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The Political Economist.

REDUCTION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

ON Monday night resolutions will be proposed in the House of Commons, with a view to the proposed changes in the Coffee and Timber Duties, which, if passed on that night, as they are likely to be, the new duties will take effect on Tuesday.

THE REVENUE UNDER FREE TRADE.

THE revenue accounts for the year and the quarter ended the 5th instant, which will be found in another part of this paper, continue to exhibit the most gratifying results. The income of the year shows an increase of no less than 446,119*l.*, while that of the quarter shows the still greater proportionate increase of 283,051*l.* But these simple results are more important when it is remembered, first, that the comparisons are made with periods when already large increases had taken place compared with the immediate preceding years;—and second, that the last year's and quarter's income have been subjected to large reductions, on account of taxes remitted during the past year.

In 1850, after the 5th of April, taxes were reduced and repealed as follows:—

Sugar and molasses	£ 331,073
Stamps	520,000
Bricks	456,000

Total..... 1,307,073

And yet, notwithstanding these reductions, the income of the year is 446,119*l.* more than that of the preceding year.

In the Customs department the reductions amounted to 331,073*l.*, which took effect from the 5th of July; yet the receipts of that branch of the revenue show an excess on the year of 195,299*l.*, and on the quarter of no less than 115,682*l.*, notwithstanding the suspension of some branches of trade pending the decision of the House of Commons on the reductions proposed in the Budget of the year.

In the Excise department the reductions of the year amounted to 456,000*l.*, which took effect from April, so that they affect the entire year. Nor is this all. A very considerable sum was charged to the Excise receipts of the year, in discharge of the drawback of one-half the duty which had been paid on the bricks in stock when the duty was repealed. Yet notwithstanding these reductions, the receipts of the Excise are 332,311*l.* in excess for the year, and 121,063*l.* for the quarter.

In the Stamps department the reduction in the year amounted to 520,000*l.* This reduction did not take effect nominally until the 10th October; but in reality the receipts were affected from the time the change was announced early in the session, for the completion of the majority of transactions was postponed till after the 10th of October, with a view to the great reduction then to take effect. On the receipts of the year there is accordingly a reduction of 248,905*l.*; but the fact that in the quarter there is an increase of 9,883*l.* (and the quarter of last year with which it is compared was not affected by any contemplated changes), shows how satisfactorily the lower scale of stamps is operating in respect to transactions in real property.

The receipts of the Post Office for the quarter show an increase of 41,000*l.*; and notwithstanding all that has recently been said as to the decline of the Property Tax, the receipts for the quarter also exhibit an increase to the amount of 20,342*l.*

Whatever may be said of the depression existing among particular classes of the community, nothing could speak more clearly or conclusively as to the great prosperity of the bulk of the community, and especially of the masses of the labouring population, than the facts elicited by these returns. The best admitted test of the condition of the people is the revenue from Excise and Customs, but more especially the former, as it is derived more exclusively from articles of the most general consumption; and it is in this particular department that the increase is the largest.

These returns confirm the gratifying facts which, from month to month, it has been our pleasing duty to remark upon, as the periodical returns of Trade and Navigation have been issued. It is true that there is a class who affect (for it is nothing but the sheerest affectation) to doubt the honesty of returns connected with trade, issued by the public departments of the Customs and the Board of Trade, because they do not sustain their predictions of the results of Free Trade; but will those persons affect also to doubt the truthfulness of the Revenue returns? It will at least not be supposed that a department will charge itself with large sums of money, for which it must account, which have not been received.

Which, then, of all the Protectionist predictions have been realised? The most prominent and the most alarming that was relied upon against Free Trade, was that public credit could not be maintained under such a system. For years, even many who admitted the "abstract justice" of Free Trade, always ejaculated "But the Debt!" It was in vain that we and others urged that the public credit could not be rendered more secure by the fact, that a large portion of the taxes did not flow into the Exchequer. Well, after the experience of some years, will any one be found to assert that public credit is not more secure with Free Trade than with Protection! Again, what has become of the prediction that the Bank of England would be drained of its gold? What has become of the assertion that we could not "fight hostile tariffs with Free Trade":—that *we* might admit, but foreign countries would continue to exclude:—that our imports might increase, but our exports would diminish on account of prohibitory tariffs? In 1842 the declared value of our exports was 47,381,000*l.*, and in 1850, 70,000,000*l.* What, then, of the prediction that our manufacturers would be ruined and our artisans without employment? We will refer to two statements only as being conclusive; the one of the increased employment of the people—the other of their increased command over articles of the most ordinary consumption.

First. From 1842 to 1850, the population has increased by about 12 per cent.; during the same period the consumption of

Cotton has increased.....	41 per cent.
Wool.....	64
Silk.....	46
Hemp.....	80
Flax.....	61

Second. Again, from 1842 to 1850, while the population has increased but 12 per cent., the increase in the consumption of

Tobacco has been.....	15 per cent.
Wine.....	28
Tea.....	31
Foreign spirits.....	53
Sugar.....	60



These simple facts speak in language the most forcible, of the increased employment of the people—of the increased command which that employment has given to the masses of the people over the necessaries and the luxuries of life; and they supply the best explanation of the rapid and continued improvement of the revenue which has occurred year after year, with little exception, since the first inauguration of the Free-Trade policy in 1842.

SACERDOTAL ENCROACHMENTS.

THERE are dangerous spirits which are never laid to sleep, and noxious tendencies which no lapse of time and no change of circumstances seem able to eradicate;—which reappear in unchecked rigour age after age; which flourish in every soil and under every polity; which seem endowed with indestructible vitality and with perpetual youth; which survive the most sweeping and crushing of political convulsions; and on which even intellectual and social progress exercise only a partial and temporary influence. Checked in one of their evil manifestations, they break out under some new modification elsewhere;—suppressed in one form, they transmigrate into another shape; and walk abroad, immortal and triumphant, while we are gibbetting the carcase, and demolishing the tomb. Of all these evil spirits, that of priestly ambition and ecclesiastical tyranny is perhaps the most tenacious of life, the most universal, the most inventive, and the most adaptable. Conquered in a thousand conflicts, it is never permanently crushed. It allies itself with despotism; it flourishes in republics; it breathes the breath of life even amid the institutions of a sober and constitutional freedom; it exists equally in the most sectarian and the most catholic of countries; science cannot extinguish it; mental culture may defeat it, but affords seemingly no guarantee against the reiteration of its attacks; the frivolities of fashionable life do not sap its energies; no rank, however high or low, is exempt from its encroachments; the nineteenth century is scarcely freer from it than the ninth;—for the root from which it springs, the pabulum on which it feeds, the weaknesses on which it builds its empire, are all deep and permanent in human nature.

There have been periods of history, when the sacerdotal spirit rode rampant and unquestioned; others, again, when it was compelled to retire before the reaction which its oppressions had aroused; others, when it once more raised its head, and renewed its aggressive operations. The present time is one of these. On all hands we hear of Spiritual Tyrannies; on every side we see Sacerdotalism under various disguises, or with its nakedest pretensions, grasping at its old dominion, and marching forward to the conquest of provinces that have been wrested from it. It is necessary to watch these aggressions with the most unsleeping vigilance, and to repel them with the most prompt and resolute severity, from whichever side they may assail us; for there is this peculiarity about the spirit of priestly domination, that it is never discouraged;—however vigorously repulsed, it never holds itself as beaten, but is always ready to renew the assault at the first favourable moment, and sits ever watching its opportunity with that cold, patient, inextinguishable greed, which in the end tires out every other passion.

Of all foes to the dearest interests of the human race we regard sacerdotal ambition as one of the most deadly and the most insidious. It is, by its very nature, the sworn enemy of civil and mental freedom. It may ally itself with this or that free form of government, with this or that intellectual movement, for the furtherance of temporary and accidental aims; but the condition of its success is the intellectual thralldom of mankind. It has a "vested interest" in darkness. It can attain its ends only by the subjection of other minds, by inducing men to abnegate their judgment and subordinate their wills to the decisions of an organised and banded few. By professing to be the guardians of sacraments essential to salvation, which it lies in their option to administer or to withhold; or by proclaiming themselves to be the sole depositaries of a truth which it is vital rightly to embrace; or by assuming that they are the only competent judges of what conduct and opinions fit a man for membership with a community to which real or imaginary advantages attach,—priests of various religions have contrived to obtain an anomalous and most oppressive hold upon the minds of the laity, which, while noxious and intolerable to the last degree, it is extremely difficult and perplexing to know how to meet. The priests of the Romish and of part of the Anglican community take the first ground; and, if granted to them (as among Catholics it almost universally is), there can be no limit to their despotism, except the inadequate and ever-varying one which may be furnished either by their conscience, or their fears of a revolt, if oppression should be pushed too far. For it is clear that if the regular and timely reception of the sacraments are essential to salvation, a priesthood has the power to compel all believers to any course of conduct, on any public or private matters, however purely secular and apparently unconnected with the interests of religion or the Church. The believer may be satisfied that the individual priest, or the priestly order, may be stepping beyond their appropriate functions, and may be both wholly mistaken and even morally wrong in the line of action insisted upon; but this conviction restores him to no freedom, for his eternal welfare is at stake, and will be assured to him or withheld from him according as he obeys his conscience

or his sacerdotal tyrant. When the civil power is strong, and is wielded by a resolute and peremptory hand, or when intellectual activity and general enlightenment have rendered ecclesiastical authority tottering and precarious, priestly wisdom generally withdraws or leaves in abeyance all more extreme and questionable pretensions, confines its dominion to its purely spiritual province, and carefully avoids collision with the secular arm. But all this is mere prudence, and involves no abdication of its wider and more monstrous claims, which are merely put by for a more convenient season. When Catholicism is in bad odour, and has been discredited or hunted down; or when it has an Elizabeth, a Cromwell, or a Napoleon to deal with, it puts forward only its spiritual character, assumes a meek and apostolic air, leaves, with a lofty grace, the world to the powers of this world, and confines its interference to ecclesiastical regulations and doctrinal decrees. But when it can do so with safety, and without obvious risk of meeting a sharp and damaging rebuff, it loses no opportunity of proclaiming to the world that its pretensions are no whit abated, that it still claims supreme and uncontrolled dominion over every civil and social proceeding by which the interests of The Church or the position of her people can be affected in the remotest manner. We pointed out a week or two ago a proof of this in the conduct of the Sardinian clergy, whose head did not hesitate to refuse "extreme unction" to an eminent minister of the Crown, for the crime of having given his Sovereign the most judicious advice respecting the administration of justice in his dominions, but which advice the Archbishop considered to trench upon the privileges of the priesthood. In the same kingdom another Archbishop excommunicated a royal commissioner who had been ordered to obtain information regarding some trust revenues where malversation or mismanagement was suspected. It is clear that no more insolent or unendurable sacerdotal pretensions were ever put forward by the Church in the height of her mediæval omnipotence; and it is equally clear, both from these specimens and from the very nature and groundwork of her claims, that nothing but her own prudence and dread of ignominious defeat withholds her from the attempt to enforce similar pretensions in these islands. Can any one doubt that, if the Church of Rome saw the faintest prospect of success—if she were not aware that such a course would be the most fatally injudicious she could pursue—she would not endeavour to exercise over the proceedings of Catholic cabinet ministers in England precisely the same authority as she assumed over the conduct of poor Santa Rosa in Sardinia? Can we doubt that she would conceive herself entitled to compel an English Prime Minister or Home Secretary, on peril of a refusal of the last sacraments, to initiate and advocate whatever measures she—that is her priestly dignitaries—deemed most conducive to her prosperity and strength; and that she would exercise such compulsion if she dared? Indeed, the conduct of the Irish Bishops in relation to the Queen's Colleges, and the systematic discouragement of the mixed schools by many of the priests, do not leave us in any doubt as to the interference which the sacerdotal order would exercise over every department of civil and social life, if their power were equal to their will, or rather if they did not fear to peril their authority over the minds of the laity by stretching it too far. It is evident enough, that if the priests choose from the altar to denounce the National Schools, they have influence sufficient over their flocks to empty them at once; and if their opposition to the New Colleges has not yet been implicitly submitted to by the Catholic gentry and middle classes of Ireland, submission can at any time be enforced, by means of the sacraments, whenever the priests are at all unanimous in choosing to risk the consequences of doing so. The power they possess, being a power of opinion, and capable at any time of being carried into effect by the wielding of spiritual terrors, is of a nature which the secular arm cannot meet except at a disadvantage. It has no suitable weapons for the unequal contest. The State cannot compel a priest to unlock the gates of Heaven to an honest citizen whom he is resolved to exclude;—to punish him for refusing ghostly consolation to a recalcitrant Catholic for acting as a good subject, would be a stretch of power and an over-riding of conscience which would be vehemently denounced as persecution, and which only the extremest necessity—if even that—could justify;—to persuade the layman to set his priest at defiance as having ventured out of his appropriate sphere of authority, would be to make him cease to be a Catholic;—yet it rests only with any rash or overbearing minister of the Romish Church at any moment to place the State in this dilemma:—either to compel him, on pain of civil punishment, to administer the rites of the Church—to use the keys of Heaven and Hell—at its bidding, and not according to his own conscience—(in which case the Queen and not the Pope is the supreme head of the Catholic Church); or to submit to have its subjects sentenced to the most fearful penalties for acting in the manner their duty as Englishmen and their judgments as enlightened citizens command them to do—(in which case the Pope and not the Queen is the ruler of these realms).

