent discoveries of the precious metals, and the introduction to office of his own Government. He intimated that he had picked up gold where it had never previously been suspected to exist. He had not gone to the old mine, but to "new diggings," and experience would prove whether the article produced would not stand for its full worth on its final assay.

THE CASE OF MR SALOMONS, M.P.—The judges have given judgment against Mr Salomons, M.P., in the case "Miller versus Salomons," and the subject of Jewish disabilities must therefore again come before the House of Commons with more urgent necessity than ever for settlement. It appears that one out of the three judges before whom the case was tried holds an opinion favourable to the claim of Mr Salomons, whilst the other two were adverse.

METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A deputation of this body, headed by the Bishop of London, and comprising the Rev. Dr Cumming, Rev. C. Hume, Mr B. Bond Cabbell, M.P., Mr T. Abraham, Dr W. H. Brown, Mr William Rogers, Mr P. H. Holland, Mr George Goodwin, F.R.S., Mr W. D. Bruce, F.S.A., Mr Louis Hume, Mr John W. Smith, Dr Gavin Milroy, Mr C. F. J. Lord, Mr Robert Fox, Mr H. Roberts, F.S.A., Mr F. O. Ward, and Rev. M. W. Lushnan, M.A., Mr A. Barnett, M.B., Mr R. Walsh, honorary secretaries, waited on the Earl of Derby on Wednesday afternoon, to present a memorial, calling his lordship's attention to the sanitary evils now pressing on the inhabitants of London, and to point out the means of their alleviation. The Bishop of London introduced the deputation. In his reply, the Earl of Derby thanked the speakers for their valuable suggestions, and replied at considerable length, commenting on the various obstacles to grappling at once with all the details of so vast a scheme, but assuring the deputation that the sanitary question occupied a large share of the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and that short as the session would be, they were in hopes of doing something towards settling the important question of extramural sepulture before the separation of Parliament.

THE MILITIA BILL.—Several decisive expressions of opinion adverse to the Government measure have taken place during the week. At a meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone held at the Literary Institution, Edward street, Portman square, Mr J. Williams, M.P. in the chair, strong condemnatory resolutions were passed. A highly satisfactory meeting has been held in the Temperance Hall, Chelsea, George Thompson, Esq., M.P., in the chair, who spoke long and eloquently. The other speakers were Messrs James Bell, E. Fry, T. Dexter, and F. Chesson; and the resolutions were unanimously carried. On Saturday night a meeting was held in the Music hall, Store street, Thomas Eid Baker, Esq. in the chair. The speakers were Messrs Cooper, Pierce (churchwarden of St Pancras), Jacob Bell, M.P., Rogers (the Chancery barrister), Buckton, Edwards, and Henry Richard. On Monday night a large and enthusiastic gathering took place in the Camberwell hall, H. R. Ellington, Esq., in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Messrs Chamberzow, Russell, Jeffrey, Townsend, and the Revs. Henry Richard and John Burnet. Letters were read from the members for the borough declaring their intention to oppose the bill.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report says:—The mortality of London again exhibits a slight increase, the deaths in the previous week (ending April 10th) having been 1,051, those in the week that ended last Saturday being 1,092. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1842-51 the average number of deaths was 944, which, if raised in proportion to increase of becomes 1,038. The mortality of last week, therefore, exceeds the corrected population average by 54 deaths. Last week the births of 805 boys and 839 girls, in all 1,644 children, were registered in London. The average of seven corresponding weeks in the years 1845-51, was 1,373. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer during the week was 30.012 in. The mean temperature of the week was 47 deg. The wind was generally in the east till Friday, on which day and Saturday it blew from the north-east.

### PROVINCES.

THE ANTI-MILITIA DEMONSTRATIONS.—The opposition to the Militia Bill increases in activity and strength the nearer we approach to the second reading of the measure.—A great meeting held in Birmingham has excited the people to energetic opposition, and a town's petition has been signed already by 13,000 persons.—The two meetings which have been held in Bristol have produced the strongest excitement against the measure. A general petition signed by 11,450 persons, has been forwarded to the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley.

—A great meeting was held in Bath on Tuesday night, Dr Brabant in the chair.—A large meeting was held in Bradford on Tuesday, the Mayor in the chair. Great enthusiasm characterised the proceedings. Colonel Thompson will vote against the measure.—A crowded meeting has been held in the populous town of Bilston. The feeling of opposition was unanimous.—An equally effective gathering assembled at Bridgenorth.—Notwithstanding the proximity of Dover to the French coast, its inhabitants do not appear to be in any way alarmed by the invasion panic, for a petition against the proposed mill is enrolment is being signed by a large proportion of them, and a meeting has been held to protest against the measure.—On Tuesday evening an excellent meeting was held in Dorking.—On Monday a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the city of Edinburgh, C. Cowan, Esq., M.P., in the chair, when it was resolved almost unanimously to petition Parliament against the bill.—A large meeting has been held in the Shire hall of Gloucester, at which 1,500 persons were present. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.—At Bar-leuz a crowded meeting has been held, which was addressed by many influential residents.—At Canterbury a great meeting has been held; the Mayor in the chair. A letter was received from Colonel Romilly, the morning after the meeting, in which he expressed his intention to oppose the bill.—At Halifax a large assemblage took place, and resolutions condemnatory of the Militia Bill were passed unanimously.—At Tewkesbury the people have crammed the Town hall to hear addresses by Messrs O'Neill and Bowley.—At Tiverton, notwithstanding Lord Palmerston's influence, a crowded meeting was held.—In the large manufacturing town of Wakefield a capital meeting has been held.—And at Wolverhampton Mr O'Neill has addressed a large concourse, and his remarks were received with great applause.

**THE COMING ELECTIONS.**—*Bridgewater.*—Mr Serjeant Kinglake (author of "Eothen," &c) is the Liberal candidate for this borough, and has addressed the electors. On the subject of Parliamentary reform, Mr Kinglake said he was ready to go great lengths.—*Buckinghamshire.*—It is, we believe, the intention of Dr Lee to contest the county in real earnest, and at all hazards to go to the poll.—*Bucks Advertiser.*—*Cheltenham.*—Sir Willoughby Jones has formally accepted an invitation to contest the borough, and has repaired to the scene of contest. He will support Lord Derby, but not in Protection.—*Evesham.*—Mr Grenville Berkeley has addressed the electors, and was well received. Mr Serjeant Wilkins has issued an address to the electors, in which he indicates his adherence to the political principles of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association.—*Hastings.*—Mr Holland, the Liberal member, retires, but his place is supplied by Messrs Warre and John Locke, jun. The Conservative member, Mr Brisco, stands again, and is to have as a colleague Mr Robertson.—*Macclesfield.*—The contest at Macclesfield will be between three candidates—Mr John Brocklehurst, a silk manufacturer, banker, and Whig; Mr John Williams, M.P., in the R-form interest; and Mr E. C. Egerton, a barrister, and Conservative.—*Nottingham.*—At a meeting of Liberal electors on Thursday, a resolution "that this meeting pledges itself to support Mr Strutt and Mr Osborne at the coming election," was carried unanimously.—*Nottingham (North).*—Lord Robert Clinton, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, is pursuing his canvass on the Free Trade interest, with very gratifying success.—*Sheffield.*—Mr W. Overend, a barrister, has consented to become a candidate in the Conservative and Free Trade interest.—*Halifax.*—There is now a perfect union amongst all shades of reformers. Sir Charles Wood, the Whig, and Frank Crossly, Esq., the Radical, candidates having concurred.—*Ripon.*—William Beckett, Esq., at present the Free Trade Conservative member for Leeds, has become a candidate for Ripon, as successor to Sir James Graham, who is a candidate for the representation of Carlisle.

## IRELAND.

**ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ROSAS AT QUEENSTOWN.**—The arrival of the ex-dictator Rosas at the port of Queenstown is thus announced in the *Cork Reporter* of Saturday:—"Her Majesty's steamer Conflict, from the river Plate, arrived at Queenstown on Friday, having on board General Rosas, his family and suite. The Conflict left the Plate on the 10th of February, touched Bahia on the 5th of March, and was bound to Portsmouth, but was obliged to put in here owing to head winds. We understand that during her voyage one of the boilers burst, by which four men were killed. The General and his family landed and walked about Queenstown on Friday. In the course of the day his daughter and daughter-in-law, accompanied by some of the officers of the ship, visited this city, and returned to Queenstown the same evening by the 9 o'clock train. The Conflict, which is one of Baring and Co's broken down ships, will sail to Spithead in a few days with the General.

**THE EMIGRATION MANIA.**—The *Galway Mercury* states that so great is the anxiety felt by the poor labouring classes in that part of Connaught to escape from the "land that bore them," that such of them as have been fortunate enough to obtain employment on drainage works have adopted the following novel and extraordinary mode of enabling themselves to emigrate:—"It appears they are paid fortnightly, and when the pay night arrives, about 300 of them assemble and pay ed each into a general fund. A number of tickets, corresponding with the number of persons present, are then placed in a hat, and on one of these the word "America" is written, all the rest being blank. A ballot then takes place, and the lucky drawer of the prize ticket has his passage to America paid for him, and receives a small sum to subsist him for some time after his landing there. During the week just closed no less than six vessels have set sail for Queenstown, laden with emigrants, bound respectively for Boston, Quebec, New York, and St John's. The gross number amounted to 877 souls.

**PROTECTION.**—Lord Edwin Hill, the favoured candidate in the Protectionist interest for the representation of the county of Down, has just issued his address to the electors, in the course of which his lordship candidly tells them that, "since that one-sided policy (falsely denominated free trade) has become the law of the land, it would be unwise at the present time to seek for its repeal, knowing that constant changes of the laws tend to insecurity and distrust in the minds of the people."

**READJUSTMENT OF RENTS.**—In reply to a congratulatory address from the inhabitants of the thriving town of Lurgan, part of the Armagh property of Lord Lurgan, the noble owner thus refers to the question of abated rents:—"Owing to the many and important engagements which have fallen upon me in my new situation, and considering the precarious state of the potato crop, as well as the uncertainty of the future prices of grain, I think it best to let matters remain on the same footing with regard to the rents as they have been for the last three years by order of the Court of Chancery; and I have accordingly directed Mr Hancock to make an abatement of 20 per cent. to all those tenants-at-will who may pay up their rents at the time appointed next winter. I trust before this time twelvemonth that I shall be enabled, by a careful inquiry into very individual case, to decide what the future rents shall be, and I shall be

ready to afford every encouragement to improving tenants by granting, in suitable cases, leases, on such terms as may be considered reasonable between landlord and tenant."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

### PRUSSIA.

The municipal authorities and the Chamber of Commerce urge the establishment of commercial fairs at Berlin, similar to that of Leipzig. The grand requisite for such a fair is the consent of the custom house to allow foreign goods in bond to be taken to private warehouses, and to open with the merchants running accounts for the payment of duties. A merchant, for instance, imports and declares five tons of English cotton goods destined for the Leipzig fair; he is debited by the custom house with this quantity, and has to pay the duty after the fair only on such quantity as he does not re-export. This is not only a great convenience, but a great alleviation of the restrictive power of the tariff. The merchant in question need only export five tons of German cotton goods under English marks, and deliver in the certificates of exportation, when his account is thereby balanced, and he sells the English cottons duty free. The great German fairs would cease were it not for this privilege of running accounts with the customs; nevertheless, the Governments and the Protectionists are both very ill satisfied with the matter; it is, therefore, almost out of the question, that a new privilege of the kind should be granted to Berlin, where it would certainly be observed to a far greater extent than elsewhere.

The emigration from Germany has so increased that the Bremen journals record almost with terror the number of persons who sailed from that port on one day, the 15th; it is estimated as above 5,000.

### AUSTRIA.

The *Wiener Zeitung* confirms the information that Count Buol-Schauenstein is Minister for Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House.

Dr Bach's provisional leading in the Cabinet is therefore at an end, as the Minister of the Imperial House is, necessarily, President of the Council of Ministers.

The rate of exchange on London has fallen some 4 per cent. This striking and unexpected improvement is mainly attributable to considerable investments recently made in Austrian funds on account of foreign—principally Dutch—firms. Towards the end of Baron Krauss's ministerial career the exchange was under a strict police tutelage, and the quotations merely nominal; but this odious and most impolitic system has since been abolished, and as the Finance Department no longer jobs on 'Change, the printed list of exchanges now show the true state of the money market. The Finance Department entertains sanguine hopes that the improvement will be lasting, but two or three of the most respectable and experienced merchants, not bankers, say that the fall in the exchanges and in the price of the precious metals must be considered a merely transitory gleam of sunshine. The Finance Minister's determination to diminish the paper currency is duly appreciated, but people are well aware that when the balance-sheets for 1851 and 1852 appear they will show a woful deficit.

Things are in such a sad state in Italy, that the troops "do regular police duty." Two circumstances which occurred not long since at Florence form pretty "pendants" to the Mather story. As an Austrian guard was passing, an Italian—whether intentionally or not my informant did not know—spit close before the officer in command; the latter arrested the offender, and made each of the men spit in his face. A young man, the son of the president of some judicial court, who was walking in the outskirts of the town, and reading, accidentally ran against an Austrian captain. The latter employed some offensive epithets, which were returned with interest by the hot-blooded Italian. The end of the matter was that the man in uniform had the civilian arrested, and 25 blows were inflicted upon him in Austrian military fashion. It is said that the commander of the corps in Tuscany was so offended at the behaviour of his subaltern, that the latter was removed from Florence. A day or two after the Italian had been flogged, an Austrian officer was severely wounded as he was returning home after dark. It is the opinion of my informant that things cannot possibly remain as they are in Italy for any length of time. The Austrian officers openly say that they should like "to drive the Italians into the sea," and the Italians vow that if they had the power they would put every one of their oppressors to the sword.