It is useless to say that this case is a mere chimerical supposition, because no ecclesiastical dignitaries will be rash enough to push matters so far, in this country at least, as to place Englishmen between two such harassing alternatives. We fully admit that it is not easy to imagine sacerdotal ambition overleaping itself in so flagrant a manner. We believe, moreover, that gene-

rally speaking the faith of our countrymen would give way before their allegiance, and that they would defy their priest rather than act dishonourably to their Queen and country. But we wish to call attention to the fact that the self-restraining prudence of the priesthood is the only guarantee we possess against the probability of every British Catholic being daily placed between the two horns of this dilemma; and that we have nothing to guarantee us from the worst and most dangerous of the two alternatives being chosen, except the general mental enlightenment of our countrymen, and the probability that their love for freedom and fairplay will prove stronger than their habit or theory of spiritual prostration. We have had ample warning to watch the progress of sacerdotal encroachment with a vigilant and jealous eye; and we believe that our only hope of safety from the painful necessity of imposing the sternest and most rigid fetters on ecclesiastical authority, lies in the conviction of ecclesiastics that these will be resorted to, if needful, with the consent of an overwhelming majority of the community; and in the diffusion and confirmation in all ranks of a love of unfettered intellectual freedom on all subjects which can engage human thought which would render any attempt to stretch spiritual authority too far manifestly hopeless and suicidal. We may feel perfectly certain that if ever Englishmen should show a sufficient degree of supineness and subjection to priestly influence, the attempts of Sardinia would be repeated here on a smaller scale. We hold our security against such attempts only on the tenure of perpetual and lynx-eyed watchfulness.

Recent circumstances have turned the whole force of national indignation and alarm on the subject of ecclesiastical tyranny against the encroachments of the Church of Rome; and we have said enough to show that we are not disposed to under-estimate the danger to be apprehended from that sagacious and persevering priesthood. But it is not in that quarter alone—perhaps not in that quarter chiefly—that the lust for spiritual domination is apparent and aggressive. Wherever the sacerdotal order exists the same grasping ambition to rule the consciences, and through them the actions of men, shows itself undying and unchanging. It belongs not to the special church, but to the priestly caste. It exists as distinct, as pernicious, as insatiable, though not yet as powerful, in the Anglican as in the Romish hierarchy. It is perceptible in both parties which divide the Church of England between them, though in different degrees and under somewhat varying manifestations. Among the Evangelical clergy there are numbers who seek to gain influence over the minds of their flocks through the medium of dogmas of which they are the authorised expounders, and the correct apprehension and submissive reception of which dogmas are, in their creed, essential to the safety of the soul. The union of these two propositions naturally gives them an influence which they are not slow to seize and to improve. By perpetually harping on the assertion that reason is an unsafe and insufficient guide, that to trust to it for the solution of difficulties or the discovery of religious truth is a reliance which, if not criminal, verges at least close on criminality, and that to accept humbly is more meritorious than to question keenly,—they strike at the root of all mental health, strength, and independence;—their position and character secure them an attentive and respectful hearing, and the first lesson which they teach their flocks is to mistrust themselves,—the second, to trust implicitly their spiritual pastors. As soon as the mind is taught to abdicate its faculties, to dread their exercise, and to doubt or deny their conclusions, the work of evil is accomplished; it is prepared for slavery, and falls easily into the fetters or the leading-strings of any despot who chooses to assume the functions of its governor. It soon ceases to exercise its powers where that exercise might lead to fallacies and dangers; it goes on every occasion to the authority to whom it has resigned the right of judging for it and directing it; it sits a helpless tool at the feet of the pastor who first asserted and has since realised and generated its helplessness; and becomes a most loyal subject of a most relentless empire. How few families in the higher or the middle ranks would not afford us specimens of the victims of this deplorable prostration of the understanding and the will,—chiefly it is true among the female sex;—ladies who literally never think for themselves, who have no opinion of their own on any subject, but who, whatever be the matter in discussion, think everything conclusively settled by quoting some saying of their spiritual pastor! This evil is a very sore one, and fraught with far deeper dangers than at first appear;—for not only is most painful and injurious discord introduced into the bosom of families by this intrusion of a third and exotic element; not only does an external, unharmonising, irresponsible power take the guiding and controlling place which should be occupied either by the good sense and good feeling of the individual, or by the sounder or more practised understanding of the husband or the father;—but it is easy to see how unsafe and even noxious must be the influence exercised upon the expanding and impressible mind of the child by a mother who feeds it not from the fresh free fountains of her own spirit, but upon the cold, foreign, “funeral-baked meats,” which she retails to it at second-hand. It is not by a generation thus brought up under the weakening and paralysing shade of Sacerdotalism that civil rights or mental freedom can be maintained, or could be won.

The mode in which the Puseyite portion of our clergy establish their dominion is more analogous to that of the Romish priests. They stand towards their flocks in the relation not only of guides to truth, but of dispensers of salvation. They seek to guide the conduct fully as much as the opinions of those who hear them. By making external observances, attendance at the services, performance of the injunctions, and reception of the rites of the Church, prominent and essential portions of religious duty, they acquire the power and the pretext needed for interference in the daily life, and almost for dictating the daily actions of each communicant. They produce mental slavery, rather through the influence of habit than by direct inculcation; and, thus managed, the operation is as certain and fatal, and even more insidious and irresistible. When, to more common and widely sanctioned observances, they add the encouragement of “confession,” and the acceptance of vows, the circle is complete, and the chain is rivetted for ever. It is so easy in the excitable and enthusiastic period of youth to persuade devotees of either sex that vows, whether of celibacy, of poverty, or of clerisy, are acceptable service, and that the violation of such vows, however extorted, would be a deadly sin,—that any tendency in this direction on the part of our Anglo-Catholic clergy should be most vigilantly watched. We have heard of cases which satisfy us that it is no imaginary danger. It is chiefly among the higher classes, and even in fashionable circles, that this form of priestly ambition has hitherto met with the richest success; and it is generally united with so much real virtue, so many estimable qualities, so much genuine devotion to a cause which is not devoid of grandeur, and so much acuteness of logic in reasoning from unsound though admitted premises,—that its ascendancy and progress are no matter for rational surprise. Still it is an aggression on intellectual liberty which, as paving the way for aggressions on political and civil independence, can scarcely arouse too jealous an alarm.

Those who have paid any attention to the recent history of Methodism, are painfully aware that precisely the same spirit of encroachment and despotism which we have described as characterising the priesthood of the two great Established Churches of Christendom, has shown itself among the Wesleyan clergy. It is in all points identical; it is marked by the same symptoms, but intensified in their evil and vulgarised in their manifestations by the lower and less cultivated condition of the class of men who display them. The Wesleyan body, now very numerous, very ably organised, very powerful, and very rich, is ruled by a vast committee, called The Conference, composed of ministers, and of ministers only. No laymen are admitted to share its deliberations or its power. For a long time the functions of this assembly were virtually confined to such regulations of their internal affairs, and such discussions of sectarian interests or doctrinal matters, as a Presbytery might fairly decide. But gradually, and by steady and persevering efforts, it has ended in usurping and enforcing, by means of its power of degradation and expulsion, a mental and civil tyranny over all Methodists, both lay and clerical, to which Rome only can supply a parallel. Many of the more enlightened both of the preachers and of the laity naturally resented this thralldom, and endeavoured, by argument at meetings and discussion through the press, to pave the way for a reform; but the Conference met their exertions in a style of insolent and high-handed pretension which even in these days is something almost astounding. A series of papers were published by the Reformers, entitled *Fly-Sheets*, denouncing the abuses of which they had to complain, and urging the propriety of restoring the original authority of local bodies, and confining Conference to its primitive function of a sort of court of appeal, or central supervising power. The well-known and systematic despotism of the Conference rendered it imperative that these *Fly-Sheets* should be published anonymously, unless the authors were prepared to encounter instant expulsion from the connection, and that entire incapacity to further their objects, which such severance from the body they desired to reform would necessarily involve. The Conference, however, not only promptly resolved to punish with degradation and expulsion all who had thus dared to criticise their conduct—not only formally proclaimed that the mere fact of discussing the proceedings and principles of the ruling hierarchy was a crime worthy of the highest penalty they could inflict, (and what Pope could have done more?)—but resorted to a mode exactly analogous to that of the Inquisition for discovering the offenders. The leaders drew up a declaration denying all connection with the authorship of the obnoxious papers, and demanded the signature to this paper of all the Wesleyan preachers. Happily a sufficient number refused to submit to this monstrous and indecent tyranny, to baffle the object of its promoters. They then took another course even more extreme: they summoned a number of suspected individuals, and asked them the direct question: “Are you the Author of the *Fly-Sheets*?” And on their refusal to answer such unwarrantable and inquisitorial demand, *formally expelled them for contumacy*. A short time after, the leaders of the Conference went a step further; a preacher of the name of Walton was publicly reprimanded and degraded for supposed connection with the writings of the reforming party;—the chief testimony against him being that of a brother minister, who, having been incau-

tiously left alone in his study, had looked over some manuscripts surreptitiously, and seen some of the obnoxious sentiments among them! To have omitted to visit such dishonourable prying on the part of one of their body with severe censure, was bad enough: to have received and acted on such scandalous testimony was worse still;—but the Conference went yet further; they passed a formal vote, declaring that in their opinion this mean violator of private confidence “had acted an honourable part.” Nay more, Mr Walton having refused, on plea of a pledge of secrecy, to give up the name of the friend who had entrusted the obnoxious manuscript to him, the chief man in the Conference, the Pope of the Methodists, “reminded him that his prior obligation was to Christ and his Church, and to his brethren in the ministry; and that no subsequent pledge could release him from this prior obligation.” Now, here we see four features that used to be considered distinctive characteristics of Romanism,—peremptory prohibition of all criticism on ecclesiastical proceedings; inquisitorial operations to extract information from recusants or suspected men; the canonisation of meanness and dishonesty when employed in the service of the Church or of the priestly caste; and the scouting of the obligations of truth and fidelity where the interests of “the order” could be served by breaking through them.

There does not seem to be any attempt or desire on the part of the Conference to conceal the extent of their pretensions, or to throw any “decent drapery” around the naked tyranny which they claim to administer. They seem rather to love to announce their claim of spiritual domination in all its unsurpassed enormity. This law, for example, stands upon their minutes:—

Let no man, nor number of men, in our connection, on any account or occasion, circulate letters, call meetings, do, or attempt to do, anything new, till it has been first appointed by the Conference.

One of their most active members is solemnly affirmed to have said, by way of asserting and illustrating their unquestionable power,—“Do you know that we have a law by which the Conference could expel a man for tying his shoes the wrong way if it pleased?” The following is a description of them by one who is himself a Methodist, though anxious for the reform of the ruling body and the restoration of the lay element to its due place:—

When the generation of these great and glorious men had passed away, there arose a few leading minds in Conference infected with the maxims and vanities of worldly polity, who soon wandered away from the good old paths along which their sainted forefathers had so successfully travelled. They began to desire the pomps, luxuries, and distinctions of other churches, and became greedy of privilege and power. The influence of the laity they regarded as hostile to their ambitious prospects of ministerial supremacy, and they resolved therefore to curtail, and if possible to destroy, that influence altogether. Through a long series of years, with remarkable perseverance and industry, they bent their energies to accomplish this fatal resolution, and their success has been as complete as their exertions have been unwearied, so that now the preachers have usurped all legislative, administrative, and judicial functions; and the laity have neither liberty nor rights remaining. Destroy the lay element in the Church—persuade the people to resign their rights and privileges into the hands of the ministry, and observe a ready obedience to their commands in all matters ecclesiastical—get them to subscribe to the dogma, that they are not to judge God’s ministers, but that God’s ministers are to judge them;—and then you have a corrupted priesthood, an enslaved and degenerate people, a mystery of iniquity, and a spiritual despotism that will rival Rome itself—in one word, you have Methodism as it is.

It is clear, then, that the encroachments on liberty of thought and action which we are called on to resent and repel, do not threaten us from one quarter only; that they do not proceed from a foreign and external enemy alone, but from active and enterprising bodies within the national fold, and haunting our daily steps. Our foes are those of our own household. It would be a blind and fatal error to suppose that when we have repelled Papal assumptions, we shall have beaten down and trampled under foot the demon of sacerdotal despotism. We shall only have defeated one assault, and made good the defence of one breach in the fortifications of our freedom. From within and from without, by night and by day, in silence as in tumult, before us, behind us, and on either side of us,—spiritual ambition is ever busy at its task, and is never so formidable as when it is most single-minded, conscientious, and fanatical. It watches each unguarded moment with a keen and unsleeping sagacity which partakes at once of an instinct and a passion. Every relaxation of our vigilance, every retrogression in our national intelligence, every remission in our mental activity, every false step in our political proceedings, every fresh obeisance to the Baal of hypocrisy and humbug, every successive sacrifice to the false and hollow conventionalities of the outside life of society,—will be the occasion of a fresh victory to the worst enemy which Reason and Liberty have now to fear.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

We have latterly said nothing of either France or Germany, because there has been nothing to notice. For many months these countries were a continual source of annoyance to the rest of Europe. They were either getting up insurrections or putting them down; either destroying constitutions or fabricating them anew; either overturning Governments or sacrificing the liberties of the people; and they gave us something to notice in the political mischief they were perpetrating. Now they are quiet, passive, inert; and seem to have relapsed into their old habits of seeking enjoyment rather than of stirring up the bitter waters of political strife. If they are less interesting to the politician, less delightful to the insurrectionists, they are infinitely more useful

to the merchant, to society, and humanity. The complaint of them that we now hear is that they do not trade enough, notwithstanding loads of flour are coming from France, and heaps of corn coming or to come from Germany. The demand in them for colonial sugar, coffee, for woollens and cottons, and cutlery, is not brisk enough to satisfy the mercantile spirit. They are doing good each in its sphere, but not enough; and no small part of their inability to do more is due to those mischievous exertions which only a short time ago made them so interesting to politicians.

They are now becoming politically interesting from their inertia. Turbulent France is quiet. Her busy statesmen—whose ambitious intrigues kept her people in commotion and Europe in alarm, either fearing the responsibility of government, or become convinced, from experience, that to govern now is neither a pleasant, an easy, a lucrative, nor even a safe employment—stand aloof from affairs, and actually leave the country without an administration, except that of the chief clerks, as it were, of the different departments; who, accepting office as a matter of necessity, secure its emoluments, execute its duties, but are relieved from its serious responsibilities. They can lose neither reputation nor fortune by failure. France is now interesting, therefore, from her quietness, her tranquillity, her peace, and her prosperity, in conjunction with a Government destitute of political and legislative activity, and only endowed with as much executive power as suffices to keep the administration of the laws tolerably steady. Her present condition, under such peculiar circumstances, makes her a study for politicians, if she be not so terrible as when she was overrunning Europe with her armies. Whether she will continue to be interesting in this sense, or become unquiet and alarming, now that she has recovered—according to the last telegraphic information—a ministry with political and legislative activity, of which M. Leon Faucher seems the guiding spirit, united with some Royalists and some personal friends of the President, is a doubt which we must leave to be solved by time. We are rather inclined, however, to think, in the present transition condition of political knowledge, that a ministry composed of clerks is safer for France than a ministry composed of parliamentary notabilities.

Germany, too, so long in a state agitation, has settled down into quietness since her active politicians found a means of comfortably employing themselves, according to their usual fashion, in protocolling at Dresden. It is true that their labours have been worthless, like most of their preceding labours in constitution making, but they have not like them been injurious. Though they will end probably in a return to the Old Diet of Frankfort, they have served to make better known to each other the sentiments of the different ruling powers, have rubbed off their asperities, and made them capable of hereafter rolling on more quietly together. The intelligence from Germany for some days has indicated the total failure of the negotiations at Dresden to give Germany a new constitution, and nothing remains, apparently—nothing else at least is now suggested—though to that there is some opposition, than to re-establish the Federal Diet at Frankfort as it was constituted after the treaty of Vienna. Probably that is the wisest solution of the difficulty. It will promote rather than disturb the tranquillity which begins to prevail throughout Germany. It offers, it is true, no means of political improvement; it was a very inefficient contrivance for any great purpose as it was formerly worked; it was merely a means of occupying some unquiet political notabilities and keeping many more in check; but if it did nothing else, and prevented unnecessary things being done, it helped to preserve quietness and peace. Though it neither extended freedom nor improved the national institutions, under its nominal sway the merchant carried on his trade, and the agriculturist cultivated his fields in peace. Its restoration will tend to good, though it offer neither hope nor guarantee for political improvement. In fact that must come, and can only come from the gradual improvement in the political opinions of the nation, in which the members of the Diet, the statesmen, and monarchs, though they may do little to promote it, will in due time fully share.

There is one great and palpable advantage in the restoration of the Old Diet. It is consonant to the treaties existing with other States, and seems agreeable to the views of their Governments. On this point we beg to quote the principal part of Lord Palmerston’s answer to some questions put by Mr Anstey on Thursday evening:—

Some time ago an intimation had been made to her Majesty’s Government with reference to the intention of Prussia and Austria to propose the incorporation within the Germanic Confederation of territories not hitherto belonging to that confederation, as not having formed part of the ancient German empire. The House was aware that the 53d article of the treaty of Vienna declared that the Germanic Confederation should consist of certain sovereigns and sovereign princes, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia being included within it, in respect of all such of their possessions as had belonged to the ancient Germanic empire. In accordance with this stipulation, the Duchy of Posen, parts of North Russia, Galicia, Hungary, and the Italian States of Austria, were not included in the confederation.

It was, therefore, the opinion of her Majesty’s Government, when they heard of the intention referred to, that this intention would be inconsistent with the public law of Europe, unless it had the consent of all the parties to the treaty of 1815; and, accordingly, her Majesty’s Government so early as the 3d of December last made a remonstrance on the subject to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. Soon after, France addressed to those Courts a remonstrance on the subject of a more formal nature, and subsequently her Majesty’s Government, in

addition to renewing their remonstrances at Berlin and Vienna, had addressed notes on the subject to each of the States forming the Germanic Confederation. Nothing as yet had been decided in the matter; knowing as all must the great value which Austria and Prussia had always attached to the treaty of Vienna, the respect which it was to be confidently supposed those Governments would, on principle, pay to contracted engagements, and the vast importance, more especially to those two great powers, of the treaty of Vienna, that title deed by which so many of the powers of the continent held their possessions, he could not entertain a doubt but that the treaty would be observed; and that the intention intimated, which seemed to have been hastily and lightly adopted, without, perhaps, a sufficient attention to the stipulations which it contravened, would be abandoned.

By a brief reference to the state of Europe at the period of the treaty of Vienna, the reader will see the justice of the view taken by Lord Palmerston of that document in respect to the German Princes, and the reason why on them of all men it is of such binding obligation. It is the title deed of their power. The greater part of Germany had been conquered by France; it was broken into fragments, and it had ceased to be an empire or a national power. The Sovereigns did not recover their independence by their own means. It was the result of the conjoint operations of Europe, and they were indebted to their allies and their people for their restoration. It was part of their subsequent policy, however, to govern in spite of their people, and to deny them political reform. They, therefore, were in fact replaced in power and retained in power by the public law of Europe, enforced by the armies of Europe. It would seem, too, by the tutelage in which Austria has placed herself to Russia, and by the interference of France and England, and probably of Russia, when Austria and Prussia proposed to make a new political arrangement that Germany has never yet recovered her political independence. She did not reconquer it from Bonaparte, and she has not reconquered it since. The dependence of nation on nation in the commonwealth of Europe has been continually and wonderfully manifested ever since the epoch of the first French revolution, which kindled the sympathies or the antipathies of all the classes and all the nations of Europe. The movements of the public mind in any one state have never ceased to be of intense interest in every other. But besides the mutually-interwoven dependence of the people of Europe, the political form of Germany and her political existence depend—which is not the case with either France or England—on the public law of Europe. Germany is a state created by a treaty, and it is only by observing the treaty that the state can be preserved. It may become Austrian or Prussian, or be divided between those powers, but it can only exist as a united State, by maintaining with the other powers of Europe the treaty of Vienna.

THE LIVE CATTLE MARKET.

THE world seems to need a lesson of forbearance, and the lesson is accordingly given. A short time ago Government was everywhere overstraining its power, obstinately refusing to make the least concession to the growing multitude, who must have room and liberty or they perish, and Government was suddenly made to understand, by a much too fierce correction, that it had carried its pretensions too far, and ought of its own accord to have practised a little forbearance. Then license got the upper hand, and, bearing itself with more arrogance and insolence than old authority, speedily disgusted even its friends, and was put to shame almost as soon as it had time to display the hateful predominance of its self-will. We have seen precisely the same thing in parishes and in kingdoms. Those in possession of office have arrogantly trampled on a minority till all patience has been lost, and the men who would yield nothing suddenly found themselves driven altogether from power. So it is with the Corporation of London. For more than forty years that body has resisted many reasonable demands to remove and amend Smithfield Market. It has insisted on continuing rigorously to exercise all the powers granted to it by a charter of Edward III.; and, in order to raise 5,000*l* or 10,000*l* a-year on the increasing inhabitants of the metropolis, it would neither promote, as was its duty, nor permit the establishment of more convenient live cattle markets. At length the obstinacy of the Corporation has exhausted the patience of the public, and now the market will be entirely put down.

On Wednesday the bill introduced by the Corporation, to make a tardy improvement, was thrown out, and the second reading of a bill, brought in by the Government, assented to, which will enable it to establish a live cattle market in a convenient spot, removed from the metropolis, and extinguish for ever the long-complained-of "Smithfield nuisance." If the Corporation had shown a little forbearance, the members of the House of Commons and the public would have greater respect for its vested rights, and the Corporation might have retained its power over the market, had it been in time a consenting party to placing it beyond the bounds of the city. It has carried its pretensions too far, and, for want of a little timely deference to opinion, the market will be removed from under its jurisdiction. Power may be legitimate, and rights may have the sanction of law; but both must be exercised with prudence, meekness, and forbearance, to be lasting.

What is to be substituted for Smithfield is not yet decided. The bill introduced by the Government is to be referred to a Select Committee, and from that will issue the new plan. All that has been settled by the inquiries of a Committee of the House of

Commons and of a Government Commission, and now by a vote of the House, is, that the live cattle market in the heart of the metropolis must be shut up. The decision carries with it nothing to regret, except the disturbance of those interests, corporate and others, that have clustered round the old spot. But such changes are continually going on in society, and the owners of property in the neighbourhood of Smithfield, the salesmen who are interested in the continuance of the market, the money-takers, the members of the Corporation whose influence will suffer, are no more justified in requiring the Legislature to protect them against necessary improvements, than were the roadside publicans in requiring the Legislature to prevent the formation of railroads. The only difference in the two cases, and the only reason that gives a shadow of a justification to the complaints of the Corporation and of those interested in Smithfield, is, that the market there is established by the authority of the State, and the State is now about to take certain presumed advantages from one spot and one series of persons, and confer them on another spot and on different persons. The complaints and their justification have their source in the fact, that the market is established by the authority of the State, and the change is to be made by the same authority. The alteration is not wholly brought about, like alterations in the channels of trade, the substitution of machinery for hand-labour, and of railroads for common roads, by the natural progress of society. It does not spring from a cause beyond the reach of the Legislature, (although the increase of population, the main cause of the present unsuitableness of the market, is beyond its control,) for, by its authority, the old market was and the new one is to be established.

We are not ourselves aware of any difference in principle between the supply of live cattle and the supply of meat, or bread, or flour, or wheat, or tea, or sugar, which should make the Legislature pertinaciously continue to prescribe and regulate live cattle markets, after it has in general come to the conclusion that all markets and the means of supplying them are best left to the self-interest of individuals. It limits its care even as to live cattle markets chiefly to the metropolis and a few large towns, and all the little towns and villages of the country are supplied with joints and steaks, and chops and soup meat, without any necessity for the Legislature troubling itself about their markets for oxen, sheep, and pigs. The difference in fact certainly is, while there is no difference in principle, that live cattle markets were, in ancient and ignorant times, monopolised and regulated as a part of the police of towns; and to preserve order in the streets of the metropolis, the Corporation, which was then a real legislating and governing body, was at once privileged and empowered to establish and control a live cattle market. The practice has continued, and the Legislature, now acting on the exceptional *fact* in contradiction to the established principle—not content with merely prohibiting a live cattle market within a certain number of miles of St Paul's, even if that be necessary when the Corporation privileges are at an end—proposes to select new sites for markets, and establish them under new regulations. In continuing to act on this exceptional fact, we hope the Legislature will remember that the very same cause which had made Smithfield a nuisance—though it is only a nuisance as a market, for beasts, pigs, and sheep never toss and gore—the increase of population, is continually altering all the relations of society, and will, in a great variety of modes, influence the conditions of things around the new markets as it has determined those around Smithfield.

Amongst the changes which are connected with the multiplication of the people, and which can only take place where persons are numerous to use and profit by them, are the wonderful facilities of communication which distinguish this age. Already, by bringing supplies of meat from distant parts of the country, they have made the nuisance of one single cattle market in the heart of the metropolis less unbearable. Had Smithfield continued to be the sole source of our supply, it must long ago have been very much enlarged, and placed under more stringent regulations. Such a change, involving a diminution of the evils of Smithfield from a natural cause, suggests the doubt whether the establishment of new live cattle markets, under the direction, superintendence, and control of the Legislature, be so necessary as seems generally to be supposed. If the doubt have a reasonable foundation, it is better to mention it now, before the Legislature wastes its labours on a thankless and perhaps mischievous task, than complain of its work when completed.

Our market report for the week before last states "that 1,600 carcasses of meat arrived up to Newgate and Leadenhall markets" alone in "the week preceding." That is only a portion of the supply of dead meat which London receives; but that is no inconsiderable quantity, in proportion of the supply it obtains Smithfield. Even now a considerable quantity of meat is weekly brought from Aberdeen, Leith, &c., to London. If already, then, in the natural course of things, London has come to derive an increasing proportion of its supplies as meat, and a diminishing proportion as live cattle, to be slaughtered in and about the metropolis; and if the facilities of communication with all parts of the country are continually increasing, it becomes a question whether it would not be wise to fall in with the course of Nature, and encourage, or certainly not thwart, the tendency to procure the whole of the supply in a slaughtered state.

The great objection to relying on this one source is the difficulty of distributing the meat when it arrives in London. Already, in consequence of the great quantities at some of the railway stations, the butchers experience great inconvenience in obtaining the parcels sent to them from the country. But the railway in process of completion between the North-Western and Blackwall lines will facilitate the distribution of goods, and more facilities will no doubt be created. It will probably, therefore, be worth consideration, whether the Legislature should take any measures for securing a live cattle market for the metropolis, and should not leave the supply of meat to the influence of the ordinary principles by which most other markets are regulated.

It was stated in the debate on Wednesday, that slaughterers, neats'-foot oil factors, cat and rabbit fur dressers, cat-gut factories, bladder-blowers, &c., were general concomitants of the live cattle market. It was also said that the cattle should be slaughtered without undergoing the fatigue of being driven to distant slaughter-houses;—two classes of facts belonging to the subject, which indicate that the cattle should be slaughtered as near as possible to where they are fed, and that the various unwholesome manufactories connected with slaughtering cattle should be as much spread as possible, in order to avoid intensifying deleterious gases which alone make them poisonous. On these accounts, however agreeable it may be to all the butchers of the metropolis to have a large number of cattle brought to a spot for them to choose from, it seems reasonable, so far as legislation is concerned, to avoid establishing one or two great cattle markets, and rather to encourage individuals to make their purchases how and where they like at distant places, and slaughter cattle as far as possible from the town, and as near as possible to the field where each beast is fed. The main consideration, however, is how most effectually to secure a supply of meat for the metropolis, and, as experience has amply shown that no Legislature can provide for that, while it can be and is provided for by private enterprise, the Legislature, now that the Corporation monopoly is to be put down, should henceforth no more interfere with live cattle markets, except for purposes of police, than with markets for wheat, or tea, or sugar.

SUGAR REFINING.