### HESSE CASSEL.

The new constitution for the Electorate of Hesse has been published at Cassel on the 14th inst. Having been drawn up by the federal commissioners and M. Hassenpflug in the plenitude of arbitrary power, it may be taken as a fair sample of the sort of thing which Absolutists in Germany are willing to let pass under the name of a constitution. That it offers no real check to the governing power may be presumed. The new Hessian charter establishes two Chambers; the first composed of princes, nobles, and certain high officials; the second entirely founded on class representation, namely, sixteen members elected by possessors of estates containing not less than 200 acres; 16 members elected in the towns by an assembly composed as follows: one-third of aldermen and common councilmen, one-third of masters and members of guilds, one-third of manufacturers and wholesale merchants; and, lastly, sixteen members elected in the rural communes by the mayors, adjuncts, and churchwardens. No person under thirty years of age can vote or be elected. The Chambers to be assembled at least once in three years, and not to sit longer than three months. The laws and resolutions of the federal diet become as such, and by the mere fact of their promulgation, component parts of the Hessian code. Officials cannot take a seat in the Second Chamber without permission of superiors; no public debt,

can be contracted, no new taxes imposed, and no new laws enacted, without the consent of the Chambers. Nevertheless, when the Chambers are not sitting (i. e., at all times, excepting three months once in three years) the ministry has the right of octroying. The enjoyment of civil rights is made dependent on the confession of Christianity, whereby the emancipation of the Jews in Hesse is totally rescinded.

## SPAIN.

The Duke of Riazares, the husband of the Queen Mother, who has been to France on business connected with the extensive salt mines which the Queen Mother possesses there, has returned extremely taken with Louis Napoleon's system of government, and it is said very much disposed to recommend an analogous one here. The question of the limits between France and Spain, a question that has been perpetually kept in abeyance these hundred years, and which is continually the cause or the pretext for bloody frays between the shepherds of both nations, and not unfrequently of petty misunderstandings between the subordinate authorities of the two countries, bids fair to become a source of anxiety to the Government. The mixed commission that has been appointed by mutual agreement to examine and decide upon the subject have not been able to come to any agreement on account of the exorbitant pretensions of the French commissioners.

Heavy complaints are made by the democratic party of the persecutions they are undergoing. At the epoch of the last elections they were permitted to form their committees with a view of preparing themselves to choose their candidates for the chamber. Most of the persons of their party who made themselves conspicuous in the election contests have been persecuted for some cause or pretext, and the Madrid prison now contains eight or ten of them, whose friends loudly declare they are innocent of any attempt against the established Government. It is stated, moreover, that the persons who have denounced them are individuals who have always been known for their bigoted attachment to the ultra-church and absolute party, whom the Government authorities seem bent upon fawning on. The *Gazette* publishes a royal decree, in which all sentences of fine or imprisonment for offences against the laws regulating the public press are declared to be annulled. The decree also orders that all pending prosecutions shall be abandoned.

## PIEDMONT.

The new treaty of commerce and navigation recently concluded between France and Sardinia was presented to the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies on the 16th. The principal points are as follows:—

1. The abolition by Sardinia of all export duty on raw and spun silks, also on skins of kids and lambs. 2. The abolition by the two countries of import duties on the same articles. 3. The reduction by Piedmont to a uniform duty of 3f 30c the hectolitre, instead of 10 francs and .4 francs, on all sorts of wines; of 10 francs, instead of 30 francs, on brandies of the first quality; of 5f 50c, instead of 18f, on common brandies; and 10c instead of 30c on every bottle of wine, brandy, liquor, or vinegar containing less than a litre. 4. The reduction by France to 15f instead of 20f the 100 kilogrammes of the duties on Sardinian oils. 5. The admission by France at a reduced duty of 3f of 12,000 kilogrammes per annum of the steeled cast iron of Savoy. 6. The reduction by France of one-half of the existing duties on the cheese of Savoy, and some facilities for the importation of cattle from that province.

## NAPLES.

The accounts from Montefusco, where Poerio and his companions are confined, are still very sad. A special order has arrived, from the general of the district, at Montefusco, which says, "These prisoners are to be treated with the full prison severity, especially Poerio and Nisco, who are not worthy to live. They are to have no medical treatment." Here is a letter from one of the prisoners to his wife:—"My dearest Wife,—How can I tell you how much and what we are obliged to suffer in this horrible place. From the 8th we have been removed from the lower portion of the prison, which is under repair, and placed in a floor above, which is divided into two compartments, the most wretched and smallest of which is again divided into two very small rooms, where seventeen of us are huddled together, including the Duke di Gabelina. Imagine, my dear wife, so many human beings in this small place chained, and what is worse, *al puntale* (chained to the wall). Surely those only who are in the *inferno* can suffer more than we do. God help us! we cannot suffer long in this state. Amongst other evils, we are robbed terribly. Whereas in other *bagni* a responsible person is allowed to wait on the prisoners, here we have no one but galley slaves, who make us pay double for anything we may want; to get a rotolo of bread we must order two. It gives me great consolation to hear of your good health. I shall say nothing of mine—it must be worse. I pray you, my dear wife, to present yourself to General Polombo, and to the Minister of Public Works, and tell those gentlemen the state we are in—more cruelly treated than the worst of criminals. A hundred soldiers guard us night and day, and we are fifty-one prisoners in all, chained continually, so I think a less guard would be sufficient under such circumstances; but this is no business of yours or mine. If you could get us sent back to our old prison on the island we could bear it better. God bless you all, and may you find comfort in the family, &c.—Montefusco, April, 1852."

## EGYPT.

According to a letter of the 3d from Cairo, which appeared in the *Triester Zeitung*, the expected arrival of Fuad Effendi had given rise to great apprehensions. Nine of the gates of Cairo had been closed, and the guards at the others doubled. Abbas Pasha had had his private treasures removed to the Palace Abbasié. The garrison of

Alexandria had been reinforced, and 200 kawasses added to the police force. Different measures had been taken to prevent any sudden blow.

The English fleet is cruising off Mahon.

## UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York are to the 7th inst.

The principal topic of debate in the United States Senate is Mr Clarke's non-intervention resolution, condemning the Kossuth doctrine; but even of that once interesting question the people at large are at length getting tired. A call for information from the President to Congress, explaining all the causes, details, and objects of the expedition to Japan, has been laid on the table—on the ground that the giving publicity to the action of the Government in the matter might seriously impair its utility and chances of success. Advices from Santa Fe, New Mexico, inform us that the Indians there are still guilty of cattle stealing and murder to a great extent. The gold placers of the Rio Gila are described as being rich—even more so than those of California.

The debate in the House of Representatives on the compromise between the Southern and Eastern States terminated on the 5th. The house declared that it recognised the binding efficacy of the compromises of the constitution, and believed it to be the intention of the people generally to abide by such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out, the provision for the delivery up of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included, and the house deprecates all further agitation of the questions growing out of that proviso, of questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress, known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous. A second resolution in the form of an amendment declared, that the series of acts passed during the first session of the 31st Congress, known as the Compromises, are regarded as a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the question therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such. The first resolution was carried by 101 against 64, and the second by 100 against 65, votes.

In the Senate, on the 6th, Mr Douglas presented the petition of Henry O'Reilly, proposing to establish a line of communication by mail and telegraph, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. He asks no money or land, no donations or gifts, but that his line of telegraphs may be protected by the military posts of the Government. If this be done Mr O'Reilly thinks he can, in two years from this time, have European news published on the Pacific coast in one week from the time of its leaving Europe. The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution calling for his opinion and estimates with respect to a reconnaissance of the Chinese Seas, &c. The Secretary thinks such reconnaissance would be eminently serviceable, and that it could be performed by United States vessels, at a very little increase of expenditure.

Kossuth has had a most enthusiastic reception at Mobile. The meeting was very large and unanimous. Many of the most distinguished Alabamians participated. The date of his return to New York was uncertain. He was said to have received a considerable sum of money in aid of his cause.

The steamer *Glencove*, which arrived at St Louis on Saturday evening, April 3, from New Orleans, while making the landing, blew up with a terrible explosion, bursting all her boilers. She had about 150 passengers on board. The number of the killed is not yet ascertained, but it must be very large. The vessel took fire, and burnt to the water's edge.

The steamer *Redstone*, Captain Tate, with about seventy persons on board, including the boat's crew, blew up on the 3rd instant, on the passage between Madison, Ia., and Cincinnati. The boat immediately sunk in 20 feet water. Fifteen dead bodies were recovered in the evening in a horribly mutilated condition.

## AUSTRALIA.

Advices have been received to day from the colony of Victoria (or Port Phillip), by the ship *Brilliant*, about a week later in date than those published a few days back. They reach to the 16th January, and the latest intelligence from the Mount Alexander diggings was to the 11th. Notwithstanding the failure in the supply of water, gold continued to be found in considerable quantities. The police force required to be increased, and the Government were blamed for having despatched soldiers to preserve order, their appearance having excited discontent among the miners. Sickness had diminished, and only one death from dysentery had occurred for some time past. The escort of the 8th had brought to Port Phillip 10,957 ounces of gold from Mount Alexander, but scarcely any from Ballarat, the droughts at the latter spot having caused almost an entire suspension of operations. A locality at Mount Alexander called Red-hill was yielding large returns at a depth of 22 feet. Sales of dust and specimens continued to be freely made. The Victoria nugget, a piece of gold weighing 58 oz 18 dwts, had been sold at auction at the rate of 3l 12s 9d per oz. Other sales had been effected at prices ranging from 2l 18s 4d to 3l. The latest quotations were 3l 4s to 3l 5s per oz. The apprehensions regarding the want of labour still continued. Some large proprietors had been left with only one or two men on their establishments, and the worst feature was that the most efficient persons were those who departed the soonest and who were most likely to do well at the mines. Almost all the overseers had given up their engagements. In some instances as many as 10,000 sheep had been put into one flock, but although such expedients might answer temporarily, notwithstanding the risk from the grass fires, they would be wholly impracticable in the winter. Business was rather better, but the retail dealers had benefited principally by the change. The quotation for wool was from 1s 2d to 1s 4d per lb, and tallow 28l to 29l 10s per ton. The crops at Portland and Port

Fairy would be secured, and many of the farm labourers who had abandoned the latter place to go to the mines had returned with the view of assisting their former employers at the critical period of the harvest.

Accounts have been received from Adelaide, South Australia, to the 6th January inclusive. The colony is described as being fast depopulated by the rapid increase of emigration to the Victoria gold diggings. The colonists were said to be leaving in thousands by land and by sea, and all the vessels in port were laid on for Melbourne.

## BIRTHS.

On the 21st instant, at Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, of a daughter.  
On the 16th inst., at Edinburgh, Lady Gibson Maitland, of a son.  
On Tuesday, April 20, at Escrick park, prematurely, the Lady Elizabeth Lawley, of a son, who only survived one hour.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 15th instant, at Birkenhead, J. T. Danson, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Ann Eleanor, eldest daughter of J. G. Lockett, Esq., of Pen-y-Bryn, Llangollen, Denbighshire.  
On the 20th instant, at St John's, Paddington, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Fuller Maitland Wilson, Esq., eldest son of Henry Wilson, of Stowlangtoft Hall, Esq., to Agnes Caroline, second daughter of the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor Kinnersley.  
On the 20th instant, at St Peter's church, Dublin, Henry, second son of Thomas N. Edgeworth, Kilscrewley, in the county of Longford, Esq., to Amelia, only daughter of the late Major-General Considine, K. H., and Lieut.-Colonel of H.M. 10th Regiment.

## DEATHS.

On the 20th instant, in Upper Berkeley street, Portman square, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Very Rev. Charles Talbot, D.D., Dean of Salisbury, and the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Talbot.  
On the 19th inst., at Swallowfield, in the county of Berks, Sir Henry Russell, Bart., in the 69th year of his age.  
On the 20th inst., at 10 Green street, Grosvenor square, the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Macdonald, aged 9 days.

## COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Annexed is a comparison of the present prices of wheat, flour, and bread in London and Paris.—The highest price of wheat of the first quality in Paris is 29f per 1½ hectolitre, which is equal to 44s 3d per quarter; and the highest price of white wheat of the first quality in London being 48s per quarter, it follows that wheat is nearly 8½ per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The highest quotation of flour of the first quality in Paris is 35f 15c the 100 kilogrammes, which is equal to 35s 2d per sack of 280lb English; and the highest quotation of flour in the London market being 40s the sack, it follows that flour is about 13½ per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The highest quotation of the second quality of white flour in Paris is 32f 50c, which is equivalent to 32s 6d per sack of 280lb, and which, as compared with the quotation in London of 30s for household flour, shows that this description of flour is nearly 8½ per cent. dearer in Paris than in London. The price of bread of the first quality in Paris is 31c per kilogramme, which is equal to about 5½d the 4lb loaf, English weight; and the price of bread in London at the full-priced shops being 7d per 4lb, it follows that bread is about 33½ per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The second quality of bread is quoted at 24 cents per kilogramme in Paris, which is equivalent to nearly 4½d per 4lb loaf.

The advantages which the public have derived from the establishment of the Railway Passengers Assurance Companies, and other associations with similar objects, has led to the formation of the Maritime Passengers Assurance Company, by which it is proposed "to assure all travellers by water, whether journeying by steam vessel or sailing ship, against death or personal injury arising from accident." These advantages are not offered to passengers only, but are extended at lower and stipulated rates to the whole of the nautical profession, as seamen, pilots, fishermen, boatmen, &c., whose avocations render them especially liable to marine casualties.

The vessel Bosphorus, arrived from Sierra Leone, has brought a quantity of pine apples, the produce of that place, as a portion of her cargo. This is the first importation of this fruit from Sierra Leone, and is therefore of considerable interest on that account, and also because it has for the first time supplied the markets with foreign samples of the fruit before the arrivals from the West Indies have commenced for the season.

The proprietors of the Bank of Manchester have given notice that they will resume business. It will be recollected that this was one of the chartered joint stock banks which stopped payment ten to sixteen years ago. The Northern and Central Bank first gave way, then the Commercial Bank, next the Imperial Bank of England, and lastly the Bank of Manchester, whose business has now been suspended about ten years.

The necessity of securing some more economical and expeditious mode of transporting coals by sea than is at present attained by the employment of sailing vessels, has called attention to the advantages which other branches of trade have recently derived from the introduction of iron vessels propelled by the auxiliary screw, and an association of gentlemen largely interested in the coal trade has been formed for the purpose of building vessels of that description to be employed in the trade from the North of England to London, by which they hope to accomplish the following important results—1. A steady and certain supply of coals. 2. A lower range of prices, with less fluctuation. 3. Less injury to the quality of coal from exposure and breakage at the pit's mouth and in the stores of large consumers. The success of this association is of public importance, inasmuch as it will be the means of increasing the supply of coals to the metropolitan markets, and promoting the employment of steam vessels in this important branch of the coasting trade. We are informed that another company, with the same object, is in course of organisation, and that vessels are also building for this trade by private individuals.

An attempt is being made to substitute a more euphonious name than "Stough" for the rapidly increasing town situated on the line of the Great Western Railway, near Windsor.