We give insertion to the following letters on the various topics in connection with sugar refining. We have received Mr Coles' printed letter, with a request that we will insert it either *entire* or not at all. As we cannot this week do the former, we are obliged, for the present at least, to do the latter:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—In your statement of the products of a Dutch sugar refinery of the 29th ult. the sum of 2,452*fl* is left "to cover all expenses and profits" on refining 201,000 kilos of Havana sugar. Reducing this to English money and weight, we have 221*l* for refining 3,938 cwt. or at the rate of 1*l* 1*d* per cwt. Every refiner in this kingdom will agree with me this is impossible. The mistake arises from your own statement, and was noticed in the London Sugar Refiner's letter of the 3rd inst., inserted in your paper of the 5th. The Dutch refiner having exported all he could receive the drawback on, *viz.*, 133,548 8-9 kilos would obviously sell the remaining 22,000 kilos of lumps and leaves for home consumption, and would receive more than 2*fl* per 100 kilos; supposing him to sell them at 4*fl* per 100 kilos, it would give him a total of 6,722*fl* to cover all expenses and profits, in the place of 2,452, or at the rate of 2*s* 10*d* per cwt. Admitting your statement of the Dutch regulations to be correct, it appears that their import duty on raw sugars is at the rate of 1*l* 5*d* per cwt., or 5*d* more than the present duties on colonial sugars here; whilst their drawback being at the rate of 1*l* 8*d* per cwt. is 1*l* 1*d* above that allowed by our Government.

In closing these remarks, I would observe that although the product of the Dutch refinery shows a good average, still the assumed profits (giving the benefit of my correction) are too low to carry on the trade, and consequently there must be some bounty allowed by the Dutch Government beyond that stated by you. Might I suggest the possibility of a profitable conversion of the lower products of a refinery, by means of distillation, so carefully prohibited in this country by our Excise laws. I would hope, however, with the extensive means at your disposal, you will cause further inquiry to be made, and thus solve an enigma which puzzles the whole trade, and seriously threatens its existence.—I remain, Sir, your subscriber and

April 8, 1851.

A YORKSHIRE SUGAR REFINER.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—Your paper of 5th inst. contains your reply to "A London Sugar Refiner." If you will study your calculation again, you will find that you are in error. You allow a quantity of refined sugar to be exported from Holland sufficient to satisfy the whole duty, (less 5 per cent) with which the refiner is chargeable. The residue, as you justly observe, he will have to sell for home consumption; *viz.*, 22,000 kilos of lump, and 38,000 kilos of bastard and treacle. He will sell them, of course, at the home consumption price; *viz.*, bastard and treacle at 2*fl*; lumps, not as you state at 2*fl*. but at a price in proportion to it, better quality, say, 5*fl*.

Having already satisfied his bond by exporting the required quantity, he can have no more duty to pay upon what he sells at home.

You have clearly, therefore, understated his profit, and your calculation falls to the ground.

It is evident that the Dutch Government underestimates the quantity that should be exported to satisfy the duty. The refiner sells the balance at home free of duty, and this constitutes his bounty.—I remain, your obedient servant.

AN OLD SUGAR REFINER.

Bristol, April 8, 1851.

P.S.—You have not accounted for the fact mentioned in my last, that the Dutch refiner is offering for sale here his lump sugar at almost the same price as his raw sugar. What but a bounty enables him to do this?

We had appended to the above the letter of "An Old Refiner," together with some comments upon it; but great press of matter obliges us to omit them for the present.

FREE TRADE AND RETALIATION.

We readily give insertion to the following letter from Mr Anderson, which, we regret, was received too late for insertion last week. Mr Anderson asks, "Is it the principle of Free Trade to permit a foreign nation to wage with impunity a fiscal war upon our

"shipping to its proved detriment"? Here lies the whole question. And what is good with regard to ships is equally good with regard to calicoes, iron, or any other class of British products. What Free Trade really demands is, that we at least, so far as we can, are bound to remove every impediment to our commerce, and to cheapen our products as much as is possible. We may greatly regret that others will not follow our example; but that is no reason why we should aggravate the evils of their restrictions by imposing similar ones ourselves. If retaliation is good with regard to ships, then it is good with regard to other articles of trade. Shall we then commence a war of tariffs with every country in the world which still adheres to the protective principle? Shall we impose restrictions on our navigation with Spain? Shall we restore a high differential duty on French wine, because they impose a high differential duty on English coal compared with that from Belgium? Shall we place a high duty on Prussian timber in place of reducing it, because they persevere in high protective duties on our manufactures? Shall we place a high duty on American corn, provisions, and timber, because they impose high duties on our iron and manufactures? These are the questions that have been discussed for the last thirty years:—the Protectionists always contended for retaliation—the Free Traders for "fighting hostile tariffs with free imports." The latter policy has been adopted. England has adopted Free Trade. Almost all other countries continue their policy unchanged as yet, though everywhere there are symptoms of a movement towards Free Trade. What have been the consequences? We have successfully fought hostile tariffs with free imports. And our efforts have increased by no less than 50 per cent. in nine years.

We must again ask, what advantage it could be to the curers of fish in Orkney, if, in addition to a high import duty in Spain on fish imported in English ships, they had also to pay a high export duty at home, if exported in Spanish ships?

But Mr Anderson asks, why was there a clause left in the Navigation Bill giving to the Queen in Council the power of retaliating? This is not our business to answer. We were always averse to such a clause. But even though in an extreme case, where new restrictions were imposed, some might deem it right to exercise such a power, yet was there any excuse in the case of Spain? The Spanish law is but the same as when we repealed our Navigation Laws. Their commercial tariff is even liberalised since then. And what time has elapsed for negotiation? One year and three months. But if we now act against Spain, why not against France?—why not against Portugal?

For our own parts, we wish to see British commercial law alone consulting British interests on the whole—all trades made as open and free as possible, altogether irrespective and independent of the acts and policy of other countries. Experience has already shown how sound such a practice is.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—I will feel obliged by your giving insertion to the following few remarks on the article which appeared in the *Economist* of last week, headed, "Playing with Principles." The chief objects of the writer of that article appear to be to denounce my motion in the House of Commons on Thursday, 27th ult., on the differential duties levied on British shipping in the Spanish ports, as grossly inconsistent with the principles of Free Trade, and that the proposition involved in it, if adopted, would lead to highly injurious results in reference to our trade with Spain.

My delinquency, indeed, in respect to his assumption of "playing with principles," seems to him so heinous, that out of compassion, I suppose, he has kindly endeavoured to hide my identity from the world behind a screen, by designating me "No. 1," and the hon. member for Dartmouth as "No. 2." Now, as far as I am concerned in this compassionate act, I can only say to him in the common phrase, "Thank you for nothing." I have no occasion to hide myself, or if I had, your screen is by far too transparent to do it.

But to the two points on which we are at issue. And, first, How was my motion inconsistent with the principles of Free Trade? Is it the principle of Free Trade to permit a foreign nation to wage with impunity a fiscal war upon our shipping to its proved detriment, when we have the means of redress in our hands, and can use that means without detriment to any other British interest—may, even with advantage to important branches of foreign trade? If so, I repudiate such a description of Free Trade. I stated facts in the House, and have endeavoured to farther illustrate them in a letter in the *Times* of yesterday, showing that this can be done without danger of condemning "our people to eat dear oranges and dear nuts, to drink dear wine, or to raise the price of oil and wool to our manufacturers." And particularly from the example of the United States of America, I think I have shown that, while no perceptible enhancement of the cost of these articles which the writer enumerates would ensue, the adoption of my proposition, by driving dear ships and indolent and unskilful masters and mariners out of the transit trade with Spain, and substituting cheap freights with quick and safe transit, would both improve and extend our trade with that country.

Without meaning any disrespect to the writer, I will decline to follow him through all the windings of his arguments, in which he has, I consider, confounded cases having little or no analogy, as well as displayed a want of information on some important practical facts. I take this course, because I am able to place in opposition to his views the opinion of parties fully as capable, and I think more so, of taking a practical view, and forming a correct conclusion upon such a question as either the writer or myself.

I presented a petition to the House in support of my motion signed by forty-seven mercantile firms and shipowners of the city of London. Among the merchants were some of the most eminent firms in this city, containing members whose long connection and intimate knowledge of the trade with Spain, combined with superior talent, entitled their opinion to the highest consideration. These merchants, so far from considering my proposition calculated to injure their trade, look upon it as the best means for extending it.

But let me ask the writer a question. He has made some allusion to Mr. Gladstone's proposition during the discussion on the Navigation Bill. That

proposition was to make the concession to foreign shipping in our Navigation Laws conditional on their first making equal concessions to our shipping. The Government admitted the principle of mutual concessions, but proposed that we should begin first, giving to the Crown the power of retaliating upon those countries who might not reciprocate our concessions, and for that purpose the 10th and 11th clauses in the act were inserted. In short, the same principle was involved in the proposition of the Government, now become law, as in that of Mr Gladstone; the only difference being in the *modus operandi*. His was a condition precedent; theirs a condition subsequent. And they were all Free Traders.

Now, sir, if the clause in question is to remain inoperative in such an outrageous case of non-reciprocity as that of Spain; for what purpose, in the name of common sense and honesty, was it enacted? And being enacted as it was with the concurrence of most, if not all of the leading Free Traders, with what justice am I chargeable, as a Free Trader, with inconsistency in proposing that it should be put in operation in such a flagrant case as that of Spain?

Let it be borne in mind that I am dealing with a question of free navigation. I want fairplay and no favour for British shipping, and the removal of unfair obstructions to British commerce; and I contend that the inconsistency rests with those professors of Free-Trade principles who opposed my proposition for effecting these objects.

With regard to our treaties with Spain, my antagonist has done me some service, without perhaps intending it. I quoted these treaties to show that Spain had violated every one of them, and that there was no "most favoured nation" condition to prevent our dealing with Spain in the same way as we have dealt with Belgium in retaliating differential duties. He has reminded me of a circumstance which I had overlooked, and which seems to put beyond a doubt the correctness of my opinion on that part of the question, namely, that the British Government and the British Parliament decided, some years since, that the treaties with Spain were of no more value than waste paper. We have, therefore, a *tabula rasa* to proceed upon whenever we may determine to have this differential duties question settled.

And now, sir, for what the writer is pleased to term the *ridiculous* part of the exhibition. Having made up my mind to adopt the suggestion of Mr Cardwell—namely, that having, by bringing the subject before the House, strengthened the hands of the Government, I would promote the object in view better by leaving it for a while in their hands, rather than by pressing the motion to a division, I proposed to withdraw it. The somewhat unusual course was taken, for what I considered a party purpose, to oppose the withdrawal. The motion being thus taken out of my hands, I recorded my vote against its being at this time pressed further on the consideration of the House, the question being that the House should go into committee the next day to consider it. In doing so, I cannot see how I acted either inconsistently or ridiculously. I have fortunately the testimony of members of the House of much greater experience than myself to the contrary.

In conclusion, I feel that the discussion in Parliament which I have been the humble means of eliciting will be of considerable benefit. And I do not intend to let the matter drop while Spain continues to exclude our ships from her ports, and to obstruct our commerce in the manner in which she has done for twenty-seven years.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Norwood, Surrey, 2nd April. ARTHUR ANDERSON.

Agriculture.

A WET MARCH.—AUTUMN PLOUGHING.

THE very heavy rains of last month seem to have thrown the spring work of the farmer greatly behind, not only on the heavy soils, but on much of the light land as well. The frequently-occurring showers, too, have since kept the land in a damp and sticky state. To the light soils this will not be of much consequence, as sufficient intervals of dry weather have occurred to permit spring corn to be sown, and the preparations for turnips may yet be accomplished in seasonable time. But even on the driest soils the advantages of autumn ploughing are becoming more and more apparent; and on the heavy soils, which have not been well prepared in the autumn, there is this year a very indifferent prospect, either for mangold wurzel or turnips. Indeed, the farmer who means to grow roots on strong land with anything like certainty, must not only plough and clean his root-ground in the autumn, but must lay on his manure at the same time; then, heavy land, having been ploughed clean and manured, and well laid up to receive the winter's alternations of weather, is nearly as safe for a root crop as light land; and after a plant has been established, will grow a much heavier weight per acre. The preparation of the land in spring will then require no ploughing, and there will be no necessity for compressing the soil in carting on manure. The chief reason why clay-land farmers find it so difficult, or, as many believe, so impossible to grow roots, is, that they attempt to prepare their land in the spring, and put off until that season all that they should have done in the autumn. Last year they failed to get a root crop, because the spring was too dry, and by the time they had pulverised the land and laid on the manure, the soil had become too dry for the mangold or turnip seed to vegetate: this year there is ground for fearing that the soil will become too adhesive before the seeds can be sown. Another point of great importance in growing roots on clay land, is to make an artificially good seed bed, by drilling in with the seed a large quantity of ashes, fine mould, or the like. Some of the most successful growers of roots on clay drill in from 30 to 40 bushels of ashes, with a certain quantity of bones, guano, rape dust, or other light manure, to the acre; and with such aids, and where the land has been well prepared and manured in the autumn, a failure of plant or crop is scarcely heard of. We have heard it objected to laying on the manure in the autumn, that it will be washed away by the winter rains; but the experiments of Mr Way and Mr Thompson, as to power of clay to absorb manure, distinctly prove the fallacy of this objection, at least, as regards clay soils; and if the occupier of clay land which has been deeply drained, will watch the water issuing from his drains, he will be satisfied, from its clearness, that none of his manure is carried off by the drainage water.

We referred to the paper on this subject, which is in the 25th number (1850) of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, at the time of its publication, and it is one well worthy of the attention of farmers. The want of autumn manuring and preparation on heavy land will be

severely felt this season, which is one calculated to read to all farmers, especially to clay-land farmers, a grave lesson upon the necessity of looking a-head and preparing their land in the autumn. No doubt this implies some additional activity, and probably some extra outlay to begin with, but when the system has been once established, it will be an actual saving in the cost of cultivation. Farmers are rapidly losing their delusive hope of protection, and all who are intelligent admit, that there is much to be done on their own farms which has never yet been attempted, and many improved applications of means they have hitherto neglected, from which they may derive more benefit than they can get through protection.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Dra'le, Brothers, and Co.'s Circular.)

Havana, March 8, 1851.

Our sugar market has presented little animation during the past month. Of late, however, the planters have shown more disposition to meet the lower offers of purchasers, and more business has consequently been done, but the less favourable accounts just received from the U. S. and Europe will again check transactions, and a further decline in prices may be looked for. The weather continues very favourable, and the supplies from the interior are larger than any previous year at the same period. The exports, on the other hand, are proportionately large, amounting during the past month to 49,128 boxes from this port, and 25,360 from Matanzas, and the stock at both places may be estimated at about 130,000 boxes. Our quotations range as follows:—

	rs	rs	at 6 per cent. prm.	equal to	s	d	to	s	d
Cuenruchos.....	4½	5	—	16	6	to	17	9	per cwt, f.o.b.
Ordinary yellows 5½	5½	—	—	18	5	19	0	—	—
Middling — ... 5½	6	—	—	19	8	20	3	—	—
Fine — ... 6½	6½	—	—	20	11	22	2	—	—
Floreta — ... 7	8	—	—	22	9	25	3	—	—
Ordinary whites... 8½	9	—	—	26	6	27	9	—	—
Middling — ... 9½	9½	—	—	28	5	29	0	—	—
Fine & Floreta do 9½	11	—	—	29	3	32	9	—	—
Muscovadoes 5½	6½	—	—	16	6	18	4	—	—

Assorted parcels for Spain command 7rs 9c to 8rs 10c.

Muscovadoes continue scarce, and prices firm.

The general exports to the end of last month compare as follows:—

	1851	1850	1849
	boxes	boxes	boxes
United States	33,771	32,551	21,406
Russia and Coves (whites)	—	—	—
Great Britain and Continent of Europe	24,314	30,012	25,556
Mediterranean	12,760	11,206	4,858
Spain	25,379	18,927	19,872
Total.....	96,424	92,696	72,832

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, April 10, 1851.

The whole week has been spent in abortive and almost ridiculous attempts to compose a new and definitive Cabinet. Whenever a new combination was tried by Louis Napoleon, it was always with the positive condition that M. Baroche and M. Fould would be accepted among the new ministers. He thought of obtaining an alliance with the moderate members of the Left represented by M. Odilon Barrot. But M. Odilon Barrot had given a programme which could not be admitted; he demanded the repeal of the law of May 31st, and the regular revision of the Constitution. If the majority refused the revision, he declared that Louis Napoleon ought to abandon the Government to the new President, who would be returned by the people.

The President refused to adhere to the second condition, and M. Baroche said that he could not promote the repeal of the law which he had proposed to the Assembly.

M. Odilon Barrot added that M. Baroche and M. Fould had been obliged by recent defeats in the Assembly to give in their resignation, and a Cabinet would incur the risk of being in direct hostility with that same majority if those men were admitted among its members.

The President and his two favourites began then to negotiate with the Legitimists. They had despatched to Venice M. Falloux in order to propose to the Count de Chambord a sort of confederacy between the Elysee and the Legitimists. They received favourable information from Venice, and they already imagined that they would easily obtain the support of that party. They proposed seats in the new Cabinet to M. Vatimesuil and M. Benoist d'Azy. It was already believed that the arrangements were accepted by all the candidates, but the majority of the Legitimists opposed such an alliance, and obliged M. Vatimesuil and M. Benoist d'Azy to withdraw from the combination.

A third combination was also tried with the Orléanists. Proposals had been made to M. Malleville. It was said that M. Changarnier would be promoted to the dignity of Marshal of France, and his command of the army of Paris restored to him. But M. Malleville refused as well as M. Barrot and M. Vatimesuil to become the colleague of M. Baroche, against whom they had so recently made a coalition.

It seems that the composition of the new Cabinet is become impossible, as long as the President continues to impose the names of M. Baroche and M. Fould, and to demand the support of the other political parties of the Assembly.

He will be obliged either to take his Cabinet entirely from among the Bonapartists,—but then it is nearly certain that such a Cabinet will not have a majority in the Assembly,—or to choose it from among the Thiers party, without a tincture of Bonapartists; and this Cabinet, which would propose the repeal of the Electoral Law of May 31st, would be equally defeated by the Legitimists and Orléanists.

It seems then that the present situation is very critical, and nobody sees how Louis Napoleon will extricate himself from it. It is, however, indispensable to reconstitute a definitive Government. Other members of the transitory Cabinet themselves have urged the President to deliver them from their awkward position.

M. Vaisse, the provisional Minister of the Interior, has besides represented that the reports of the Prefects were very discouraging, and it was necessary to have a strong Government to repress the intrigues of the Socialists. Indeed the Socialists are making great progress in many departments, and chiefly in the south. Even in Paris there is a beginning of popular agitation, which is due to the sad state of manufactures. More than 10,000 workmen are without employment; those who have been preserved in the workshops have scarcely sufficient work to occupy themselves, and spare time excites them to occupy themselves with politics. If this want of work should continue long, and the operatives cannot earn their usual wages, they might again be excited to riots and disturbances, and they would endanger the whole society.

The transitory Cabinet urged for their motives the President to hasten the formation of the definite Cabinet, and new negotiations were begun yesterday. M. Leon Faucher has been summoned to the Elysee, but he will not easily find eight colleagues. He has indeed great ability, but his stiff and haughty demeanour prevents him from obtaining the sympathy of the representatives who profess his very political opinions.

The President of the Republic has already lost a part of his popularity, and it is every day more probable that he will be obliged to abandon his high situation in May 1852. Nearly all the newspapers have abandoned him. He is now supported but by two papers, the *Constitutionnel* and the *Patrie*. The journal *Le Pays*, which was entirely favourable to the Elysee, has chosen M. Lamartine as his dictator in chief, and the project of a prolongation of the powers by the Assembly is rejected by nearly all the papers.

The National Assembly have decided, yesterday, that they would take a whole week's holiday during Easter. But they will probably recall such a decision if the definitive Cabinet be not named before that time.

The following are the variations of our securities from April 3 to April 9:—

	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents improved from	57	0	to	57 45
The Five per Cents	92	75		93 5
The Bank Shares	289	0		215 0
Northern	473	75		477 50
Nantes	276	25		289 0
Strasburg	367	50		375 0
Orleans	885	0		815 0 ex. div.
Rouen	640	0		651 0
Havre declined from	275	0		272 50
Marseilles improved from	265	0		248 75
Bale improved from	185	0		150 0 ex. div.
Central line	417	50		445 0 ex. div.

HALF PAST-FOUR.—The market was very dull, and the prices of our securities were not stirring. Every stockholder was waiting for the formation of the new Cabinet. A new ministerial list was circulating. But it does not seem to be more definite than those of the last few days. It was composed in the following manner:—M. Baroche, at the Interior; M. Rouher, Justice; M. Fould, Finance; Gen. Randon, at the War Department; M. Buffet, for the Navy; M. Chasseloup Laubat, for the Foreign Affairs; M. Bocher, at the Board of Trade; M. Giraud, at the Public Worship; M. Magne, at the Public Works.

According to another report, the Cabinet would be formed with M. Leon Faucher, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, M. Magne, and General Rostolan.

The Three per Cents. varied from 59f 45c to 57f 50c; the Five per Cents. from 92f 90c to 93f 5c; the Bank Shares from 2,110f to 2,105f 50c; Northern Shares from 477f 50c to 476f 25c; Strasburg from 373f 75c to 372f 50c; Nantes from 281f 25c to 280f; Marseilles from 206f 25c to 207f 50c.

Correspondence.

FRENCH IMPROVEMENTS IN GRINDING.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—One fact tells more with some people than a hundred arguments, and it were hardly possible to offer a more apposite or striking confirmation of the truth of Lord Grey's remarks, in the House of Lords on Monday se'night, relating to "the adoption in this country of the improved processes which had been long in use in France" in the business of milling, than is furnished by the following extract from a letter just received from one of our correspondents—a country miller—who says:—

"I beg to inform you that our grinding with Hanor Valcke's 'Aérateur' has improved the strength of our flour, and at the same time has enabled us to take out of 50 qrs of 60lbs wheat, 5 per cent. more of fine flour than we used to take. We can also grind so much closer than we used to do when without the 'Aérateur,' that I am satisfied if I had a good French dressing machine (which please procure for me) that we could give a French finish to our flour.

"I expect before the summer is over to have two other pair of stones with the patent 'Aérateur.'"

To this nothing need be added, except that what holds good in the experience of an individual miller may, we believe, be extended to that of the entire class (with rare exceptions), *ex uno discimus omnes*; and one of the greatest advantages which the Exhibition is calculated to effect, will be the opening of the eyes of some of our producers to the superior means and methods adopted abroad in many departments of industry. In the special view of demonstrating to the milling interest of this country with what excellent instruments the quarries and *châliers* of La Ferté-aux-Jouarre supply their competitors abroad, we are at this moment lending, at the Emerald from Boulogne, a pair of French mill-stones, mounted with Valcke's apparatus, and described by our Paris correspondents as "deux meules de choix, propres à faire la mouture bien fine, comme on la fait ici."

These mill-stones will be deposited in the Exhibition building, in Hyde park, and we see no cause why the English miller, after availing himself of the manufacturing appliances within his reach from across channel should, " *cesteris paribus*," fall short in that race of competition to which his business is most properly liable.—We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

East India chambers, City, April 2nd, 1851. G. BAILEY, TOMS, AND CO.

LORD STANLEY'S COTTON STATEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Economist.

DEAR SIR,—I have sent a few lines to the *Times* to point out a second fallacy in Lord Stanley's cotton statistics. He ascribes the diminution in the home consumption to be diminution of capital.

Now, according to Holt's tables, it appears that the consumption was as follows:—

1846	1,585,000	bales, average 387 lbs average 41d =	£12,458,000
1850	1,514,000	— — 398 — — 74 =	17,746,000

which changes his "diminution of capital" into a positive increase of more than 5,000,000 sterling. The average weight of the packages consumed in each year is much the same, and the average price of Upland may be safely taken as an average price for the whole, because if Egyptians and Brazil cost more, Surats cost less.

Truly yours,

Liverpool, 10th April, 1851.

A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday:—Routine.—Monday:—Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill read a second time Tuesday:—County Courts Extension Bill in committee. Thursday:—Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday:—The Budget—Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Act Repeal Bill went through committee. Monday:—Mr. Herries amendment on the Income Tax motion rejected. Tuesday:—Select Committee on the Law of Church Rates appointed—Bill to encourage the construction of Lodging-houses read a first time—Sir H. Barron's motion for a committee of the House on the state of Ireland negatived. Wednesday:—Smithfield Enlargement Bill lost on second reading—Smithfield Market Removal Bill passed second reading and referred to select committee. Thursday:—Sir W. Molesworth's motion on Colonial Expenditure debated and adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 7.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were respectively read a second time, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to 6.

Tuesday, April 8.

The County Courts Extension Bill was discussed in committee. The discussion was opened by the Lord Chancellor, who repeated his criticisms upon the details of the measure; his objections, however, being principally directed against the clause conferring jurisdictions in equity. The bill, he said, would make the county court judges neither more nor less than Masters in Chancery, in relation to which they had neither experience nor knowledge.

Lord Brougham asserted that the noble and learned lord had totally mistaken the effect of the bill, and quoted the authority of Lord Lyndhurst in favour of transferring certain portions of business in the Master's office to local judicatures. He declared, moreover, that if the provision to which objection was made were struck out, he should not press the bill.

Lord Cranworth and Lord Campbell both stated that they did not concur in the objections of the Lord Chancellor.

The clause was retained, the Lord Chancellor declining to divide upon it.

Considerable discussion took place upon several of the remaining clauses, some of which were struck out, especially those relating to reconciliation.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Thursday, April 10.

The Mutiny and Marine Mutiny Bills were read a third time and passed. Nearly the whole of the remainder of the sitting was devoted to the presentation of petitions.

Friday, April 11.

The County Courts Extension Bill was read a third time and passed; and the Patent Law Amendment Bills were read a second time and referred to a select committee.

Lord Brougham having moved the second reading of the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill, proceeded to describe its provisions, and was

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, April 4.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preface his announcement of the changes he intended to make in the financial scheme of the year with an elaborate array of the reasons whereon he had founded the proposals originally laid before the house. In selecting the taxes that were to be abolished or reduced, he had not sought to produce striking effects or attract popularity, but had solely considered the real advantage of the tax-payers, and especially that of the industrial classes. He retained the fullest faith in the principles that had inspired our recent policy, and led to the removal of burdens upon articles of general consumption and raw materials. His financial scheme was drawn up in perfect consistency with this principle; so far from finding the pressure of taxation extreme, there was never a time when, as he believed, the people were more prosperous, and their contributions for the public service more easily spared; and this happy facility he attributed to the beneficial effects of free trade. Sir C. Wood afterwards detailed the new arrangements of his budget. He had no serious change to make either in the estimates of income or expensiture given some weeks since, and he still calculated upon a surplus of 1,893,000*l*. Respecting the taxes he had then proposed to modify many criticisms had been offered. The smaller items, consisting of the transference of a portion of the charge for lunatic asylums and the abolition of the duty on grass seeds appeared to be universally censured, and he should, therefore, give them up. In the reduction of the duty on coffee and foreign timber he still persisted. He considered the basis on which he had proposed to leave those imposts unobjectionable, and the reasons he had urged in defence of the change perfectly sound. The coffee duty would consequently be reduced to 4d per lb; the foreign timber duties be cut down to one-half the present amount. To the original proposition respecting the window tax he admitted the justness of the exception that it wanted uniformity. It was therefore his intention to sweep away the whole tax, as calculated by the number of windows, and substitute a house tax levied upon old and new houses of annual value above 20*l*, at a uniform rate of 9d in the pound for dwelling-houses, and 6d for buildings containing shops. This arrangement he justified by a copious production of arguments and facts, declaring that it would give full scope for all sanitary improvements, and exempt about 500,000 houses, now paying window duty, altogether from taxation. If the change were carried out, the present amount of duty, 1,880,000*l* would be reduced to about 720,000*l*, which sum would be contributed by 400,000 of the best houses, belonging to the classes most able to

pay, while all other dwellings, 1,150,000 in number, would be left unvisited by the tax-gatherer. The whole result of the finance scheme was to strike off 1,490,000l from the estimated income of the year, leaving a permanent surplus of about 350,000l, and a sthe reductions would not take immediate effect, placing some 900,000l to the credit side of the public account, at the end of the current year. Against this balance the Chancellor of the Exchequer hinted that the demands of the Kafir war would have to be reckoned. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded by urging some preliminary pleas in behalf of a renewal of the income tax.