The project for the establishment of a Crystal Palace in the Champ Elysees is going on with great activity. A company, formed of capitalists, has already subscribed the amount necessary for this undertaking, and it is occupied in examining the plans which have been submitted by a number of French and foreign architects. M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, commissary of the Government at the London Exhibition, is at the head of this company.

The Standard quotes the following:—"As we are going to press we learn that orders have been issued for the release of the Irish state prisoners, Smith O'Brien, John Mitchel, and their companions; subject, however, to the condition that they are not to set foot in the United Kingdom. Particulars in our next."—New York Truth-teller.

The preliminary steps have been taken in the Lord Chancellor's office for issuing a commission of lunacy upon Mr F. O'Connor, M. P., whose eccentricities have for some time past been known to the public, with a view to his confinement.—Sun.

## Literature.

**BUENOS AYRES AND THE PROVINCES OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.**  
By Sir WOODBINE PARISH, Vice-President of the Geographical Society of London, &c. Second edition, enlarged. John Murray, Albemarle street.

SIR WOODBINE PARISH, it will probably be recollected, was one of the diplomatists sent by Mr Canning to the republics of South America when he, more magniloquently than truthfully, talked of calling a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old. Though Sir Woodbine might not have been able to render any useful services to the country as an envoy, he compiled the best description we possess of the countries on the Rio de la Plata. The first edition of the work appeared some years ago, and supplied a history of the Provinces from the first arrival of the Spaniards, with an interesting account of their progress and the discoveries of the countries they gradually made. The geological formation and natural history of the Pampas and their many denizens, with their curious fossil remains—the monsters of this and the customary beings of another age—were carefully described, and their geography made familiar to Europeans. The political condition of the countries, their resources, debts, trade, &c., were discussed; and on all these points Sir Woodbine's work became an authority. The second edition is much enlarged; the description of the Pampas and their fossil remains is improved by the light which modern science has thrown on geology; the efforts more recently made to enlarge our knowledge of the country by surveying the rivers are noticed, and useful information of the present state of the different countries bordering on the Plata supplied. The work was not published till the late intelligence arrived of the fall of Rosas; and Sir Woodbine thinks the Federation of 1820, like other political contrivances, a very sorry, unworkable piece of mechanism; but he is also of opinion that if the other States now earnestly join Buenos Ayres in substituting constitutional for extraordinary powers, making their confederation something more than a name, better fruits may result from it, and South America become more peaceable and prosperous. The early career of Rosas, who is speedily expected amongst us, and which is thus briefly described by Sir Woodbine, seems to have left a favourable impression of the man which his subsequent career has not effaced:—

## ROSAS' FIRST ACTS.

Don Manuel Rosas (the son of a man who had been distinguished in the service of his country) was employed on the commission appointed to carry out these arrangements. He was well known to the Indians, and the influence of his name went far to induce the more peaceably disposed tribes of the Pampas to enter into treaties for their lands, and to engage to co-operate in defending them against the hostile Ranqueles and their associates.

Several hundreds of them with their wives and families were located in the rural establishments under his immediate charge, where they were employed in a variety of agricultural, pastoral, and other industrial pursuits, with every promise of their being weaned from their vagabond and predatory habits, and made useful members of society, when, unfortunately for that experiment, as well as for the peace of the whole Republic, whilst all were rejoicing at the honourable conclusion of the war with Brazil for the Banda Oriental, the victorious army returning to Buenos Ayres, headed by their commander General Lavalle, mutinied against the governor, General Dorrego, took possession of the capital, dissolved the Sala, and set up a military despotism.

The only forces which could be immediately assembled to oppose the insurgents were the country militia under Rosas, and with them Dorrego took the field in defence of his own authority and the legal institutions of the Republic: hastily collected and but indifferently armed, they were defeated in the first encounter, and Dorrego falling into the hands of Lavalle, was by his order most inhumanly and barbarously put to death; but this brutal act, instead of terminating the contest as he expected, roused all who were free to act against him, and they flocked by thousands to range themselves under the orders of Rosas, who declared his determination never to sheath his sword till he had put down General Lavalle and his mutinous troops. A long and most disastrous struggle ensued, in which finally the cause of order was everywhere triumphant, the army was broken up, and their leaders obliged to fly for their lives.

The people, grateful for the result and for the re-establishment of their legitimate institutions, elected Rosas to be their Governor in place of the unfortunate Dorrego; and thus was that extraordinary man—for such he has certainly shown himself—first raised to that power and position in which from a variety of unforeseen circumstances he has ever since been continued.

The second notice of him is more in accordance with the reputation he subsequently obtained—that of pursuing his own ends and extending his own power by the most atrocious means:—

## ROSAS' SECOND APPEARANCE.

The havoc and devastation the Indians made was dreadful; but it was signally avenged in 1832 and 1833 by General Rosas, who took the field against them in person at the head of the largest force that ever entered their lands: marching southward as far as the Rivers Colorado and Negro, he cleared all the intervening country, putting hundreds of them to death. Some tribes were exterminated, and others fled to the Cordillera of Chile, in the fastness of which alone they were safe from the pursuit of the exasperated and victorious soldiers.

His career since has, according to the most trustworthy accounts, been marked by many cruelties, such as we might expect from a man accustomed to Indian warfare, and of Indian tastes and habits. Not referring any further to the political or scientific contents of the book, there are two subjects incidentally mentioned that are worthy of notice.

Probably our readers are aware that many of the figures recently discovered in the old ruins of Nineveh carry in their hands something that has been taken for a fir-cone, or nut of the fir-tree. It may be the fruit of the plantain-tree, some species of which resembles very much the fruit of the fir-tree; and it seems quite reason-

able to suppose that the Assyrians should have a veneration for a substance that might be their principal food, as we reverence wheat. But Sir Woodbine Parish describes a fir-cone which yielded a substance resembling a date; and it might be such fir-cones that the Assyrians held in high honour. Speaking of an expedition undertaken by the Spaniards, he says:—"Their Indian allies helped them to lay in a stock of apples, of which there are great quantities in all those parts, and of pinones, the fruit of the pine-tree, which, taken out of the husk, is not unlike a Barbary date in taste as well as appearance." It might be this fruit of the pine on which the Assyrians in part subsisted, and held in appropriate veneration.

The other point refers to our own present condition of criminality. Of late the community has been much horrified by several great crimes. Perhaps they may not have been uninfluenced by the long prevalence of the wind at east, which, according to the proverb, being "good for neither man nor beast," may have exasperated all the evil passions of poor humanity, and hurried it into the fearful excesses we have to deplore. In illustration of the influence of atmospheric changes over the passions, Sir Woodbine Parish tells this anecdote:—

A CRIMINAL WIND.

Some years ago, Juan Antonio Garcia, aged between 35 and 40, was executed for murder at Buenos Ayres. He was a person of some education, rather remarkable than otherwise for the civility and amenity of his manners; his countenance was open and handsome, and his disposition frank and generous; but when the north wind set in, he appeared to lose all command of himself, and such was his extreme irritability, that during its continuance he could hardly speak to any one in the street without quarrelling: before his execution, he admitted that it was the third man he had killed, besides having been engaged in more than twenty fights with knives, in which he had both given and received many serious wounds; but, he said, it was the north wind, not he, that shed all this blood.

When he rose from his bed in the morning, he told my informant he was at once aware of its accursed influence upon him:—a dull headache first, and then a feeling of impatience at everything about him, would cause him to take umbrage even at the members of his own family on the most trivial occurrence. If he went abroad his headache generally became worse, a heavy weight seemed to hang over his temples, he saw objects, as it were, through a cloud, and was hardly conscious where he went. He was fond of play, and if in such a mood a gambling house was in his way he seldom resisted the temptation; once there, any turn of ill-luck would so irritate him, that the chances were he would insult some of the bystanders. Those who knew him, perhaps, would bear with his ill-humours; but if unhappily he chanced to meet with a stranger disposed to resent his abuse, they seldom parted without bloodshed.

Such was the account the wretched man gave of himself, and it was corroborated afterwards by his relations and friends, who added, that no sooner had the cause of his excitement passed away than he would deplore his weakness, and never rested till he had sought out and made his peace with those whom he had hurt or offended.

The medical man who gave me this account attended him in his last moments, and expressed great anxiety to save his life, under the persuasion that he was hardly to be accounted a reasonable being.

An anecdote of this kind is rather calculated to make us pause in our somewhat headlong career of inflicting dreadful punishments on men so singularly afflicted. Our instincts, leading to moral improvements, compel us to reprobate all similar actions to those of Juan Antonio Garcia; let us reprobate them with all our might, but let us remember that in ordaining them to be punished with death, or some other greater evil, we perhaps may be under the influence of an east wind, and may to higher Powers be as pitiable objects as Juan Antonio Garcia is to us. At least it is impossible to read such accounts, and be aware of the many influences to which the human frame is subject, without entertaining doubts of the principles of criminal jurisprudence, and imagining that crimes are as much objects of pity as of anger, and are probably to be prevented by care and kindness rather than by indiscriminating and unscrupulous cruelty. We need add nothing as to the character of the book. Its reputation is well established, and the present is a much-improved edition of a valuable work.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Political Economy (Chamber's Educational Course).
- Notes on Public Subjects, &c. By H. S. Tremnehere. Murray.
- A Journey to the Tea Countries of China, &c. By Robert Fortune. Murray.
- Reminiscences and Reflections of an Old Operative. (Pamphlet.) Smith, Elder, and Co.
- National Defences. (Pamphlet.) By Montague Gore, Esq. Ridgway.
- The Assurance Magazine for April.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

HOPE, Liverpool.—We will endeavour shortly to comply with this request.  
J. W., Liverpool.—If this correspondent will look through the file of the ECONOMIST for the last three years he will find abundance of writing on the subject of the Navigation Laws; but we will consider the propriety of condensing them into a short space.

W. B., Wakefield.—The best work showing the importation and exportation of merchandise is the annual volume of revenue and population returns issued by the Board of Trade. But each return refers only to one year. The best work to find these returns for a period of years is "Porter's Progress of the Nation," the accuracy of which may be strictly relied upon, and which is in every respect a most valuable work.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 17th day of April, 1852:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£	33,080,270	Government debt	£	11,015,100
			Other Securities		2,984,900
			Gold coin and bullion		19,046,895
			Silver bullion		33,375
		33,080,270			33,080,270

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors capital	£	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	£	13,395,779
Reserve		2,091,923	Other Securities		11,063,331
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)		3,265,225	Notes		11,024,320
Other Deposits		13,966,918	Gold and Silver Coin		48,002
Seven Day and other Bills		1,165,366			
		25,996,432			35,986,432

Dated the 22nd April, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Circulation Inc. Bank post bills	£	23,722,256	Securities	£	23,929,110
Public Deposits		3,265,225	Bullion		19,500,272
Other or private Deposits		13,966,918			
		40,954,399			43,429,382

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,091,931 as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of	£	851,823
A decrease of Public Deposits of		1,499,366
A decrease of Other Deposits of		86,014
A decrease of Securities of		1,041,829
An increase of Bullion of		314,973
An increase of Rest of		3,701
A decrease of Reserve of		533,392

By the present returns the circulation has increased 851,823l, the public deposits have decreased 1,499,366l, private deposits have decreased 86,014l, securities have decreased 1,041,829l, bullion has increased 314,973l, the rest has increased 3,701l, and the reserve has decreased 533,392l. The increase of bullion again, when, in consequence of the exportation to Australia mentioned last week, it was expected to show a decrease, and the great decrease of securities,—the decrease consisting of 905,316l of Government securities, and 139,513l of private securities,—are the striking features of these returns. The decrease of public deposits and the increase of circulation are only the consequences of the payments of the dividends.

The alteration in the Bank rate of discount, which was reduced on Thursday from 2½ to 2 per cent., being a mere approximation of its terms to the still lower current rate of interest in the market, has had no important effect. Discount houses, though they have allowed from 1½ to 1¾ on the money in their hands, have been for some time past slow to accept any new sums on call at a rate even lower than this, and the alteration in the Bank rate may be said rather to have confirmed them in their previous practices, than to have induced them to make a change. The alteration, however, is a guarantee for the continuance of a low rate of interest, and so far will have a moral effect. It sinks the stream no lower than it was previously running, but it removes far off any doubt that it will speedily rise. From the last Bank returns, from the smallness of its advances before the dividends were paid, and from its having increased its public securities, it is plain that it was obliged to adapt its business to the low rate; and we presume that it was, as we stated some weeks ago, only the expectation of a speedy dissolution of Parliament which prevented it adopting this course at an earlier period. Though the money market felt the change, and the public funds and railway shares, which before had a tendency to decline got up, its effects are not expected to be great. There are so many circumstances tending to discourage undue speculation,—such as the recollection of former disasters, particularly those of 1847, the excessive publicity which every operation now receives, the great competition which now pervades the whole mercantile world,—that much wild speculation to end in another crisis is not anticipated. At any rate, whatever may happen, the Bank seems exonerated, as it only follows and does not lead the market rate of interest. We have heard it said, indeed, and it does not seem very improbable, that an alteration in the exchanges and a great increase of good business may speedily raise the market rate of interest, when the Bank will have to follow another lead, and may regret that it made the present change.

The public funds, in consequence of many sales, tended downwards during the week, but they rallied yesterday, after the announcement of the Bank change, and continue firm to-day. Consols closed at 99¼. The following is our usual list:—

CONSOLS		ACCOUNT	
Money	Account	Money	Account
Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	99½	99½	99½
Monday	99½	99½	99½
Tuesday	99½	99½	99½
Wednesday	99½	99½	99½
Thursday	99½	99½	99½
Friday	99½	99½	99½
Closing prices last Friday.			
1 per cent consols, account money	99½	100	99½
3 per cents	100	100	100
5 per cent reduced	99½	101	99½
Exchequer bills, large	74	77	March
	61	67	June
Bank stock	218	19	219
East India stock	253	6	
Spanish 3 per cents	98	9	47
Portuguese 4 per cents	38	2	38
Mexican 5 per cents	37	1	37
Dutch 2 per cents	6	2	6
4 per cents	93	4	93

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Closing price last Friday, Closing price this day. Includes Russian 4 1/2 stock, Sardinian stock, Peruvian, Venezuela.

The railway market felt the influence of the Bank change even more than the funds, and it would have been much more visible to the public had there not previously been a great tendency to fall.

RAILWAYS. Closing prices last Friday. Closing prices this day.