Mr Herries complained that Sir C. Wood had unfairly introduced a subject which by previous arrangement was to have been postponed until Monday. He declared that the doctrines laid down by the Chancellor of the Exchequer involved a perpetuation of that tax, and he trusted to induce the house to pause before they adopted the incubus for ever.

Lord R. Grosvenor did not object to the income tax, if it could be prevented from becoming inquisitorial.

Mr Hume inquired what became of the Exchequer balances of money which had of late been frequent and large in amount? He combatted the policy of keeping or using a surplus for any other purpose than the relief of taxation. The income tax he considered less oppressive than many other burthens upon industry, and would consent to a ratio of 7 per cent. in order to remove various items of the excise and custom duties.

Mr Trevelyan contended that it was necessary to pay off debt when the Exchequer was well filled, lest we should find it impossible to borrow money in a time of urgency.

Mr H. Baillie maintained that if the income tax were made permanent, it should be modified, and its intolerable injustice rectified by a classified assessment.

Mr Williams wished to have the window duty abolished, without the drawback of a new house tax; and entered into various calculations to show that the revenue could well afford the boon.

Lord Duncan approved the new finance scheme as a decided improvement upon the old plan.

Sir B. Hall reserved any opinion he might entertain respecting the income tax, but intended to divide the house on the question of the house tax at the proper stage.

Mr Spooner having inquired as to the proposed period for which the income tax was to be extended,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he should ask for a new lease of three years.

Mr Henley apprehended that we were embarked upon a course which would end in an inextricable embarrassment, unless the expenditure was cut down, or new sources of revenue opened.

Mr M Gregor approved the income tax, and denounced the course taken by the opposition against it.

Alderman Sidney was pleased with the new arrangement of the budget excepting only the rate of taxation imposed upon shops in the metropolis.

Mr W. Brown supported the Government plan of finance.

Sir De Lacy Evans declared his objection to the new house tax.

Mr Stanford thought the only superiority to be found in the new scheme was its greater uniformity in the mode of rating the house tax.

Mr Wakley highly recommended the system of raising revenue by taxes upon property, and hoped to see the masses wholly exempted from taxation. He nevertheless considered that many modifications were necessary, and a graduated scheme should be devised of rating the tax upon various descriptions of income.

Mr T. Baring declared that the minister had yielded the window tax to an agitation from without, and relieved a class of comparatively wealthy taxpayers while pretending to feel sympathy for the industrious masses. He proceeded to enounce various principles of finance, and held up to scorn the trifling balance which the Government, in reckless disregard for the public credit, intended to keep in the exchequer.

Lord J. Russell repeated the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the balance of the present year would be 900,000l, with a permanent surplus of 350,000l. This, he contended, was no such despicable sum, and he retorted upon Mr Baring that, a few years ago, when, himself propounding a finance scheme, he had expressed ample satisfaction with a margin of only 90,000l.

Mr Disraeli satirised the inconsistency of the ministers whose magnificent speeches prefaced such contemptible projects. The grandiloquent boast of a surplus had dwindled down to a paltry 300,000l, and this appeared likely to vanish under examination. He denounced the vacillation that led the Government to withdraw the trifling boon they had at first offered to the suffering agriculturists. If Mr Herries's motion should hereafter fail, the hon. member announced his intention of submitting to the house whether the surplus which the Government dealt with so capriciously should not be devoted to the relief of agricultural distress.

Lord Ebrington eulogised the finance scheme of the Government.

After a few words from Mr Frewen,

Mr Wawn accepted with gratitude the relief offered by the abolition of the window tax, and which would be especially agreeable to householders in the country.

Mr Labouchere stated some facts showing the advantages that had followed the recent change in the navigation laws.

Col. Sibthorp gave notice that he should propose a resolution exempting tenant farmers and military officers from the income tax.

Colonel Thompson preferred the new finance project, as a further realisation of the principle that the taxes should be paid by the rich and not by the poor.

Mr Alcock could not vote against the income tax, when its abolition would destroy all hopes of getting rid of the duty on malt.

Mr Hudson denied the prosperity of the Sunderland shipbuilders.

Mr Labouchere justified the statement he had made to that effect.

Mr L. Heyworth spoke a few words in favour of direct taxation.

The vote before the committee, one of supply, was then agreed to, and the house resumed.

The Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Act Repeal Bill went through committee.

The house adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

Monday, April 8.

A new writ has been ordered to issue for the Leith Boroughs, in the room of Mr Rutherford, who had been appointed a Judge of Session.

The report from the committee of ways and means having been brought up,

Mr Herries moved the resolution of which he had given notice, setting forth that the income tax had been intended, and ought to have been a temporary measure, and declaring that the renewal should now be limited to such an amount as might be deemed necessary in the existing state of the revenue to provide for the expenditure sanctioned by Parliament, and for the maintenance of public credit. The hon. member quoted the authority of various officials in the present and former ministries, and of other distinguished statesmen, to show

that the general understanding on which the income tax was originally granted had been a temporary concession to financial necessity. He argued from the nature of the impost, its unjust and inquisitorial character, and the general unpopularity that attended it, that its continuance was only to be endured so long as the crisis in which it originated should exist. This, he contended, had now passed away, and pointed to the improvement of the revenue and expanding surplus now acknowledged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in proof of the assertion. Among all the taxes which financial prosperity would enable us to abolish he assigned the first place to the income tax. The actual surplus for the year he estimated at two millions, and recommended that 2-7ths of the income tax should be remitted, causing a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of 1,500,000l, and suggested that certain regulations in the assessments of the window duties which must in this case be retained, would remove all the sanitary objections to that impost.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicated his consistency with the past, by showing that his opposition to the income tax when first proposed was offered with a special reserve of those very justifications that could now be pleaded, viz. the abolition of taxes upon consumption, such as the corn, sugar, and timber duties. The renewal of the tax in 1845 was asked for by Sir R. Peel solely for the purpose of commencing those experiments in taxation, and in that proposition he had himself concurred. Remarking that the comparative injustice of the several schedules in income assessed to the tax was a matter of great doubt, he urged many arguments to prove that it would be unwise to restrict the new tax to a period of a single year. He proceeded to justify his own scheme of finance, contending that the taxes which he proposed to remove were more injurious than the income tax, and besides promised to expand under alleviation so much as ultimately to replace the whole amount of revenue sacrificed at first. He commented upon the significant omission of a corn duty from the financial proposition enunciated by Mr Herries, and dwelt upon the inconsistencies between his plan and that of Lord Stanley. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded by declaring that he did not, even now, wish to have the income tax voted in perpetuity, but to be continued for a while, for the sake of those more burdensome duties which it had enabled them to abolish.

Mr Prinsep characterised the propositions of Sir C. Wood as instances of class legislation. None of his remissions would yield the slightest benefit to the labouring classes.

Mr F. Peel, without giving an unreserved assent to the whole scheme of the finance minister, supported the renewal of the income tax. He reminded the house of the circumstances under which that tax had been imposed and continued from time to time, with the progressive intention of reducing the burdens on articles of consumption. Since 1842 no less than 10 millions of duties had been struck off, yet the public revenue now showed that the customs and excise receipts were higher by one million annually than they were before. This policy was, however, still uncompleted; and the abolition of the income tax would leave a large deficiency in the Exchequer, to supply which they would find it necessary to re-impose some of the indirect taxes. While any protective duties remained, he could not consent to abandon the tax upon income. At the same time, he did not altogether approve the Government mode of distributing their surplus. The window duty might have been retained in great measure under the modification of a house tax, which, as a criterion of expenditure, appeared to be a more just basis of taxation than the amount of income.

Mr T. Baring censured the pliability which had led the Government to form their finance schemes according to the behests of popular agitation. Confessing to a strong prepossession in favour of maintaining a handsome surplus by way of security, he could not consent to forego so large a proportion of the existing margin as was proposed by Mr Herries, although he coincided in the principle on which his resolution was based. The hon. member went on to criticise the theory, and the details of the income tax, remarking upon its injustice, and deducing from the contraction shown in the aggregate of Schedule D, the conclusion that either the incomes from industry were dwindling under the operation of free trade, or that the subjects were guilty of most extensive frauds. The reduction of the window duty was a partial benefit, conceded merely for a popular purpose.

Mr Wilson declared that the resolution now before them brought into antagonism two great parties, one wishing to reimpose protective duties, the other desirous of following out the policy that had actuated the Governments for some years past. He then entered, in much detail, into the financial and commercial history of the country since the prevalence of free trade principles, showing how rapidly the public revenue had filled up the chasms occasioned by reduction, and how vast had been the expansion of exports and imports in almost every article known to British commerce. Denying the validity of the doctrine that any tax, if politic in itself, was to be repudiated merely because it had been called a war tax, the hon. member complained that the agriculturists were never contented with their share in the general advantages from a diminution of burdens, but required some exclusive boons devised for their benefit as a class. The census tables proved that the per centage of the population dependent upon agriculture was perpetually decreasing; he enlarged upon the necessity of throwing open the channels of industry in other directions.

Mr Brooker objected to the income tax chiefly because it would enable the Government to pursue the suicidal policy in which they had embarked. He also believed it was essentially unjust in its operation, especially upon the farmers, who were forced to pay an income tax even upon their losses. Rent was a symptom of prosperity far more undeniably than any of the signs so frequently paraded before them, and in rent there had been a reduction of twenty per cent., or more. He denounced the vain-glorious clap-traps that had been uttered on the score of the enhanced production and cheapness of commodities.

Mr Stacey believed that the free trade policy had proved not less beneficial to the agricultural than to other classes.

Mr Spooner read extracts from "Hansard," to prove that the present ministers, when not in office, had declared the income tax unjust, unequal, and fraudulent.

Mr Reynolds, intending to oppose the renewal of the income tax, which he had supported on a previous occasion, explained the considerations whereto he had arrived at his new opinion.

Lord C. Hamilton found that the vote for three years was equivalent to a renewal of the income tax to perpetuity, and called on the house to refuse it, unless some attempt were made to smooth away its injustice and inequality.

Mr S. Crawford also declined to vote for the tax in all its oppressiveness, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not be persuaded to modify.

Sir R. H. Inglis urged various objections to the details of the income tax, but confessed that the proposition of Mr Herries left all the evils it contained untouched. Believing that the finance scheme of the Government offered much relief to the industrial classes, he reluctantly consented to support them.

The house divided on Mr Herries's amendment. For the original motion, 278; against it, 230; majority, 48. The amendment was consequently lost.

Mr Disraeli's amendment stood next on the paper, but after some conversation it was agreed to take the debate upon that amendment on Friday. The resolution set forth the necessity of devoting the surplus to the relief of the owners and occupiers of land.

Mr Hume repeated the notice he had given of an amendment for restricting the renewal of the income tax to one year.

Mr Cobden wished for some opportunity of taking the sense of the house upon the question whether the assessment of the tax could not be improved.

The report was then brought up and agreed to.

The other business was then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past one.

Tuesday, April 8.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to a question from Mr T. Baring, stated that it was not his intention to make any alteration in the Treasury Minute, or in the practice of the Excise Office, sanctioning the mixture of chitney with coffee.

Mr Trevelyan moved for and obtained, after some debate, a select committee to consider the law of church rates.

Lord Ashley moved for leave to bring in a bill to encourage the construction of lodging-houses for the working classes. The noble lord showed the importance of this question in its moral and sanitary consequences, and dwelt upon the success which had hitherto attended the experiment in London. The bill, he observed, would be simply permissive; in fact, nearly a transcript of the measure for the establishment of baths and washhouses, which had been attended by signal benefit. The noble lord then described its main provisions. It might be adopted in any borough. The council of any borough adopting the act might charge the expenses on the borough fund; and on requisition, the churchwardens of any parish might convene a vestry meeting to determine whether the act should be adopted, but the resolution affirming its adoption not to be deemed to be carried unless two-thirds of the vestry voted for it; the vestry to adopt, but the commissioners to carry out the act, and the overseers to be empowered to levy the money necessary to bring it into operation. Vestries of two or more parishes might concur in adopting the provisions of the act. The council or commissioners would be empowered to adapt old lodging-houses, or to purchase ground on which to erect new ones. They were also to make by-laws, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State; and to make charges, subject to the approval of the Poor Law Board; but no person receiving parochial relief to be allowed to be a tenant of any of the proposed lodging-houses.

After some observations in favour of the motion from Mr Staney and Mr Hume,

Sir G. Grey assented willingly to the introduction of the bill, but cautioned the house against expecting measures of this character to remove directly the social evils upon which the noble lord had dwelt. They were to be diminished rather by individual effort, and by modifications in the law where it interposed obstacles to the comfort and improvement of the people. At the same time he wished success to the scheme, and he thought the country was much indebted to the noble lord for having brought it forward.

Mr Stanford, Mr Fox, Lord C. Hamilton, and Mr Labouchere having severally addressed a few observations to the house, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The bill was subsequently brought in, and read the first time.

A lengthened debate took place upon a motion by Sir H. W. Barron, "that this house will resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the state of Ireland, with a view to relieve the distress there existing."

This motion was, upon a division, lost by a majority of only nine; the ayes being 129, and the noes 138. The result was received with loud cheering.

The other orders were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 9.

The house met at noon, and, after receiving a great number of petitions upon the subject, proceeded to the discussion of the three metropolitan market bills.