Table with 3 columns: Railway Name, Closing price last Friday, Closing price this day. Lists various routes like Birmingham and Oxford, London and Brighton, etc.

We have had in the course of the week a further arrival from Port Philip to the 16th of January. The Brilliant has about two tons and a half of gold, valued at 217,000l.

A letter of an antecedent date, written from Buningyong, Oct. 29, and said to be written by an eye-witness, gives an apparently true description when it states "gold finding is neither more nor less than a grand lottery, in which there are a few splendid prizes and innumerable blanks."

A letter dated Melbourne, Jan. 15, 1852, states "the merchants are very much put about in the shipments of wool, owing to the almost absolute want of labour. At the wharves so high as 10s per day are given to common labourers for loading and discharging vessels, and even at these wages it is very difficult to get men."

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Table with 3 columns: Description of bills, E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight, Amount of E. I. Co.'s bills drawn from April 8 to 23.

Total drafts from Jan. 7, to April 23, 1852 996,451 10 8
Total drafts from May 7, 1851, to April 7, 1852, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1) 2,765,439 18 8

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table with 7 columns: Stock Name, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Lists various stocks like Bank Stock, Consols, India Stock, etc.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with 5 columns: Location (Amsterdam, London, etc.), Time, Tuesday Prices negotiated on 'Change, Friday Prices negotiated on 'Change.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with 7 columns: Location (Paris, London), Date (Apr. 19, Apr. 21, Apr. 20, Apr. 22, Apr. 21, Apr. 23), F. C. Lists various French bonds and shares.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with 7 columns: Stock Name, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Lists various foreign stocks like Brazilian Bonds, Buenos Ayres Bonds, etc.





WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qr	68,347	28,826	15,210	88	4,757	856
Week's average, April 17.....	40 10	29 1	19 4	33 6	29 10	29 11
— 19.....	41 4	29 4	19 7	32 8	29 11	29 2
— 20.....	41 7	29 9	19 4	31 3	30 0	29 7
— March 27.....	42 2	30 2	19 6	30 5	31 3	29 8
— 28.....	42 8	30 3	19 9	31 11	30 4	29 10
— 13.....	42 10	30 5	19 9	30 3	30 1	29 7
Six weeks' average.....	41 11	29 10	19 7	31 10	30 1	29 8
Same time last year.....	38 3	23 9	16 11	24 7	26 9	25 4
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending April 13, 1852.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck-meal
Foreign...	qrs 28,133	qrs 7,268	qrs 4,816	qrs ...	qrs 101	qrs 13,185	qrs 2,925	qrs ...
Colonial...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	28,133	7,268	4,816	...	101	13,185	2,925	...
Total imports of the week.....	56,431 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The wheat market was quiet to-day at Monday's prices. Barley was firm, and oats were a shade dearer. The arrivals of wheat were however, short, and the *Gazette* returns show a considerable falling off in the quantities brought to market. The present holders of home-grown corn are probably wealthy, the necessitous class having already sold their stocks, and the former probably keep back the supplies, anticipating a higher price. According to the quality of the wheat, it is remarked that the present price is lower than the price last year at this time, and from that and other circumstances, there is some reason to expect a rise. In the near continental markets prices are again looking up. But we learn from a book written by Mr Tremeneere, just published by Mr Murray, that there was in the last two years a great amount of surplus of wheat in Ohio and other Western districts of the United States; and though Mr Tremeneere estimates the cost at which it can be profitably sold at Liverpool at from 4s 2d to 5s 6d in ordinary years, yet till the surplus be worked off it may possibly be obtained, as it has lately been obtained, at a lower sum. In our markets last week flour has been selling at 21s a barrel. If our farmers, therefore, as is supposed, are holding back the supplies from the expectation of a very considerable rise in price, they may, unless we should have very unfavourable weather, be disappointed. But as Germany as well as England is now looking to the United States for a supply of corn, we add to the extracts we published the week before last from the American papers, relative to the stock to come forward, the following information:—

The *Chicago Tribune* publishes a table showing the amount of grain and flour in store in that city on the 1st March, and also the quantity awaiting shipment in thirteen towns on the Canal, Fox River, and the line of the railroads. The aggregates are—

Flour.....brls	25,791
Wheat.....bush	316,966
Corn.....	760,196
Oats.....	440,489
Total, 1,517,952 bushels of grain, and 25,791 brls of flour, in store at the points designated, on the 1st of March.	
In store at Rochester, New York. Last year:—	
Flour.....brls	49,800
Wheat.....bush	10,000
This year:—	
Flour.....brls	26,500
Wheat.....bush	35,000

Reducing the wheat to flour, we shall find about 31,000 brls flour is all we have in the city this year, against about 52,000 last year, or a deficiency of about 20,000 brls.

The tolls on the Wabash and Erie Canal, in Ohio and Indiana, have been reduced from 25 to 50 per cent. on the rates of last year.

Other exertions are making in the United States to facilitate the carriage of the produce of the West to the seaboard, and every improvement of that kind, and of the agriculture of Ohio and Michigan, will tend permanently to keep down the price of wheat in England.

Sales continue to be made of Egyptian barley—not oats as stated last week—for Sweden; and thus making England the means of supplying Sweden with Egyptian corn, is perhaps one of the most curious changes in trade that has occurred for many years.

The colonial produce market is decidedly improved. Large deliveries of sugar continue, and, owing to the prevalence of east winds, few ships arrive. Reports, too, from the Havana, from Brazil, and some of our own West India Islands, are not favourable, and sugar is from 1s to 1s 6d dearer than last Friday. Refined sugar has advanced 6d.

Coffee also is better, and both plantation Ceylon and native Ceylon fetch higher prices.

The cotton market, too, has become better, and 1,470 bales have been sold. It will be seen, however, by our tables, that 455,983 more bales of American cotton had been received at the ports of the United States to April 7th, than at the same period last year, and the exports are 176,529 bales in excess of last year, so that at present there is every probability of a full supply.

All the markets have been to a small extent influenced by the Bank reduction, but the metal markets have felt it most. There some speculations have been entered into, and several articles "taken in hand" which were before left untouched. In Liverpool and other places the reduction, giving the assurance of the continuance of a low rate of interest, will probably be more influential than here, and brisker markets are generally expected. Those who calculate on much advanced prices must however recollect that, great as consumption in general is, production is also very active, and there is a probability of production keeping fully up to consumption.

In the tea market, says Messrs R. and W. Moffatt, "the past month has again been a dull one, and the business transacted of a moderate character, the large supply of all kinds causing buyers to act with great caution even at lower prices. A few speculative purchases in common congou (within these few days) have caused a little better feeling."

Of the fruit market Messrs Witherby and Hanson say, "We have again to notice an improvement in our clearances for home consumption, those from 18th ult. to 17th inst. having been 980 tons, against 1,000 tons in 1851, 750 tons in 1850, and 1,020 tons in 1849, during the corresponding weeks. The shipments have been extensive, the declared quantity exported during the five weeks ending 21st instant having been 880 tons, of which 120 tons were for our colonies. The Liverpool deliveries are now keeping pace with those of last season at this date.

INDIGO.

THE business done in indigo in the course of the present week is very insignificant, but an advance of 3d to 4d per lb upon the average value of the last quarterly sales held in February is firmly maintained, and as the consumption of the article in this country and on the continent of Europe appears of late to be somewhat greater than what it has been during the first three or four months of the previous years, it is supposed that the present prices will be supported until the supplies of this season come in. They are this year more than usually retarded through late shipments from Calcutta and the prevailing easterly winds. The bulk of the Bengal, &c. supplies will drop in during the summer months; we may therefore look for good choice and abundant quantities in our July and October auctions. The next quarterly sales in May will in all probability only contain a scanty exposé in quality as well as quantity, still the brokers assure us that altogether about 8,000 or 9,000 chests of all sorts may be brought forward, two-thirds of which would suffice for the regular demand at this time of the year; it is thought, however, not to be unlikely that speculative purchases may be continued in the May sales, and if such be the case it is impossible to calculate beforehand what quantity may be bought for immediate consumption from one quarterly sale to the other, and no opinion can thus be formed as to the prices that may rule. The declarations at present amount only to a few thousand chests, but we understand that more will be brought forward for inspection next week.

The French markets,—the imports being much in excess of 1851,—appear to assume again this year a considerable importance for our trade in indigo with other continental countries, such as was the case two years ago. It may, therefore, be desirable to take a glance at them, from which materials may be gleaned of the direct and indirect influence which those markets may have upon the London export trade in the last six months of the present year.

We refer to the following statistics of the trade in indigo at Havre and Bordeaux during the last two years and up to the present time:—

	Chests.	Chests.
Stock at Havre and Bordeaux, 31st December, 1849.....	4,230	
Imported in 1850, Bengal, &c.....	10,726	
— Madras, &c.....	1,500	
Total supply.....	16,506	
Delivered in 1851, for home consumption.....	8,700	
— export.....	2,626	
Total supply.....	11,326	
Stock 31st December, 1850.....	5,180	
Imported in 1851, Bengal, &c.....	5,621	
— Madras, &c.....	1,735	
Total supply.....	7,356	
Delivered in 1851, for home consumption.....	12,536	
— export.....	6,360	
Total supply.....	220	
Total supply.....	6,580	
Stock 31st December, 1851.....	5,955	
Imports in 1852, Bengal, &c.....	7,500	
— Madras, &c.....	1,500	
Total supply.....	9,000	
Total supply.....	14,956	

It will be seen by the above figures that the total stock of indigo at Havre and Bordeaux on the 1st January, 1852, was 5,956 chests of all sorts. The importations of the present season will amount to at least 7,500 chests ex Calcutta, and probably to 1,500 chests of Kurpah, Madras, Java, &c., giving a total of stock and supply for 1852 of at least 15,000 chests. If we deduct from that quantity a





from Marseilles 1,574 sacks, from Leghorn 125 sseks, and from Boston, U. S. 18 barrels. Choice qualities were rather easier to sell, and such supported prices. Barley was steady in value and demand: from our own coast there were 2,366 qrs, from Scotland 606 qr., from Ireland 1,669 qrs, from Alexandria 1,700 qrs, and from Stralsund 600 qrs, making a total of 6,941 qrs. Oats were better to sell, and prime sweet qualities must be quoted 6d per qr dearer: the arrivals from our own coast were 1,730 qrs, from Scotland 34 qrs, from Ireland 5,270 qrs, and from foreign ports 2,678 qrs, making a total of 9,712 qrs. Floating cargoes were held somewhat more firmly, with few arrivals on the coast.

At Liverpool on Tuesday, there were fair imports of wheat and flour from America, whilst the exports to Ireland increase, and during the week these amounted to 4,700 qrs wheat, 4,973 barrels and 370 sacks flour, with 6,084 qrs Indian corn. A fair amount of business was transacted in wheat at an advance of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs: average, 41s 3d on 102 qrs. Flour was 6d to 1s per barrel and 1s per sack dearer than the previous week.

The imports at Hull consisted of 880 qrs barley, no other foreign grain having arrived, and there was a short delivery of home-grown wheat, on which the millers had to pay 1s per qr advance: average, 38s 2d on 476 qrs. There were limited arrivals at Leeds, and an improvement of 1s per qr was established on the value of wheat: average, 40s 6d on 1,723 qrs.

The deliveries from the farmers at Ipswich were quite trifling of all grain, and wheat sold readily at 1s per qr more money: average, 41s 2d, on 222 qrs.

There were very short arrivals of all English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday, but moderate imports of foreign wheat and barley. Trade was healthy at the full prices of Monday for all articles, and in some instances for fresh-threshed wheat and prime oats rather more money was obtained.

There was rather more firmness in the Scotch markets. At Edinburgh the supplies were moderate, and wheat was taken off at the full prices of the previous week: average, 41s 9d on 780 qrs. Not many sales of foreign grain were effected, and oats were 6d to 1s per qr lower. The imports into Glasgow were moderately good of wheat and beans; on the whole there was a better feeling, and full prices were obtained for wheat.

At Birmingham a fair supply of wheat was brought forward, which the millers purchased at 6d to 1s per qr more money; the sellers commenced by asking much higher prices at the opening of the market: average, 40s 6d on 1,625 qrs.

The quantity of wheat shown at Bristol was limited, and a good demand was experienced for all good qualities at an advance of 1s per qr: average, 41s 1d on 186 qrs:

Newbury market was well supplied with wheat, and it met a slow sale from higher rates being asked: average, 43s 8d on 954 qrs.

There was a scanty delivery of wheat from the farmers at Uxbridge, which sold briskly at an advance of 1s per qr: average, 46s 3d on 660 qrs:

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 40s 10d on 68,348 qrs wheat, 29s 1d on 26,826 qrs barley, 19s 1d on 15,220 qrs oats, 23s 6d on 88 qrs rye, 29s 10d on 4,757 qrs beans, 29s 11d on 896 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday the fresh arrivals of English grain were quite limited, with a fair addition to the supply of foreign wheat, and a moderate import of barley and oats was reported. English wheat was in good request at rather more money. There was a somewhat better demand for good foreign wheat, but no advance could be established. Flour met a better demand at full prices. Barley realised previous rates with a fair sale for sweet grinding parcels. The consumers took off good oats more freely, and generally 6d per qr enhancement was established for all good horse corn.

The London averages announced this day were—

Table showing London averages for various grains: Wheat (4,890 at 43 11), Barley (1,511 at 29 7), Oats (5,056 at 19 2), Rye, Beans, and Peas.

Arrivals this Week.

Table showing arrivals for Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, and Flour, categorized by English, Irish, and Foreign.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH. Per quarter.

Table of British and Irish corn prices: Wheat (Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new; Do, white; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red; Northumberland & Scotch do), Rye (Old, New), Barley (Grinding, Paleish), Malt (Brown, White), Beans (New large ticks, Old), Peas (Green, White, Old), Oats (Lincoln & Yorks feed, Scotch, Angus, Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Yonghal, black; Do, Galway 17s 18s, Dublin & Wexford feed; Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport; Do, Newry, Dandalk, and Londonderry; Irish, per sack 32s 34s, Norfolk, &c.; Old feeding).

FOREIGN.

Table of foreign corn prices: Wheat (Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white; Do, mixed and red; Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red; Silesian, red 40s 42s, white; Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do; Do, do, do, red; Russian, hard; French, red; Rhine, red; Canadian, red; Italian and Tuscan, do; Egyptian), Maize (Yellow), Barley (Grinding), Beans (White), Peas (White), Oats (Dutch brew and thick; Russian feed; Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed), Flour (Danzig, per barrel 21s 22s, American), Tares (Large Gore 36s 40s, old 30s 32s, new).