Mr B. Denison withdrew the Metropolitan Cattle Market Bill, and, Sir J. Duke having moved the second reading of the Smithfield Enlargement Bill,

Mr Christopher opposed this bill. There was no desire, he said, to deprive the city of London of any of its privileges, and if that corporation had consented to the removal of the market from Smithfield they might have retained the control of it; but they had obstinately refused to concur in the views of a committee of that house, and of the royal commission, persisting in keeping up a most intolerable grievance, merely enlarging the area of the market, at the expense of 1,000,000*l.* The Smithfield Market Removal Bill, on the other hand, was fair in its principle, and the Government had offered to refer it to an impartial select committee. Mr Christopher dwelt upon various objections, established by evidence, to the present site of the market, as regarded the grazier, the consumer, and the public, and moved that the second reading be deferred for six months.

The amendment was seconded by Mr Fitzroy.

Sir C. Knightley opposed the removal of the market. He had been in the habit of sending cattle to Smithfield for 40 years, and had always found the market to be admirably arranged. If the inhabitants of the locality did not desire its removal, what business, he asked, had other people with the matter?

Sir H. Verney advocated a change of site, which was required by the vast increase of the population and by the want of lairage. A metropolitan market ought to be accessible by rail.

Mr W. Williams wished both bills to be referred to the committee. He could not consent to the Government bill as it stood, which gave too much power to the commissioners.

Mr K. Seymour supported the city plan, as did

Sir J. Duke, who, on the part of the city, was prepared, if the Government consented, to let both bills go to a select committee. The corporation did not object to the Government making as many markets as they pleased, so long as they did not take away the city market. He pointed out the advantages of the corporation plan, which would remedy all grievances, whereas that of the Government left most of the evils as they were, and would greatly increase the price of meat.

Mr C. Lewis supported the amendment, and detailed the proceedings from which the Government measure had resulted, the city having, until the appointment of the royal commission, resisted all change. The question for the house now to decide was, not whether the city plan was a great improvement, which he admitted, but whether it was expedient that a cattle market in the heart of the metropolis should be perpetuated, or that it should be removed to a more convenient place,—a question in which the Government, as a Government, had no interest.

Mr Alderman Sidney supported the corporation bill, by which, he contended, the cruelty to animals and the inconveniences sustained in the public thoroughfares, justly charged against the existing market, would be entirely obviated.

Mr Hume said the simple question was, which of the two plans, looking at the evidence, was preferable; and all the city corporation asked was a fair inquiry.

Mr Wakley considered that the offer of Sir J. Duke, to refer the two plans to an impartial committee, was a very fair one. If the market was removed out of London, he believed it would increase the price of meat, which was a serious question. He hoped the Government would allow both bills to go before a committee.

Sir G. Grey, with reference to this suggestion, observed that the two schemes could not be termed competing. The evidence before the house enabled it to

decide a point which it ought not to cast upon a committee, namely, which of the two conflicting schemes should be adopted.

Mr Stafford was opposed to the removal of the market, especially when the Government had not themselves fixed upon a definite site.

Mr W. Miles, treating this as a question whether Smithfield market should be abolished or not, thought no one could have read the evidence without coming to the conclusion that, enlarge the present market as they would, the plague-spot would remain.

Mr Osborne reminded the house that they were about to vote upon the question whether the two bills should be referred together to a committee.

Mr S. Wortley denied that the alternative presented to the house was, as Sir G. Grey had stated, whether one of the two localities should be preferred; the Government had suggested no locality. The real question was, whether the corporation, being in possession of a valuable market, which was inadequate to existing wants, and came forward with a scheme which the commissioners had described as a vast improvement, were not entitled to an inquiry?

The corporation bill was opposed by Sir B. Hall and Mr Mackinnon, and supported by Mr Masterman.

Lord J. Russell said it was his duty, as a member of that house, if the interests of his constituents did not coincide with those of the kingdom at large, to prefer the latter. The question, he observed, was not as to two competing schemes, but whether Smithfield market should be removed from its present site to another to be selected by commissioners. With an increasing population, it would almost be impossible to enlarge the present area sufficiently without destroying valuable property, a sacrifice to be compensated by an increase of tolls. This was part of a great public question, affecting the health of 2,500,000 of the community.

Mr Mowatt opposed the bill, which was supported by Sir H. Halford.

Upon a division, the amendment was carried by 246 against 124; so that the bill is lost.

On the order for the second reading of the Smithfield Market Removal Bill,

Sir G. Grey said he intended to move that it be referred to a select committee of nine members, to be nominated by the committee of selection.

Various explanations were asked and given upon the subject of this bill, against which a protest was entered by Mr S. Wortley, on the ground that it transferred to the Crown a chartered right of the city of London.

A division took place, when the second reading was carried by 230 against 65.

Upon the question that the bill be referred to a select committee.

Mr Hume complained that the corporation had not had a fair hearing, and protested against depriving the city of the management of its own affairs, and giving it to commissioners, paid by public money.

Lord J. Russell justified the conduct of Government, who had only a public object in view.

Sir H. Willoughby characterised the bill, which took away chartered rights without compensation, as a direct act of confiscation.

Mr S. Wortley inquired of the chair whether the city could by counsel oppose the bill?

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

After some further discussion the bill was referred to a select committee.

A proposal to defer the second reading of the Religious Houses Bill provoked a short debate.

The remaining orders occupied the house until 6 o'clock.

Thursday, April 10.

Mr Disraeli explained that his motion for this evening was not intended to operate against the repeal of the window tax, but to raise the question of the right of the agriculturists to fiscal relief.

Considerable discussion took place in reference to the petition of one Edwards, who had been committed to prison by the St Alban's Election Committee for an alleged breach of privilege. The Attorney-General defended the conduct of the committee, and a motion made by Mr Aglionby, on the subject, was ultimately withdrawn.

Sir William Molesworth then brought on his motion upon the colonial expenditure of the United Kingdom. This expenditure he declared to be excessive—and he went into statistics, showing that for the year 1846-7, (since which time there were no complete returns,) the whole colonial military expenditure amounted to 4,000,000*l.* He adverted, in succession, to the condition of each of the colonies, stated what reductions he thought should be made in regard to each, and argued that our military stations should be as few as possible, and should be selected so as to cost as little as possible. If our colonies were governed as they ought to be, no troops ought to be maintained in them at the expense of the United Kingdom, except for strictly Imperial purposes, and the expense of all troops required for local purposes should be paid by the colonists. He then argued that our policy with regard to our colonies had not been a wise one, inasmuch as it had not tended to teach them self-reliance. Of course, however, so long as representative institutions were refused to the colonists, they must not be held answerable for the results or expenses of the policy of this country. He examined the course which we had adopted in South Africa, contending, that with the termination of each war we had added to our territories, and thus sown the seeds of another war, and declaring that we could never civilize the Kafra, and that all we could do was to exterminate those upon our frontier. Commenting at great length upon the government of Sir H. Smith, who, he said, was with Lord Grey responsible for the present war, he described the Cape of Good Hope as not worth the price we should have to pay for it. He concluded a speech of extraordinary length by moving two resolutions, one to the effect that steps should be taken to relieve this country from expenses of the character he had denounced, and the other to the effect that it was expedient to give to such of the colonies as were not military stations or convict settlements, ample powers for their local self-government.

Mr Urquhart seconded the motion, declaring that if the Government of this country did not put down the colonial department, that department would put down our colonial empire.

Mr Hawes believed that the policy advocated by Sir W. Molesworth, which was based entirely upon pecuniary considerations, would be deeply injurious to the colonies, and would injure the best interests of the empire. Moreover, Sir W. Molesworth would find it very difficult to distinguish between what were "colonies proper" and colonies which were military establishments. He would not, however, deny that the expenses of maintaining the present military establishments in the colonies were capable of being reduced, but the consequence of Sir W. Molesworth's plan would be to abandon nearly the whole of our colonial possessions. And then, having abandoned them, other countries would be invited to come forward and bid for them. He did not believe that our statesmen or merchants were prepared to take any such course, nor were such views entertained in the colonies themselves. Therefore, he should oppose the motion, not on account of the money, but of the principle. Defending the conduct of those who had entered into the Kafra war, which he asserted was necessary to protect our frontier, he proceeded to deny that the colonists could take care of themselves without the intervention of the mother country. He repudiated the notion that there was any connection between the necessity or utility of local self-government, and the maintenance of an army and navy for the purposes of Imperial control. He went on to say that Sir W. Molesworth's plan would re-

duce our trade with the colonies, and increase that of the United States by 25 per cent. Good faith with our emigrants demanded that we should keep possession of territories to which they had gone out on the faith that Government would secure their lives and property. He defended the conduct of Lord Grey, who had, he said, used due diligence in dealing with the South African difficulty; and he stated that the Government had been gradually reducing the estimates for the colonies from 220,000*l* to 180,000*l* annually. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr Adderley thought that the Cape question might be reserved for the present, but remarked that Sir W. Molesworth's plan contemplated doing no more with the colonies generally than Lord Grey himself proposed to do with Canada. He advocated the necessity of retrenchment, but said that it could not be hoped for while the colonial expenditure was caused by a department not under the control of the house. He supported the motion.

Mr E. H. Stanley opposed it, in a speech of considerable length, concluding by declaring that the adoption of the plan would be the abandonment of our colonial empire.

Mr Cobden remarked that Sir W. Molesworth had been charged with arguing upon pecuniary considerations, but the fact was that there never was a period in history when the state of parties depended more upon pounds, shillings, and pence. He conceived this a fair opportunity (not afforded by the Manchester school) for a fair vote for the reduction of expenditure.

Lord John Russell said that the question was a most important one, for it was not a question of saving money, but of the maintenance or desolation of the empire. He denied that the colonies would or could remain attached to the mother country, when our military establishments for their defence should be withdrawn. They must fall into the arms of other countries, and then, when we engaged in war, these colonies would become hostile stations. For there was no denying, that although we might be animated by the most benevolent feeling towards foreign nations, our great place was an object of envy to many other states, who would be only too ready to attack us if they saw us disposed to shrink from the assertion of our empire. And setting even this aside, the honour and reputation of the country would grievously suffer when we came to hear of butchery and destruction of our fellow-countrymen where we had settled them. Contending that the difference of races in most of our colonies would make it impossible to grant them the constitutions desired by Sir W. Molesworth, he said that great reductions had been made in our colonial expenditure, and that more might follow, but he should feel it his duty to resist the motion.

The debate was adjourned till Tuesday.

Friday, April 11.

In answer to a question from Mr Aglionby, respecting the Jewish Disabilities Bill,

Lord John Russell said that he proposed to take the second reading of this bill on Monday, the 12th of May.

Some unimportant business having been disposed of,

Mr Disraeli, after presenting petitions praying for a relief of agricultural distress, then proceeded to say that after the notice which had been taken of the acknowledged distress existing among the agricultural classes, he felt that Her Majesty's Government, and he might say the House of Commons, also had refused to give their attention to one of the most important of the classes in this country.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

- 86 (2.) Ceylon—appendix and index to the third report (Session 1850).
- 123 New South Wales—copies of despatches.
- 135 Freight Money (Greenwich Hospital)—return.
- Turnpike Trusts—reports of the Secretary of State.
- Poor Law Board—third annual report.
- Population of Great Britain—forms and instructions.
- Australian Colonies (South and Western Australia, and Van Dieman's Land)—papers; part 2.
- Court of Rome—correspondence.
- 130 Convict Discipline and Transportation—copies of petitions.
- 144 Bills—Valuation (Ireland) as amended by the Select Committee.
- 157 — General Board of Health.
- 158 Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Act Repeal.
- 147 Dartford Savings Bank—return.
- 154 British Guiana—copies of correspondence.
- 146 Bill—Haloault Forest.
- 8 Lights, Pilotage, &c.—abstract of return.
- 153 Ecclesiastical Commission—copies of correspondence.
- 155 Shipping—return.
- 169 Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland—copies of correspondence.
- 177 Bill—Designs Act Extension (amended).
- Public General Acts—cap. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- 63 Local Acts—reports of the Admiralty.
- 100 Corn—account.
- 140 Public Income and Expenditure, &c. (1822 to 1850)—accounts.
- 143 Orange street Waterworks—return.
- 150 Trade and Navigation—accounts.
- 97 Arctic Expeditions—return.
- 149 Bills—Apprentices to Sea Service (Ireland).
- 159 — Small Tenements Rating Act Amendment.
- 168 — Process and Practice (Ireland).

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Buckingham Palace.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, again visited the Exhibition building in Hyde park.

On Thursday Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, visited the British Museum.

It is understood to be Her Majesty's intention that State Balls shall take place on Monday, the 5th of May, and on Monday, the 19th of May; and a concert on Monday, the 12th of May.

METROPOLIS.

BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.—On Wednesday night the Lord Mayor received Her Majesty's Ministers, and a number of ladies and gentlemen invited to meet them, at dinner at the Mansion house, where arrangements for the occasion had been made, such as to indicate the chief magistrate's high consideration for so distinguished a party. The scene of the entertainment was, as usual, the Egyptian hall, which was gorgeously decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Speeches were made by Lord J. Russell, the American Minister, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Palmerston, the Attorney-General, &c.

EQUALISATION OF POOR-RATES IN THE CITY.—On Wednesday a deputation of gentlemen connected with the City Association for establishing an equalisation of the rate for the relief of the poor throughout the city waited, by

appointment, upon Mr Baines. After some conversation, Mr Baines said, in reply, that the Commissioners had been for some time impressed with the necessity which existed for a material alteration in the poor-law rating and the law of settlement, and he thought it was right that the Legislature should step in to make the necessary alterations in the statute. At present, however, in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs, he could make no further promises upon the subject.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India house for the election of six directors, in the room of retiring ones. The election fell on Mr John Cotton, Mr John Loch, Mr Charles Mills, Mr William Henry Clicheley Plowden, M.P., Mr Henry Shank, and Mr Henry St George Tucker.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report says:—The last week has witnessed a great improvement in the public health. The deaths in the metropolitan districts, which had ranged above 1,400 in the last three weeks of March, fell in the week ending last Saturday to 1,059. But this is still a high rate of mortality, not only as compared with what prevails in country districts, and under conditions more favourable to health, but also with that which the population of London usually suffer at this period of the year. In none of the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50, with the exception of that of 1850, did the number of deaths exceed 1,028, while the average of these weeks was 916, which, if a correction be made for increase of population, will become 1,032. Compared with the latter estimated result, the deaths registered last week show an increase of 27. Last week the births of 808 boys and 752 girls, in all 1,560 children, were registered. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1,333. The mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.907 in. The mean temperature was 43.5 deg.