SEEDS.

Table listing various seeds and their prices: Linseed, Rapeseed, Hempseed, Canaryseed, Mustardseed, Cloverseed, Trefoil, Linseed cake, Rape do.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MIXING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has been active since last week, some large speculative sales effected in foreign having led to an improved demand for colonial descriptions, and prices show a general improvement of 1s to 1s 6d since last Friday. Arrivals keep light, so that the stock at this port is further reduced. In the West India market a fair amount of business has been transacted at the above advance, and now the supply is very small. 206 hhds Barbadoes sold at stiff rates: fair yellow, 35s to 37s; low heavy and brown to good middling yellow, 29s 6d to 35s 6d. The stock in London, on 17th inst. was 67,585 tons, against 54,862 tons in 1852. The deliveries are steady, being computed at 4,194 tons during last week.

Mauritius.—The sales on Tuesday, comprising 5,370 bags, went off at 6d advance: middling to fair yellow, 32s 6d to 33s 6d; good to fine, 34s to 35s; low to fair strong refining kinds, 30s 6d to 33s; brown, 25s to 29s 6d per cwt. The stock shows a further increase, but the deliveries keep steady, being 688 tons last week.

Bengal.—There has been a steady demand for white Benares this week at stiffer rates, 3,451 bags finding buyers: good middling to fair, 35s to 36s; low to middling, 31s 6d to 34s 6d. No grainy sugars were offered in the early part of the week: low descriptions meet with rather more inquiry. The stock is now moderate.

Madras.—A good inquiry has prevailed for all descriptions. 14,323 bags in the public sales were chiefly sold at an improvement of 6d to 1s: low to good soft brown, 22s to 24s 6d; soft yellow, 25s 6d to 29s; good grainy yellow, 36s 6d to 37s; good to fine white, 42s to 43s 6d per cwt. Some business is also reported in the lower qualities by private contract.

Foreign.—Some further extensive sales have been made this week at higher rates than last quoted. 121 hhds 100 bbls St Croix sold as follows: fair greyish to fine yellow, 37s to 42s; brown to middling greyish, 30s to 34s. 1,598 bags unclayed Manila were bought in at 28s to 29s. Of 10,000 bags China submitted, 1,600 sold at steady rates, from 30s to 32s for fair brown to middling soft yellow: remainder taken in above the market value. The following transactions are reported by private contract: two floating cargoes yellow Havana at 19s to 19s 6d; 3,000 boxes on the spot at 31s to 33s; 2,800 bags brown Pernams at 20s 6d; 1,000 casks brown Bahia at 16s to 17s, and 25,000 bags clayed Manila at 32s 6d to 33s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—The trade having bought rather largely, the supply of goods is now light, and prices must be quoted 6d higher than last week. Brown lumps have sold at 44s 6d; middling to good titlers, 45s to 47s; wet lumps, 41s 6d to 43s 6d. Bastards and pieces have met with more inquiry at rather higher prices. Treacle steady at 12s to 15s. English bonded sugars remain very flat: crushed, 26s 6d; 10lb loaves, 26s. The advance in raw sugars has led to more inquiry for Dutch crushed at stiffer rates.

MOLASSES.—The sales in West India have been unimportant.

COFFEE.—The market has been firmer, with a limited supply offering during the week. Plantation Ceylon has met with a steady demand, and 126 casks 44 bags in public sale were sold at rather stiffer rates, from 48s to 52s 6d for fine fine ordinary to middling; peas, 61s to 62s. Very few sales are reported privately. Native must be quoted 6d higher, about 700 bags having sold to yesterday at 38s 6d for good ordinary; 250 bags ordinary mixed, by auction, brought 38s. The stock has further decreased. Mocha shows a decline of about 5s on the late private contract prices, 470 bales and half bales, &c. finding buyers: fair clean garbled small berry, 77s to 79s; long berry taken in at 90s. Scarcely anything has been done in foreign by private contract this week.

COCOA.—703 bags Trinidad, about two-thirds sold at full prices: good to fine red, 38s to 41s; ordinary and low grey to fair red, 27s to 36s 6d per cwt. The stock is very large, consisting of 158 casks 10,627 bags. Foreign has been quiet.

TEA.—There is rather a better feeling in the market, some kinds having met with more inquiry as stocks of the trade are getting low. Medium cougous at 9d to 9 3/4d are inquired after, but the sales made at low prices, fair common is difficult to buy under 8d; fine have been more in demand. Further public sales, comprising 10,888 pkgs, were held on Tuesday, when 4,000 sold without any material change in prices. Fine gunpowders in small boxes brought the full value. Nearly all the cougou offered was bought in. Two more vessels have arrived here since the 16th inst.

RICE.—The few sales made in East India this week have been at previous rates. 870 bags Moulinein sold at 9s, with a few lots 9s 6d per cwt. The stock shows a further decrease, and is 7,900 tons less than at same period last year. Cleaned is unaltered.

PIMENTO.—The market has been very firm. 100 bags brought previous rates, selling at 4 3/4d to 4 7/8d per lb. The stock continues light.

PEPPER.—A few transactions are reported in black kinds, at the high prices last quoted, and holders do not appear inclined to realise. White is scarce.

OTHER SPICES.—16 casks Dutch limed nutmegs were taken in at 1s 9d to 2s per lb. 21 casks 153 barrels Jamaica ginger all sold from 21 to 41 per cwt. 300 cases Cochun were withdrawn.

RUM.—The market is quiet, no sales being effected.

SALTPETRE.—The public sale declared for this day has prevented much inquiry by private treaty, and the supply is extremely limited. 320 bags Madras sold at 22s 6d to 25s for 18 1/4 refraction. The stock on the 17th inst. was reduced to 1,131 tons.

NITRATE SODA has brought the advanced price of 15s 3d to 15s 6d per cwt on the spot, owing to its scarcity.

COCHINEAL.—The market continues quiet. 117 bags Honduras only partly sold at barely previous rates: silvers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; black, 4s 2d to 5s. 33 bags Teneriffe were partly realised at 2s 9d to 4s 2d; black, 4s 2d to 4s 6d. 10 bags Mexican were taken in: silvers, 3s 8d; blacks, 4s 1d per lb. The stocks show a further increase.

LAC DYE. 51 chests sold at rather higher rates: MB, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; other marks, 10 1/2d to 1s 1d per lb. The market is very firm, with few parcels offering.

DKEWOODS.—32 tons red Saunders sold at 41 5s to 41 10s per ton.

DRUGS.—The small quantity of castor oil brought forward yesterday was disposed of at rather higher rate, seconds bringing 3d to 3½d per lb. Gum oil-banum, owing to its previous scarcity, sold very high, fair to good bringing 56s 6d to 61s 6d. East India arable brought full rates. Good Siam Benjamin sold as high as 28l per cwt. Some fine blood shellac realised 50s to 55s. Camphor has advanced, and 97s 6d to 100s is now the nearest value. Yesterday 400 bales Gambier about two-thirds sold at 19s 6d. Cutch has sold at 19s to 19s 6d, being fully as lower; but yesterday this decline was nearly recovered, 20s to 20s 6d being paid. 1,229 bags in public sale all found buyers. Good Madras turmeric sold at 13s to 13s 6d: middling Bengal, 12s to 12s 6d per cwt.

METALS.—There is no alteration to report in the iron market this week. Scotch pig remains steady at last week's rates, with more inquiry for exportation. Few sales have been made in spelter, but holders evince some firmness: 1½ 5s is demanded. A large speculative business has been done in East India tin at the advance last quoted; yesterday 600 tons were sold: Banca, 79s; Straits, 78s. British is unaltered. Copper and lead are both firm.

TALLOW.—The trade here bought with rather more freedom, and prices are about 3d higher, good Petersburg selling at 35s 9d to 36s on the spot; new, to arrive in the last three months, is quoted at 37s 6d per cwt. Arrivals are moderate, and the stock on the 19th inst. consisted of 42,914 against 34,242 casks last year.

HEMP.—A few sales have been effected in clean Petersburg at the quoted prices. There is no further change to report in Manila. The sales of jute, comprising 1,711 bales, went off without spirit at previous rates, a portion only finding buyers at 7 12s 6d to 10l per ton.

OILS.—The prices of fish oils have been fully supported this week, as stocks keep light. Pale seal is firm at 31l. Southern is in demand. Sperm fully maintains its previous value. Linseed oil is firmer, owing to the reduced supply, and 26s per cwt has been paid on the spot, with a steady demand. Rape meets with more inquiry at stiffer rates. Palm and cocoa nut are both steady.

TURPENTINE.—British drawn spirits are rather higher, being quoted at 42s 6d to 43s per cwt.

LINSEED.—The business is chiefly confined to East India, at 44s per qr, other kinds having been nearly neglected. Linseed cakes are inactive, at 8l to 8½ 5s per ton, for fine English made; fine American command 9l to 9½ 5s per ton.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—A further advance was established to-day, the demand being partly speculative, and prices for nearly all kinds close fully 1s higher than on Friday last. 179 casks West India only sold to-day at stiffer rates, making 1,621 casks for the week. Mauritius.—13,000 bags sold 6d to 1s above Tuesday's rates: yellow low to fine, 31s to 36s; fine brown to good strong refining kinds, 20s to 33s 6d; crystallised, 33s 6d to 40s 6d. Bengal.—1,866 bags, consisting of white Benares, sold rather higher. Madras.—3,621 bags brought 28s to 26s 6d for low brown to low yellow, being a further improvement of 1s. Foreign.—152 hhds, &c., 110 brls Porto Rico, sold at stiffer rates: low to fine yellow, 33s to 41s per cwt.

COFFEE.—87 casks 332 brls plantation Ceylon were sold at 1s to 2s advance, chiefly upon the better kinds: low middling to good, 57s to 63s. Business was done in native at 39s 6d to 40s, being fully 1s dearer. 158 casks by auction sold at 40s to 40s 6d. 129 pkgs Mocha sold at stiffer rates. 239 bags low Bahía were taken in at 35s per cwt.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—229 cases sold at 110s to 120s for 3rd to 1st pile.

SALTPETRE.—1,277 bags Bengal, refracting 5½ to 3½, brought 30s to 31s per cwt.

PIMENTO.—600 bags sold at 4½d to 4¼d per lb, being stiffer rates.

DRY-SALTURY GOODS, &c.—351 bales Gambier sold at 19s 6d. 47 bales Bengal rafflower brought 3l to 4l 7s 6d for low to low middling quality. 215 chests shellac were chiefly taken in at high rates: middling to good orange, 80s to 84s. 437 chests lac dye, part sold at stiff rates: B Mirzapore withdrawn at 1s 11½d, R B, 2s 2d; other marks partly sold 1s 2d to 1s 6d; ordinary held at 6d to 8d per lb.

TALLOW.—The sales went off at stiffer rates. 137 chests Australian chiefly sold from 33s to 35s 9d. 224 casks South American, all sold from 33s 9d to 35s 9d.

OIL.—135 casks palm brought 24s 6d to 26s 3d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market is about 6d higher in the lower and middling description of goods; the bonded remains without any alteration. About 500 tons Dutch crushed have been sold, f. o. b. in Holland, 23s to 24s; there has also been a large business done in Holland for forward delivery at rather higher prices. In Belgium several sales of loaves and crushed have also been effected.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market continues good for all kinds. Two cargoes of oranges, St Michael, sold by Keeling and Hunt, went at an advance of 3s to 4s per box. A better sale exists for nuts, which is likely to continue, owing to the backward state of vegetation in this country. Lemons dull of sale, warm weather being required for the consumption.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade is generally better, both as regards demand and value, and prices may safely be quoted a trifle higher than of late, but not sufficiently so to warrant an alteration in the quotations.

DRY FRUIT.—A steady demand continues for currants, and full prices are paid. A small cargo is in the Channel, but very little more at present afloat. Clearances large, and the market is firm and healthy. Very little done in raisins of any description.

SEEDS.—There has been a fair business done in all seeds at the quotations, except cloves, which are dull.

FLAX and HEMP very quiet this week and very little done.

COTTON.—The market opened heavily, but within the last few days an improved demand has prevailed, and a fair business has been transacted at steady prices. Sales of cotton wool from the 16th to the 22d instant inclusive:—1,220 bales Surat, at 3½d to 4d for very middling to fair; 250 bales Madras, at 4d to 4¼d for fair to good Timberville.

HIDES and LEATHER.—At Leadenhall market on the past Tuesday there was a fair amount of business for the season of the year, and during the past week also some considerable sales were made, generally at former prices. A good demand exists for common English butts of the highest weights. There was a small public sale last week of East India kips, East India goat skins, &c., which were chiefly of an ordinary quality, and sold at about previous quotations. By private contract above 10,000 salted Buenos Ayres hides have been sold during the past week at former rates.

TIMBER.—The prices of wood are steadily maintained, and in Baltic timber some advance realised, with more demanded, under the expectation of restricted shipments from the several ports until fresh supplies arrive there from Poland. For Memel stress enhanced prices are asking, and consequently their sale is checked. Of Canadian deals and timber our stocks are nearly cleared, and in New Brunswick spruce deals there has recently been some move at prices rather under the previous quotations, influenced by the importation of cheap Norway white deals in competition with them, of which an extensive supply has already been obtained from Norway, and it is not unlikely to be continued during the year.

METALS.—SHEET slightly recovering from the dullness that has so long prevailed. Copper is in good demand at full rates. Tin.—A speculative purchase of a large parcel of foreign (about 600 tons it is reported) has caused holders to ask higher rates. English remains as before. Spelter is neglected at our quotations. Iron.—Owing to

the drought in the manufacturing districts, and a large demand for rails, makers are very firm at the annexed prices. Scotch pigs are in great request for shipment, but neglected by speculators.

PROVISIONS.

The bacon market looks very firm; considerable business having been done at 52s free on board for this month, and is more for two weekly shipments in May. The supplies from Ireland are quite equal to last season, but from Hamburg very little. Friesland butter is lower.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with columns for Stock, Butter, and Bacon. Rows include 1850, 1851, 1852 and a section for Arrivals for the Past Week.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, April 19.—For the time of year, large supplies of country-killed meat have come fresh to hand in excellent condition. The show of meat slaughtered in the metropolis being very moderate, the demand for beef, mutton, and veal is steady, at full prices; but lamb and pork are lower to purchase.

FRIDAY, April 23.—The general demand was in a depressed state, at barely 1s 6d currencies.

At per stone by the carcase.

Table of meat prices per stone by the carcase, including inferior beef, mutton, prime large, prime small, and veal.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, April 19.—Since our last, the imports of foreign stock into London have been very moderate, viz., 1,315 head. During the corresponding period in 1851, we received 1,833; in 1850, 1,244; in 1849, 1,093; and in 1848, 1,256 head. No lambs have yet arrived, and the general quality of the stock does not improve. Imports into London last week:—beasts, 254; sheep, 754; calves, 307.

During last week, the arrivals of stock from Ireland, direct from sea, amounted to 40 beasts.

From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up to-day were unusually heavy and in excellent condition. Notwithstanding that the attendance of buyers was large, and that the weather was favourable for slaughtering the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs. The extreme figure for the best Scots was only 3s 4d per 8 lbs, and a total clearance was not effected. The show of foreign stock was but moderate.

The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 2,460 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns. From other parts of England, we received 800 Herefords, rants, Devons, &c.; and, from Scotland, 510 homebred and polled Scots, mostly per railway.

There was a considerable increase in the supply of sheep. All breeds met a very dull inquiry, and in some instances the currencies had a downward tendency. The extreme value of the best old Downs in the wool was 4s 2d per 8 lbs. Nearly four-fifths of the sheep were shorn.

From the Isle of Wight 326 lambs reached us, and the arrivals from other quarters were large. The trade was heavy at a further decline in prices of 2d per 8 lbs, the current rates being from 4s 6d to 5s 6d per 8 lbs.

We had a very slow sale for calves, the supply of which was moderate, at last week's prices.

The pork trade was unusually heavy at previous quotations.

Table of supplies for April 19, 1852, showing counts for Beasts, Sheep, Calves, and Pigs.

FRIDAY, April 23.—To-day's market was very scantily supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was inferior, yet the demand for all kinds was in a depressed state, at Monday's decline in the quotations, the top figure for beef being 3s 4d per 8 lbs. The numbers of sheep were limited. On the whole the trade was tolerably firm, and late rates were well supported. Prime old Downs, in the wool, sold at 4s 2d per 8 lbs. We had a moderate inquiry for lambs, at previous currencies. The arrivals from the Isle of Wight amounted to 309 head. The veal trade was firm, but no improvement was noticed in the quotations. In pigs, next to nothing was doing. Owing to the shortness of keep, Milch cows were very dull, at from 14l to 18l each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

Table of prices per 8 lbs to sink the offals, listing inferior and second quality sheep, coarse woolled do, and other types.

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 618; sheep, 4,500; calves, 241; pigs, 280. Foreign supply—Beasts, 129; sheep, 320; calves, 50.

HOP MARKETS.

Borough, Monday, April 19.—There is no alteration to notice in our market during the past week. The demand is but moderate, though prices are firm at previous quotations. Mid and East Kents, 140s to 210s; Weald of Kent do, 120s to 145s; Sussex pockets, 110s to 126s per cwt.

FRIDAY, April 23.—Our market still continues firm for all kinds of hops, the show of which is limited, and last week's quotations are well supported. Sussex pockets, 5l 12s to 6l 6s; Weald of Kent, 6l 6s to 7l; Mid and East Kent, 6l 10s to 12l; Yearlings, 3l 10s to 5l 10s; Old Olds, 1l 2s to 2l 10s per cwt.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK, April 19.—Since our last report, the supply has been quite equal to the demand, except for good samples of Regents, which have made more money; but a cond-rate or inferior stuff have been almost unobtainable, particularly Scotch Reds or Cups. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 70s to 90s; Scotch do, 65s to 75s; Perth and Forfarshire Cups, 60s to 55s; Fire-hire ditto, 50s to 55s; Kent and Essex, 65s to 80s; Cambridge and Wisbeach, 60s to 70s per ton.

SOUTHWARK, April 22.—There was an adequate supply at this market to-day, with an indifferent trade. York Regents, from 60s to 80s; Scotch ditto, 60s to 75s; Kent and Essex ditto, 70s to 90s; Wisbeach ditto, 60s to 75s; Scotch Cups, 55s to 65s; Shaws, 60s to 70s; Kidneys, 60s to 80s; Middlings, 45s to 55s per ton.

HAY MARKETS—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—Old meadow hay, 70s to 78s; inferior ditto, 64s to 68s; old clover, 72s to 78s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; wheat straw, 2½s to 2s per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 76s to 78s; inferior ditto,

5s to 6s; superior clover, 8s to 8s; inferior ditto, 6s to 6s; straw, 2s to 2s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECAPS.—The supply at this market to-day was good, with a middling trade. Best hay, from 6s to 7s; inferior ditto, 5s to 6s; best clover, 7s to 8s; inferior ditto, 6s to 7s; straw, 2s to 2s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, April 19.—Hartlepool West Hartley 13s—Holywell 13s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netheron 13s 6d—North Percy Hartley 13s 6d—Ravenworth West Hartley 14s—Ravenworth Pelaw 12s 6d—Redheugh Main 11s—Smith's West Hartley 14s—Tanfield Moor 12s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s 6d—Tyne Main 11s 6d. Wall's end: Harton 14s 3d—Hebburn 14s—Johnson 13s 6d—Lawson 13s 6d—Northumberland 13s 6d—Riddell 14s—Walker 14s—Eden Main 15s—Lambton's Primrose 15s—Bell 14s 9d—Belmont 14s 9d—Bradyll 15s 6d—Hetton 16s—Haswell 16s 6d—Kepier 15s—Lambton 15s 9d—Richmond 15s—Russell's Hetton 15s 9d—Stewart's 16s—Cassop 15s 6d—Hartlepool 16s—Heugh Hall 15s—Kelloe 15s 6d—South Hartlepool 15s 6d—South Kelloe 15s—Thornley 15s—Tees 16s—Lockgally Parrot 20s—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 23s. Ships at market, 35; sold, 78; unsold, 57.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.—Carr's Hartley 14s—Hartlepool West Hartley 13s—Holywell 13s 6d—North Percy Hartley 13s 6d—Ravenworth West Hartley 14s—Ravenworth Pelaw 13s—Redheugh Main 11s—Smith's West Hartley 14s—Tanfield Moor 12s—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s—Tyne Main 11s 6d—West Wylam 13s—Wylam 13s 9d. Wall's end: Gosford 14s 6d—Northumberland 13s 6d—Eden Main 15s—Lambton's Primrose 15s—Bell 14s 9d—Belmont 14s 9d—Bradyll 15s 6d—Hetton 16s—Haswell 16s 6d—Kepier Grange 15s—Lambton 15s 6d—Lumley 14s 6d—Pensher 14s 6d—Richmond 13s—Russell's Hetton 15s 6d—Stewart's 16s—Kelloe 15s 6d—South Hartlepool 15s 6d—South Kelloe 15s—Thornley 15s—Backhouse 14s 6d—Tees 16s—Anthracite 23s 6d—Derwent-water Hartley 14s—Liangennech 21s 6d—Lockgally Parrot 20s—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 23s. Ships at market, 130; sold 64; unsold, 66.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The only improvement we can notice is a feeling of more confidence, the business doing being still very small; but as soon as fresh arrivals come in there will no doubt be a more active demand.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A feeling of firmness continues to prevail in the grain market, and the business doing, daily, is to a fair extent and at very full prices. This morning the demand for wheat was not very lively, but a moderate quantity found buyers at the extreme rates, and, in some cases, rather exceeding those of Tuesday. Flour was without change. Oats and meal were held for rather higher prices, but they did not move freely. Indian corn is in fair demand, at Tuesday's currency. The weather is still dry.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, April 10.

CORN continues neglected.

DEALS.—A minor dealer has sold 2,000 doz. redwood in Cronstadt at 4 ro 70 co, cash and 2, 00 doz. redwood, and 700 doz. whitewood, for September delivery, at 4 ro 45 co and 3 ro, three-fourths cash.

FLAX.—One of the best dealers has sold 75 tons 9-head, on contract, at 85 ro, cash down; otherwise, no transactions. It is now said the new supply will not exceed 350,000 to 400,000 pods, owing to the small quantity hitherto bought and prepared up the country.

HEMP.—quiet. 100 tons clean taken at 80 1/2 ro, cash; and buyers readily appear for anything offering at our lower money quotations, but do not give the price with an advance. The quantity contracted for is estimated at 350,000 to 400,000 pods, and the supply by the summer bark, at 1,500,000 pods.

LINSEED.—5,000 chets Morshansk, on contract, were done at 25 1/2 ro, cash, and there seems more inquiry.

TALLOW.—50 casks for August, done a few days since at 169 ro, 10 ro down; something in soap tallow at 100 ro, 10 ro down; a little Ukraine at 107 ro, cash. Estimates of the new supply vary from 92,000 to 98,000 casks.

AMSTERDAM, April 19.

COFFEE.—A middling business went on and an advance of 1/2c on last sale prices was allowed for almost every description of Java, at which rate several lots were taken; there was more demand for Brazil also, of which about 2,000 bags were sold at 21 to 22 1/2 in bond.

SUGAR.—Some lots Surinam were sold at 21 1/2 to 22 1/2, and 9,000 bags brown Manilla at 22 1/2 new condition, to receive from the ship's side.

DYES, &c.—Indigo—Prices very firmly maintained, and although transactions are but small, a good demand remains, especially for the better sorts. Cochineal—Continued in request, and very full prices were paid for Java, 135 chests of which were sold for export. Dyewoods—Without the least change in value.

SEEDS.—Rape—Advancing. Lin—Rather declining. Clover—Only a few bales prime were taken for the country and a trifle for export at 28 1/2 to 29 for red Maese, and 27 for Gulche, both superior samples. Mustard—With little doing; 12 1/2 to 13 for German account by small lots; prime lots are held at 13 to 13 1/2, but inferior is to be had lower; yellow without demand and to be had at 9 to 11. Canary—Patched by small parcels 8 to 7 1/2 per hect. Caraway—North Holland 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 per 50 kilo; a good demand is going on, and of the last crop very little remains for sale.

CORN.—Wheat—Polish descriptions were sold for home use at a decline; foreign red sorts by lots of some importance were sold at a considerable reduction on, speculative account. Rye—Dried descriptions experienced a most sensible reduction but since more demand came forward, an advance of 3 to 4 is experienced. Barley firm. Oats and buckwheat with little doing.

The Gazette.

Friday, April 16.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Castelli and Ginstlinian, Constantinople and London—Hirst, Smith, and Co., Longwood and Golear, near Huddersfield, scribbling millers; as far as regards T. Smith and J. Hanson—Harding and Capper, Ashton-under-Lyne, drapers—H. and F. Hitchins, Storey's gate, Westminster, and King William street, civil engineers—T. and H. Smith, Pancras lane, agents—R. and R. J. Greenbairn, Iron Bridge and Madeley, Shropshire, grocers—Hilliard and Whatmough, Rayleigh and Wickford, Essex, surgeons—Rayner and Brown, Liverpool, commission agents—The Flint Marsh Colliery Company, Flintshire; as far as regards E. Bower—Dewry and Adams, Beverley, York-hire, drapers—Brook, Son, and Co., Manchester, stuff manufacturers—Western Quarry, Durham; as far as regards Pattison and Buxton—Squires and Reeves, New Road, Rothelithe, bone boiler—Massey and Son, manufacturers of patent logs—A. and H. Coate and J. Sarell, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, grocers—Small, Taverner, and Elgar, Burton upon Trent, small ware manufacturers; as far as regards J. Sharpe—Jackson and Goodman, Kingston-upon-Hull, sea merchants—Lewis and Salmon, Nantwich, Cheshire, mercers—Dyson, Wadsworth, and Moore, Almondbury, York-hire, cloth finishers; as far as regards M. Dyson—Noyes and Ropes, Manchester, shoemakers; and Ropes, Noyes, and Co., Liverpool, ice dealers—Dawson and Archer, Ashborne, Derbyshire, guano dealers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

G. and A. T. Webb, Great St Helens, wine merchants—second div of 2d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

P. and F. Rufford and C. J. Wragge, Stourbridge, bankers—first div of 1s 6d, any Thursday before June 30, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

William Green, Coggeshall, Essex, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. Mathew, Dundee, hecklemaker. R. F. Barr, Glasgow, tea merchant.

Tuesday, April 20.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wilkinson and Son, Stockport and Manchester, cotton spinners—Halseys, East Budleigh, Devonshire, linendrapers—Spochly and Asling, Spalding, Lincolnshire, chymists—Peters and Purves, Balsall heath, Worcester, railway contractors—C. W. and F. Shand, Liverpool, merchants; as far as regards A. and S. W. Shand—Daniels and Haddisev, Kingston-upon-Hull, auctioneers—Brown and Nottle, Sunderland, shipbrokers—J. and J. M'Queen, Southampton, drapers—Galloway and Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, flour dealers—Lewis, Brothers, King William street and Regent street—Hekeith Davis and Co., Leadenhall street, oilmer; as far as regards H. S. Davis—Warner and Armstrong, Upper North place, Gray's inn road, gas meter manufacturers—Whaley, Turnbull, and Stead, Bradford, Yorkshire, plumbers; as far as regards J. Stea—Fletcher and Lockett, Longnor, Staffordshire, linendrapers—Smith and Beswick, Liverpool, sail makers—Bernard and Leveson, Manchester, importers of foreign goods—Haigh, Collinge, and Co., and Haigh, Green, and Co., Portsmouth, Lancashire, cotton spinners; as far as regards J. Barrowclough—Daniel, Oswram, and Buckle, Manchester, manufacturers—Powell and Warburton, Warrington, grocers—Crabtree and France, Gomersal, Yorkshire, dyers—Moss and Hatton, Featherstone street, St Luke's, linendrapers—Harrison and Harcastle, Eastcheap, colonial agents—Peverelle and Skidmore, Birmingham, wholesale dealers in London goods—Scaife and Sons, Barton, Yorkshire, tailors; as far as regards G. Scaife—Hoez, Barnes and How, Moorgate street, and Sydney, New South Wales, commission agents; as far as regards G. T. Barnes and J. How, jun.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

N. B. French, Broad street, merchant—second div of 1s 5/4d, on the separate estate, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

G. Sm H. Folkstone, tailor—first div of 5s 4d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

R. Selby, Burleigh street, Strand, wine merchant—second div of 6d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

G. Barlow, Stepney green, iron merchant—second div of 1s 1d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

Wilkinson and Bentley, tailors—div of 6s, on the separate estate of E. Wilkinson, on Wednesday, April 21, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

M. A. Keel, Liverpool, coffeehouse keeper—div of 8s, on Wednesday, April 21, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

J. Wilkinson, Birkenhead, builder—div of 1s 2d, on Wednesday, April 21, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

J. Kay, Bridge row wharf, Fimlice, c. al merchant—second div of 1/4d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

S. Dixon, Leeds, draper—div of 5s 1/4d, (on account of first div of 11s), any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Henry Cooke, Leamington Priors, hatter.

BANKRUPTS.

William John Darke and James Porter, Hayfield street, Mile end road, carpenters. Edmund Spettigue and George Farrance, Chancery lane, booksellers. John Dawson, Tollshunt Darcy, Essex, surgeon. William Hodge, Great Marlborough street, Westminster, wholesale manufacturing stationer. John Hints Watkins, Woolwich, grocer. Patrick Beirns, Liverpool, tailor. Mary Fouracre, Wigan, innkeeper, and Standish-with-Langhes, colliery proprietor.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Lamplough, chemist, Hamilton place, New road. John George Lacy, gun manufacturer, Great St Helens, Bishopsgate street. James Laing, coal merchant, Southampton. William Loder, innkeeper, Wokingham, Berkshire. Thomas Welsh, builder, Burslem, Staffordshire. John Meek, victualler, Wolverhampton. Richard Wilson Todd and Richard Hobbs, Ironmongers, Bath. Elizabeth Ann Yandall, innkeeper, Bath. Mary Fouracre, innkeeper, Wigan, Lancashire. Thomas Pearce and William Thackray, timber merchants, Sunderland. Henry Bates and Henry Williamson, brewers, Halifax, Yorkshire.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—The following table from a work by J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., the Superintendent of the Census, presents in a convenient form some of the principal facts connected with the railroads in the United States on the 1st Jan., 1852:—

Table with 7 columns: States with Railroads, Miles in operation, Miles constructing, Area of States in sq. miles, Population in 1850, Population in 1840, Inhabitants to sq. mile.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

Table containing market prices for various commodities including LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, Add Five per cent duties, etc. Includes sections for Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Metals, Drugs & Dyes, and various oils.

Table containing market prices for various commodities including Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Iron, Steel, Tin, and various oils.

Table containing market prices for various commodities including Seeds, Silk, Spices, and various oils.

Table containing market prices for various commodities including SUGAR, Tea, Tobacco, and various oils.



STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to April 17, 1851-52, showing the Stock on hand on April 17 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Table with columns: Importers, Duty paid, Stock. Rows include British Plantation, West India, East India, Mauritius, Foreign, and various sugar types like SUGAR, Foreign Sugar, etc.

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:— From the British Possessions in America, Mauritius, East India, etc.

MOLASSES.—Imported, Duty paid, Stock. Rows include West India.

RUM.—Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows include W. India, E. India, Foreign.

COCOA.—Cwts. Br. Plant, Foreign. Rows include Br. Plant, Foreign.

COFFEE.—Cwts. Br. Plant, Ceylon, Total BP, Mocha, Foreign EI, Malabar, St Domingo, Hav. & P Rio, Brazil, African, Total For, Grand tot.

RICE.—Tons. British EI, Foreign EI, Total.

PEPPER.—Bags. White, Black.

NUTMEGS, CAS. LIG., CINNAMON, PIMENTO. Rows include Do. Wild, CAS. LIG., CINNAMON, PIMENTO.

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c. COCHINEAL, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, FUSTIC. Rows include COCHINEAL, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, FUSTIC.

INDIGO.—cheats. East India, Spanish.

SALTPETRE.—Nitrate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda.

COTTON.—bags. American, Brazil, East India, Liverpool, all kinds, Total.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR APRIL.

Table with columns: Railways, Date when due, Amount per Share (Already paid, Called), Number of Shares, Total. Rows include Chester and Holyhead, Dublin and Drogheda, etc.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL.—The report of the directors of this company submitted to the shareholders on Wednesday, states that there is an increase in the traffic receipts from every department, with the exception of the local passenger traffic at the smaller stations, on which there is a decrease of 22 1/2 per cent. and this exceptional state has been owing to the diversion of the usual traffic caused by the Great Exhibition. The receipts for passengers during the half-year ending 31st of January last amounted to 23,307l, and for the corresponding period of 1851 to 18,860l, showing an increase of 4,447l or 19 per cent. One-third of this increase is on the Edinburgh and Perth passenger traffic, to which, in connection with the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, experience has shown that the company are fairly entitled. The receipt for goods, minerals, and live stock during the last half-year amounted to 20,481l, and at the corresponding period of 1851 to 17,848l, showing an increase of 2,632l, of which 1,014l was for goods, 1,313l for minerals, and 305l for stock. Compared with the corresponding half-year of 1850 there is an increase in the passenger traffic of 6,200l, or 32 per cent., and in the goods traffic of 6,472l, or 46 per cent. Since the close of the half-year the receipts have continued to increase at the rate of nearly 10 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of last year, and about 40 per cent. compared with the year preceding. The per centage on the receipts of the whole working expenses is lower than in any corresponding half-year. These expenses in the last half-year are 45 per cent.; and if the sum set apart for depreciation on the plant be deducted, for which there was no provision in former corresponding half-years, the expenses are 42 1/2 per cent. on the receipts. After making full provision for all charges properly due out of past revenue, the directors recommend that a dividend of 7s per share, amounting to 14,280l, be declared, leaving 6,982l for the next account. During the last half-year 12,930l have been paid on account of land and road trusts, and additional sums amounting to 22,630l have since been paid. It is estimated that 21,903l more will be required for these settlements. The total amount for land and road trusts may be computed at 265,000l. In addition to the outstanding claims for land, there are miscellaneous liabilities estimated at 28,775l. These include the harbour branch. A sum is also included for providing telegraph communication along the line. Preference shares amounting to 151,541l have been issued, and there remain 18,458l 6s 8d unissued. The capital to the 31st of January last showed that 1,596,824l had been received, and 1,610,699l expended, leaving a balance due to bankers and others of 13,875l. The loan account shows that 418,000l had been borrowed, of which 254,065l was borrowed at 5 per cent., 42,130l at 4 1/2 per cent., and 121,810l at 4 per cent. The revenue account for the half-year ending the 31st of January last showed that 47,332l had been received, and 21,418l expended; leaving a balance of 25,919l, out of which is deducted 13,096l for interest on loans, advances, &c.; leaving 12,822l, which added to 8,439l balance from last account, makes a total of 21,261l to the credit of revenue.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON. MONDAY, April 19.—In the railway market there was some fluctuation to-day, and the highest prices were not supported up to the close of business. The shares of the Californian gold mines were firmer, some descriptions having left at advanced quotations. TUESDAY, April 20.—The railway market was weak in the earlier hours of business, but towards the close there were symptoms of a favourable reaction. An average amount of bargains took place in the shares of the various gold mining companies, though in some cases prices were quoted at a slight decline. WEDNESDAY, April 21.—The railway market, owing to the fluctuations in Consols, was not well supported at the commencement of business, but subsequently there was more firmness, and prices closed with a steady appearance. There were few operations in the shares of the gold mining companies, which participated in the flatness occasioned by the position of affairs in the other departments. THURSDAY, April 22.—The railway market was rather depressed this morning, but, after the reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank, a better demand was noticeable for all descriptions, and prices closed with firmness. The shares of the gold mining companies were only dealt in to a limited extent. FRIDAY, April 23.—Railway shares are all in request, and about 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. higher than yesterday. The chief business has been in Caledonian, Aberdeen, Great Western, North Western, Midland, and York and North Midland Gold mines are very firm, and some of the Californian are better. A PRACTICAL ANSWER TO SIR F. KELLY.—The following singular reason for voting against a Free-Trade candidate was given by a butcher in an agricultural constituency:—"I am sorry I can't support you. I believe that you mean well, but Free Trade does not agree with me. I can't sell these h're plucks and offal (seizing them as they hung upon the wall) Look here. People nowadays have so much bread to eat that they will not buy my offal. Cheap bread is all very well, but it don't do for my trade, and I can't vote for you." Calling upon another voter (an agricultural labourer) the wife, a quick, intelligent-looking woman, only appeared, and, addressing Mr Mellor said, "Are you in favour of taxing our bread?" "No, quite the contrary; I wish to prevent its being taxed," quoth the candidate. "Then my husband will vote for you." Mr M. "May I see your husband, as I should be glad to hear him confirm your promise?" "You need not fear; come here (opening the door of a room, and pointing to five children,) do you think that my husband will go and vote against his own children."

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing Ordinary Shares and Stocks, Name of Company, No. of shares, Amount of shares, and London prices. Includes sections for Fixed Rentals, Foreign Railways, and Mines.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent. on paid-up capital (1849-1851), Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile per week, and Miles open in 1852-1851.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters, (FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.
Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.
Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

Table listing postage rates for various locations including Aden, Alexandria, Algeria, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Belgrade, Berlicse, Bermuda, Beyrout, Bolivia, Brazil, Bremen, Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceylon, China, Constantinople, Cracow, Cuba, Curacao, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Frankfurt, Galatz, Galicia, Gibraltar, Greece, and Grey Town.

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN.

Obtained the Prize Medal, Great Exhibition, 1851. NEW FRENCH CHOCOLATES. Chocolats de la Reine Victoria, du Prince Albert, and other varieties a la Francaise.

Chocolat Pastilles, Chocolat de Voyage, and FRY and SONS' other Bon Bons, are delicious and nutritious confections. They confidently recommend these Chocolates as combining the results of the most refined Foreign taste, that richness and delicacy of flavour, with that peculiar softness on the palate which is rare y to be met with.

Their elegant French Chocolates are particularly adapted for presents. See their pamphlet containing full directions for preparing these articles for the table, an account of the Cocoa tree, Liebig's analyses of Cocoa, showing its adaptation for human food &c. &c. to be obtained gratis where Fry and Sons' articles are sold, or on application, personally or by letter, at 12 Union street, Bristol.

THE ADVANTAGES DERIVED FROM TAKING PARR'S LIFE PILLS ARE

- 1st, SOUND AND REFRESHING SLEEP.
2d, GOOD APPETITE.
3d, ENERGY OF MIND AND CLEARNESS OF PERCEPTION.
4th, GENERAL GOOD HEALTH AND COMFORT.
5th, THEY ARE FOUND, AFTER GIVING THEM A FAIR TRIAL FOR A FEW WEEKS, TO POSSESS THE MOST ASTONISHING AND INVIGORATING PROPERTIES.

This must convince every reasonable person of their wonderful efficacy; cases of the most severe description have been cured by their use, and, although powerful in conquering disease, they are yet as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health.

T. ROBERTS and CO., Sole Proprietors, Crane court, Fleet street, London. Sold by E. Edwards, 67 St Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; Sutton and Co., Bow churchyard, London; and by most respectable dealers in medicine.

BELGIC-AMERICAN ATLANTIC COMPANY, and MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY and EMIGRATION COMPANY.

Societe Anonyme. N.B. The liability of a shareholder, in a "Societe Anonyme," is strictly limited to the amount of shares subscribed for, and this Company not being subject to the English law, cannot be brought within the operation of the Law of Partnership in England.

DIRECTORS IN BELGIUM.

- Ferdinand Spitaels, Senator, Charleroi and Brussels, Count de Cornillissen, Burgomaster of Spa, rue Royale, 34 Brussels.
Count de Berlaymont, Hotel de Berlaymont, Brussels.
Count Albert Van Der Burch, Chateau d'Escausine, near Soignies, and Brussels.
Prosper Spitaels, banker, Grammont and Brussels.
John Baptist Donnet, merchant and shipowner, Antwerp.
Theodore de Cock, merchant and shipowner, Antwerp.
DIRECTORS IN THE UNITED STATES:
General Brisbane, of Charleston, S. C., and Kinchefoone, near Albany, in the State of Georgia.
Richard B. Bayard, Esq., Brussels and Wilmington, in the State of Delaware.
Colonel Tift, of Albany, in the State of Georgia, and Member of the Legislature of that State.
Bankers—(Antwerp, Brussels), National Bank of Belgium.
Paris—Messrs Edward Blount and Co.
Amsterdam—D'Arrippe Osterzee and Co.
Agents and Foreign Bankers in London—Messrs Heath and Co., 31 Old Jewry.
Solicitor—Neth. Lindo, 17 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street.

Secretary—The Baron d'Anethan, jun. The object of this undertaking is to open a direct communication from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, which may be reached in lit le more than 16 days from Ea ope. The proposed Railway will commence at Savannah, passing via Albany and Fort Gaines, in the State of Georgia, through Abbeville, Montezuma, and Stockton, in the State of Alabama, to Columbia, in the State of Mississippi, and thence to the terminus at the city of Natchez, with branches from the trunk line to Pensacola, Mobile, and Shieldsborough.

Savannah can be reached by steam in 15 days, from Antwerp, London, Liverpool, or Southampton. There are no engine ering difficulties; the chief expense will be for labour, and timber, which grows on each side of the line, and can be made use of without cost. A grant for 99 years for the portion of the line passing through Georgia has been made by that State, and similar grants will be obtained from the two other States. The Georgian portion of the line (which can be immediately commenced) has been surveyed by eminent engineers, according to whose estimate a net return of 16 per cent will be derived from the capital invested.

In connection with the Railway the Company propose to carry into effect a new plan of emigration from Europe to the State of Georgia (in which a large tract of territory has been secured), in the benefits of which the shareholders will participate. The land is well adapted for agricultural purposes, the soil is fertile, and the climate is salubrious, and well adapted to the European constitution. A recent law of the State entitles aliens to hold, purchase, sell, and mortgage land.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of N. Lindo, Esq., Solicitor to the Company, 17 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street; of Messrs Heath and Co., 31 Old Jewry; of Messrs Laurence, Cazenove, and Pearce, Bartholomew lane, City; of Messrs Mocatta and Penny, brokers, Liverpool; of William Shore, Esq., Manchester; and of the several agents of the Company in Antwerp, Paris, Havre, Amsterdam, Bremen, and Hamburg.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.

A valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful Waiscoat Pocket Glass, the size of a Walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable for yachting, and to SPORTSMEN, GENTLEMEN, and GAMEKEEPERS, price 20s, sent free TELESCOPES.—A new and most important INVENTION in TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 3 1/2 inches, with an extra eye piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double Stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes for the waistcoat pocket, Shooting, Military purposes, &c. Opera and race course glasses with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from 10 to 12 miles distant.—Invaluable, newly-invented preserving Spectacles. Invisible and all kind of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme deafness. Messrs S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel.

THE INCE HALL COAL AND CANNEL COMPANY

are now delivering of superior quality, and at very reduced prices, their celebrated Walls-end Coal and Cannel for House use; Cannel and Coal for Gas purposes; Smith's Slack and Coke for Foundry purposes; Steam and Coking Coals, in London and at all the Stations of the London and North Western, the Buckinghamshire, Birmingham and Gloucester, and Shropshire Union Railways.

Orders addressed to the Company's Agents, as follows, viz.: London, Messrs LEE and JERDEIN, 15 and 16 Upper Groundstreet, Blackfriars; Birmingham, Mr W. CARTER, Duddeston row, for all Stations on the London and North Western Railway, South of Stafford; and for Stations on the Buckinghamshire, and Birmingham and Gloucester Railways: Shrewsbury, Messrs YOUNG and SPENCE, for the district between that town and Stafford; or to the Secretary of the Company, at their Chief Office, 7 Rumbold street, Liverpool, will meet with prompt attention. WILLIAM LAIRD, General Manager.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy— For the apparel oft proclaims the man!"—HAMLET.

EVERY WELL-DRESSED MAN

knows how difficult it is to find a tailor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit its requirement with a well-cut gentlemanly fitting garment, in which ease and taste, being equally regarded, the eye of the observer is pleased with its graceful effect, while the comfort of the wearer is secured. Hence it is that so few feel "at home" during the first day's wear of any new garment, and so many are apparently doomed to appear in clothes, however costly, that never can become adapted to their forms. To remedy so manifest a deformity in costume, FREDERICK FOX adopts this means of making known that he has practically studied both form and fashion in their most comprehensive meaning, and in the course of an extensive private connection has clothed every conceivable development during the past thirteen years, always adapting the garment, whether coat, waistcoat, or trousers, to the exigencies of its individual wearer, and the purposes it is intended to serve, thus invariably attaining elegance of fit with that regard for ECONOMY which the spirit of the age dictates.—F. FOX, practical tailor, 73 Cornhill, in the way of the Royal Exchange.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

From the vast gold fields of Australia, said to extend over two hundred miles of country, millions sterling are now pouring into this country. The question is—What will be the effect of this mighty influx on our currency? An over-quantity of wealth in a great commercial country is a contradiction, and the way in which it may be advantageously employed is best illustrated by the magnificent and spirited enterprises of E. MOSES and SON. They constantly employ thousands of British and Foreign artisans in the manufacture of every variety of materials for Fashionable Dress; and thousands are daily working these into countless styles and fashions, designed for elegance, use, and comfort. These artisans, all honourably remunerated for their skill, talent, and industry, are convincing proofs of how Australian Gold may be advantageously employed in this country.

E. MOSES and SON's gigantic trade affords the most immense advantages in the investment of gold. The magnificent and unparalleled Stock of Goods in their Wholesale Department offers to the capitalist the most decided opportunities, if he intends to accumulate wealth by legitimate commerce, to send to other countries an article which will soon be sold, and leave him an amazing proportion of profit.

On the other hand, the splendid Styles and the interminable variety of their SPRING and SUMMER Stock furnish equal advantages in smaller investments of the precious metal. Clothing, surpassing in novelty of fabrics, neatness, colour, and strength of material, displaying the power of art and the march of improvement, manifested in every description of Spring and summer Styles of DRESS, suitable for all ages and every class in society, now more conspicuously displayed at E. MOSES and SON than at any PREVIOUS SHOW.

E. MOSES and SON. London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Ablegate (opposite the church), all communicating.

London West End Branch.—506, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating. Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 Bridge street. Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.

Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Foot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Establishments are closed from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed till 12 o'clock.

A New Book entitled the "Library of Elegance," containing full list of prices and directions for self-measurement, can be had gratis, on application, or forwarded post free to any part of the kingdom. A handsome almanack for the year ending 1852, can be had gratis, on application.

Qui si parla Italiano Qui si parla Francais Hier spricht man Deutsch Aqua se habia Espanol

GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINERY.

CROSSKILL'S PATENT MILLS, awarded the "Council Great Medal" at the Great Exhibition. These Mills—as proved by testing one at Beyerley with a 20 cwt sample of California Gold Quartz—will reduce the quartz rock to powder at the rate of THREE TONS PER HOUR. These Mills, fixed or portable, will split beans, crush oats, and grind household flour.—For further particulars, apply to Mr CROSSKILL, Iron Works, Beverley.

CAUTION.—TO TRADESMEN, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Whereas it has lately come to my knowledge, that some unprincipled person or persons have for some time past been imposing upon the public, by selling to the Trade and other, a spurious article under the name of BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK. This is to give Notice, that I am the Original and sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of the said Article, and do not employ any Traveller, or authorise any person, to represent themselves as coming from my Establishment for the purpose of selling the said Ink. This Caution is published by me to prevent further imposition upon the public, and serious injury to myself. E. R. BOND, sole Executrix and Widow of the late John Bond, 28 Long lane, West Smithfield, London.

THE BEST MATTING AND MATS OF COCOA NUT FIBRE.—The Jury of Class 25. Great Exhibition, awarded the PRIZE MEDAL to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa Nut Fibre Manufacturer, 41 Ludgate Hill, London.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING. Amongst the peculiar properties possessed by this Tubing, which render it an article of great value not only to manufacturers, but to the public generally, are the following:—

- Lightness, combined with remarkable strength, (a 2-in tube having resisted a pressure of 237 lbs on the square inch.)
Non-affection by the carbonic, acetic, hydrofluoric, or muriatic acids, or by the most caustic alkalies.
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.

Applications of Gutta 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.; Ships Pumps, &c.; Ear and Mouth Trampets; Speaking Tubes in lieu of Belts, &c.

BURTON PALE ALE, OR BITTER BEER.

The Burton Brewers have requested me to publish a solemn declaration, which they have made before me in my official capacity, and which they have left in my keeping, in answer to a mischievous charge recently brought against them to the effect that they use Strychnine in the making of their celebrated Bitter Beer. That a charge so absurd should obtain a moment's credence appears surprising to persons on the spot, who know that if ever a manufactured article was free from adulteration, it is this wholesome and grateful beverage. In fact, it is well-known to every one practically acquainted with the process, and ought to be known to every chemist, not to mention learned "M.D.s," that nothing could produce the article in perfection but the finest malt and hops and the purest water, combined with the most scrupulous cleanliness and skill in the manufacture.

The Burton Brewers, in adopting this mode of defence, have been advised by counsel that it is the only legal course open to them, owing to the extreme vagueness of the charge. It would have been more agreeable to them collectively, or to any of them individually, to have met their calumniator in a court of law, where he would have had every facility for making good his charge, had it been capable of proof. As, however, the opportunity of doing so is denied them, they think it due to the public, as well as to themselves, to repel the calumny in the most solemn form the law allows them to employ.

- JOHN RICHARDSON, High Bailiff of the Borough of Burton-upon-Trent.
M. T. BASS, (representing the firm of Bass and Co.)
HENRY ALLSOPP, (representing the firm of Samuel Allsopp and Sons.)
W. WORTHINGTON, (representing the firm of Worthington and Robinson.)
THOMAS FOSBROOKE SALT, (representing the firm of Thomas Salt and Co.)
JOHN HILL, (representing the firm of Charles Hill and Son.)
GEORGE MEAKIN, (representing the firm of Meakin and Co.)
JOSEPH NUNNELEY.
JOHN PROUDMAN, (Manager of the Burton Brewery Company.)
JNO. PERKS, (representing the firm of W. S. and J. Perks.)
FRANCIS THOMPSON, (representing the firm of John Thomson and Son.)
JONATHAN MEAKIN.
B. HICKLIN.
WILLIAM MIDDLETON

AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL UNDER CLASS XIX. CARPETS.—ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING.—The present period being peculiarly one of economy, the public should purchase this description of Carpeting, the advantages being durability, beauty, and novelty of design, imperviousness to dust, brilliancy of colouring, style equal to Brussels, and at a cost of half the price. Purchasers are cautioned against spurious imitations, the Felt Carpeting being always stamped "Royal Victoria Carpeting." It can be procured at all the respectable Carpet Houses in London and its vicinity, and in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

The Patent Woollen Cloth Company also manufacture Table Covers, embossed and printed, of the latest possible designs, and in every variety of style and colour; thick Felt for Polishing Plate Glass, Steel, Marble, Tortoiseshell, &c. &c., likewise for Veterinary purposes; Cloths for Billiard Tables, Upholsterers, &c., &c.
Manufactories: Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough road, London. Wholesale Warehouses, at 5 Love lane, Wood street, Cheapside.

PRIZE MEDAL FOR STEEL PENS.

This was given to KNIGHT and FOSTER, the celebrated Steel Pen manufacturers of Eastcheap. Their pens have been for years extensively used in London in the General Post Office, Custom House, and the Bank of England, and, in addition to the already brilliant success that has rewarded the proprietors for the care bestowed on the manufacture of these pens, they have the gratification to announce that the PRIZE MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION was awarded to them for superior merit, combining great excellence, utility, and cheapness. See class 22, No. 689 and 694, Great Exhibition Catalogue, also Lord Canning's Report.

- No. Price
1 Bank of England Pen, 3 doz box and holder, 1s 3s
2 Magnum Bonum Pen, 3 doz box and holder, 1s. 4s
3 Gilt Pen for Red Ink, anti-corrosive, warranted not to change the color of the ink, 1s 10s
4 Swan Pen, strong and serviceable 2s
5 Ladies' Pen, very fine, for transfer writing or mapping 4s
6 Correspondence Pen 2s
7 Prince of Wales' Plume, a very fine and flexible Pen 4s
8 School Pen, very good and serviceable 2s
9 Paxton Pen, 1 doz. box and holder, 1s the best made 10s
10 National Three-point Pen, fine and soft 5s

All orders for 10s and upwards sent carriage free. In towns where there is not yet an agent, these pens can be had through every stationer or bookseller, by stating the name or number, or direct from the makers per return of post, for 4d per box extra. Sold by J. Y. Knight, Leeds; Marston, Newcastle; Knight and Co. Bradford; Horsey, Portsea; Clarke, Lancaster; Wrigley, Rochdale; Sergeant, Linton, Cambridgeshire; Willmer and Smith, Liverpool and New York.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST. Is now offered at the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint.

Four years since the Proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it as a substitute for White Lead Paint.

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

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

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

HUBBUCK'S Paint is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever; it is healthful in the manufacture, healthful in use, and healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it.

It is permanent for ages, unaffected by bilge water, vapour from cesspools, or the most noxious gases.

As a guard to the painter against the substitution of the inferior paints, each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT;" and if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc to be the only Permanent White on shipboard.

The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, for japanners, for gutta percha, and for plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c., &c.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London Docks, London.

"HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.—For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will now be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked that their children, on 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' drying, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapour."

"Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—JOHN BULL, September 14, 1850.

ALLSOPP'S EAST INDIA PALE ALES and other BURTON ALES.

The public is respectfully informed that these favourite Ales may be had, genuine, in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, at their respective Stores as under, where also a list of the Bottlers may be obtained:—The Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; Stores, 61 King William street, City, London; Cook street, Liverpool; High street, Birmingham; The Exchange, Manchester; 33 Virginia street, Glasgow; Royal Brewery, Dudley.

PALE INDIA ALE AND STOUT.

4s per dozen quarts, 2s 6d per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 5s per dozen quarts, 3s per dozen pints. Delivered free.

Merchants and Captains supplied either for exportation or stores. PORT and SHERRY, from 50s per dozen; CHAMPAGNE, 45s per dozen. Address, WOOD and WATSON, 16 Clement's lane, City.

BOTTLED ALES, STOUT.

&c.—The Westminster Pale Ale and Stout, brewed by Messrs Jas. Thorne and Company, have acquired, as well from their brilliant colour and fine flavour, as from the great care taken in the bottling and packing, a justly high reputation all over the East and West Indies, and other parts of the world; they are consequently strongly recommended to the attention of shippers. The Westminster Ales and Stout are also warranted to stand any voyage or climate, and are not surpassed either in quality or price by those of any other brewery. All orders will be promptly attended to by HOLMES and ZOHRAB, Sole Agents, at 2 Fen court, Fenchurch street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—CAUTION TO AGRICULTURISTS.

It being notorious that extensive adulterations of this manure are still carried on, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS, as the only importers of Peruvian Guano, consider it to be their duty to the Peruvian Government and to the public again to recommend farmers and all others who buy to be carefully on their guard.

The character of the parties from whom they purchase will of course be the best security; and in addition to particular attention to that point, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS think it well to remind buyers that the lowest wholesale price at which sound Peruvian Guano is or has been sold by them during the last two years is £9 5s per ton, less 2½ per cent.

Any resales made by dealers at a lower price must therefore either leave a loss to them or the article must be adulterated.

TO AGRICULTURISTS. OWEN'S ANIMALIZED CARBON

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WHITE ZINC PAINT causes none of the ravages invariably committed by White Lead upon the human frame; neither painters' cholera, nor paralysis, &c., &c., to which dangerous complaints the workmen and manufacturers who use it are subject, and to which persons who inhabit newly-painted apartments are also liable. Since its introduction into the United Kingdom by the patentees, the Admiralty and the most eminent professional men have given it their preference over any other paint. The public is cautioned, that if White Zinc Paint is adulterated, it becomes a very inferior paint, instead of a first rate one, and peels or washes off on outside work.

The VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY imports largely from its works in Belgium, White Oxide of Zinc in a dry powder; and the cask bearing their mark, VM, are only to be considered as genuine, and may be obtained, for grinding in oil, at any of their Agents residing in the following towns—viz., London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, Glasgow, Bristol, Plymouth, Norwich, Ipswich, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Jersey.

The same oxides ground "Pure" to a White Zinc Paint, may be also obtained from the Company's Agents of the above-mentioned localities, as likewise from their Grinding Agents, Messrs C. Devaux and Co., 62 King William street, City, London; and Messrs Robert Anderson and Co., Timber Bush, Leith, Scotland. Pure White Zinc Paint may likewise be purchased from Messrs Blandell, Spence, and Co., Hull.

For further particulars, apply to Mr H. F. Schmöll, General Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Company's Office, 12 Manchester buildings, Westminster bridge, London.