PROVINCES.

COVENTRY ELECTION.—It was stated on Wednesday, that Mr Strutt had been returned for Coventry; but the report proved to be incorrect. On the morning of the nomination (Monday) Alderman Geach, of Birmingham, a Radical Reformer and Anti-state-churchman—pledged to household suffrage and the ballot, and against any legislative action on Papal aggression—was put up, and went to the poll. The result was—Geach, 1,669; Strutt, 1,091; majority for Geach, 578.

AYLESBURY ELECTION.—On Thursday the nomination of candidates for the representation of the borough and hundred of Aylesbury, in the room of Mr Calvert, unseated on petition, took place in the town hall. The show of hands was in favour of Mr Bethell. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr Ferrand.

WEST SOMERSET ELECTION.—Mr Gore Langton was returned on Thursday without opposition.

REPRESENTATION OF OXFORDSHIRE.—At a meeting of the Oxfordshire Protection Society, held on Saturday, and which was well attended, it was fully resolved to oppose the return of Mr Harcourt and Lord Norreys at the next general election. The names of the Marquis of Blandford, M.P., Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart., M.P. for Evesham, and Mr Stone, of Streetly, a barrister of some eminence and a large landed proprietor of the county, were mentioned.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT STOCKPORT.—After four adjournments, and the examination of several eminent civil engineers, the coroner's jury has returned a verdict strongly censuring the engineer employed, and recommending, "that with a view to guard against imperfect boilers for the future, a certain standard to be adopted—say twice the extent of pressure intended to be applied; and that all boilers be tested and stamped or registered by a responsible and appointed authority prior to their removal from the makers' premises."

PERVERTS TO ROME AT LEEDS.—Within the last few days considerable excitement has existed in Leeds in consequence of its becoming known that five clergymen of St Saviour's and two of the clergy connected with other places of worship, as well as twelve or fourteen laymen, had become converts to the Catholic church. On Thursday evening they made a public profession of that faith.

PATENT LAWS REFORM.—At a meeting of persons desirous of a reform in the present law affecting patents, held on Tuesday, in the Manchester Town Hall—Mr W. Fairbairn, C.E., in the chair—it was resolved, "That it be an instruction to the secretary, in any correspondence he may have with parties on the subject, to state that it is the earnest desire of this meeting that the first cost of a patent should in no case exceed the sum of 10*l*."

IRELAND.

IRISH ELECTIONS.—The Cork journals announce that a letter has been received from Mr William Fagan, stating that last week terminated his career as a public and Parliamentary man "for ever."—In Longford the Liberals are still at sixes and sevens. Mr Serjeant Shee, it seems, in anticipation, no doubt, of a general election, declines the prospect of a six months' seat in Parliament—an honour not to be attained without some pecuniary sacrifice.—The contest for Enniskillen promises to be an extremely fierce one. Both candidates and their friends are equally confident of success. The nomination took place on Wednesday, and the polling was fixed for yesterday.—The Council of the Irish Tenant League have been inviting Mr John Stuart Mill, the eminent writer on political economy, to allow himself to be put in nomination for an Irish county on tenant-right principles. Mr Mill has replied in a letter, dated "India House, March 28," and after acknowledging in flattering terms the honour which the proposition conferred on him, he writes thus:—"If it were in my power to enter into Parliament at present, I should be highly gratified at being returned for a purpose so congenial to my principles and convictions, as the reform of the pernicious system of landed tenure, which more than any other cause keeps the body of the agricultural population of Ireland always on the verge of starvation."—The Limerick corporation have, by a division of 17 to 9, rescinded the vote of censure on Mr John O'Connell.

THE POTATE CROP.—The *Limerick Chronicle* reports the failure of seed potatoes in a field of two acres in the North Liberty barony. The "skillenes" are represented to have entirely decayed from the constant rains of the early part of the season.

EMIGRATION.—In the beginning of the last week, so great was the influx of emigrants at Dublin, that some of the agency houses advanced the fares for passages to New York and New Orleans; but on Friday the former rates were restored. Every day the quays are crowded by farmers, small traders, and their families, seeking passages across the Atlantic. Generally they appear to be people in comfortable circumstances, presenting no trace whatever of poverty or the effects of famine, and there are amongst them many healthy, cheerful-looking young men and women, apparently rejoicing at the prospect opened by leaving their native country for America.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.—The registry for the county of Tipperary, under the New Franchise Act, has just been completed, and the result gives a total of 6,760 voters. In the borough of Clonmel the number registered is 381, and in that of Cashel 111, so that the new act has made no material addition to the constituency of either place.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

Letters from Paris dated Wednesday have advices from Madrid of April 7 as follows—The Cortes have been dissolved to-day, in three months there will be a new election. M. Bertran de Lys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is named Minister of the Interior *ad interim*. M. Arteta passes to the Public Works.

It may be supposed that this important resolution taken by the cabinet has been determined on by the adoption of the particular vote of M. Millare Alonzo, seconded by MM. Mon, Pidal, San Luis and other ancient ministers, who were to take a part in these discussions.

DENMARK.

Advices from Copenhagen are of the 2nd inst.

The papers publish the text of the propositions which will be submitted to the Assembly of Notables.

They declare the integrity of the Danish Monarchy under the same Government representation—fleet and flag. The case of Lauenberg, however, is reserved for future consideration.

The Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg will remain part of the Germanic Confederation.

They will have their own Diets; in all state questions they will be represented in the Council.

The Duchy of Schleswig will have its separate Diet and Administration.

Certain institutions will belong to the two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

The Holstein army is now completely disbanded.

NORWAY.

More communist disturbances have taken place in Norway. At Dronheim, on the 16th ult., about 300 persons assembled in front of an hotel, in which the respectable inhabitants of the town were having a ball in honour of the queen's birthday, and began crying "Down with the burghers!" They afterwards sent a volley of stones against the windows, and not only broke every pane, but injured several persons in the room. A detachment of soldiers came up, and arrested some of the rioters. The latter dispersed about town, and broke the windows of several houses. The next evening the disturbances were renewed, and were of a more serious character. The people resisted the military, and four national guards were cut in the head with sharp instruments. About 820 rioters were arrested.

AUSTRIA.

The latest dates from Vienna are to the 6th.

The official organs of the Austrian Government make no mention of the acknowledged failure of the Dresden Conferences.

The *Neuigkeiten Bureau* from Vienna of April 5th, says, the answer of Prince Schwarzenberg to the last Prussian note was yesterday despatched to Berlin. It contains the result of the negotiation between Prussia and Austria, which is, that Prussia returns to the old diet. The question of the presidency, which was pending, is settled by a reference to the fifth article of the Bundesacte, which awards the presidency to Austria.

A strong ultramontane feeling prevails in Austria.

Count Leo Thun's decree in favour of the hierarchy and Papal supremacy is accepted and enforced with great eagerness.

The depreciation of the paper currency begins to tell heavily upon the people of Austria.

PRUSSIA.

Without waiting for the final answer from Vienna, which could perhaps be pretty nearly anticipated, Prussia has determined to enter the old confederation, and thus reconstruct it in all its integrity. This resolution has been intimated to the other powers at Dresden; the summonses to the States which are more particularly the allies of Prussia have also gone forth, and they will also send their representatives to the old imperial city. In no quarter is any opposition made or expected: the Hanse-towns are as ready as the small States to join in the retirement from the weary and barren contest. Though not yet an accomplished fact, for all purposes of argument or calculation of political probabilities, the old Confederative Constitution of 1815 may be considered as re-established.

Despatches received from Vienna on the 8th do not refer to the turning point the German question—viz., the offer of Prussia to accede to the Frankfort Diet.

On the 12th inst. the Second Chamber will adjourn for the Easter recess.

TURKEY.

Advices from Bosna Serai are of the 26th ult.

The Fort of Jaiza has been evacuated by the insurgents and occupied by the Sultan's troops

The Seraskier was slightly wounded in the engagement.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York are to the 26th ult. They are of little importance.

The accounts from Gold Bluff do not confirm the flattering statements which have been made of the mineral wealth of that region. The gold is found among the sand in particles so small that it cannot be separated by the ordinary process of washing.

A shocking massacre was committed on the Chagres river about the last of February. The victims were eleven persons, passengers on board the steam ship "Empire City," from New York—eight men, two women, and a child. As soon as the facts were known, a public meeting of the American citizens, at Panama, was held, in order to take measures for the apprehension of the murderers. Four persons have been captured, against whom there is supposed to be strong evidence of guilt.

Latest accounts from Central America describe the country as being in a very unsettled condition. The recent defeat of the army of San Salvador by General Carrera, led to the apprehension that he might pursue his progress even to Truxillo. Mr. Chatfield has published a document claiming for the Mosquito King the territory reaching to Truxillo. The blockading of Tigre Island has been abandoned by the English fleet, which has sailed toward Guatemala.

Accounts from Kingston, Jamaica, are up to the 14th ult. The cholera was fast disappearing

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape Town papers are to the 10th of February, being two days later than the last advices.

The only intelligence of importance contained in these papers is the announcement of the relief of Forts Cox and White, which had been effected by the column commanded by Colonel Mackinnon.

Just before the post left Graham's Town an express arrived from General Somerset, stating that a combined attack on Fort Beaufort was expected the following morning.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., in Lowndes square, the Lady Vivian, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Bute house, Petersham, the Lady Louisa Whitmore, of a daughter.

On the 7th inst., at Bourae park, Kent, the wife of Matthew Bell, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., at the British Embassy, Florence, by the Rev. G. Robbins, Baccarres Dalrymple Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq., second son of the late Rotter and Lady Anne Wardlaw Ramsay, and Captain, 75th Regiment, to Anne Margaret, only daughter of the late Edward Collins, Esq., of Frowlesworth, in the county of Leicester.

On the 5th inst., at All Saints', Southampton, by the Rev. C. S. Fanshawe, Captain John Shepherd, Royal Navy, to Anna, second daughter of Admiral Dick.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Hartford house, near Morpeth, the Dowager Lady Trevelyan.

On the 7th inst., at his residence, York Crescent, Clifton, in the 82rd year of his age, Thomas Browne, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red.

On the 5th inst., at his brother's residence, in Leicester, Major Thomas Cradock, in his 66th year.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The election for Governor and Deputy Governor took place at the Bank of England this week, when the recommendation of the directors was adopted by the selection of Mr Thomson Hankey, jun., and Mr J. G. Hubbard.

A company under a Royal charter has just been formed, called the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, with the view of lending money in that province, on the security of rates, tolls, or assessments, or on mortgages of real estate, thus supplying the capital which is essential to its progress.

The directors of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, encouraged by the success which has attended the opening of the postal service between this country and the Cape of Good Hope by their screw ships, have determined upon the extension of the line to the Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, which will be carried out without delay by ships of 1,700 tons burden, and 300 horse power, now in the course of construction for this service.

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

	TONNAGE FOR THE MONTH ENDING MARCH 5:		
	1849.	1850.	1851.
British vessels	192,227	161,643	208,874
United States vessels.....	44,427	34,270	36,073
Other countries	41,952	34,150	84,509
	278,616	230,063	326,466

The clearances outwards were—

	1849.			1850.			1851.		
	1849.	1850.	1851.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1849.	1850.	1851.
British vessels	270,818	259,561	248,245	53,476	45,599	47,292	74,119	57,656	74,759
United States vessels.....									
Other countries									
	3,8413	362,816	370,337						

With regard to the coasting trade the tonnage entered inwards was 877,179 in the month ending March 5, 1849; 958,481 in 1850; and 961,638 in 1851. The clearances outwards were 919,636 in February, 1849; 990,792 in 1850; and 1,022,212 in 1851.

The Belgian Government have published the return of the working of the postal reform, consequent on the introduction of postage stamps and cheap postage, with a view to relieve the commercial interests of Belgium. The receipts for inland postage in 1848-9 were 128,222; and in 1849-50, 104,056. This result is considered satisfactory in comparison with the large reductions made, and it is found the revenue is advancing.

On Wednesday the North American mail steamers commenced sailing from Liverpool twice a-month on the Wednesdays, and, after the 16th inst., from New York twice a-month on the Saturdays, up to the 19th July, after which they sail three times a-month. The Cunard line of steamers are advertised to leave Liverpool weekly, commencing from Saturday last, and from America, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

The Grand Surrey Canal Company have notified a reduction in their charges, which will date from the 31st ult. The alteration is the same as that recently adopted by the Commercial Dock Company, with the exception that a monthly, and not a weekly rent, will be substituted for the quarterly terms hitherto customary.

The dividend declared on Thursday at the meeting of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was at the rate of 2l per share, free of income tax, for the last six months of the year 1850. The report and accounts were received in a very gratifying manner by the shareholders.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has instituted proceedings against the Rev. S. Cuffin, a Kentish clergyman, for Puseyite practices, and proposes to deal with other Romanising priests.—*Church and State Gazette*.

At Berlin, judgment has been passed in favour of Prince Albert's claim to an annual rent of 3,750l out of the estate of the late Duke.

Lord Seymour and Mr Cornwall Lewis have brought in a bill for disafforesting the forest of Hainault in Essex.

A petition signed by the whole of the jury has been forwarded to Mr Locke, King, M.P. for East Surrey, for presentation through the Home Secretary praying for a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon the men left for execution, and lying in Horsemonger lane gaol, who were convicted at the last assizes of the robbery and murder of Mr Hollett. It is based upon the strong conviction of the jury that neither of the men, Levi Harwood nor Samuel Jones, fired the shot, but that it was fired by the approver, Hiram Smith.

On Saturday a number of young men, dressed in red uniform, and furnished with apparatus for cleaning clothes and shoes, were stationed in the vicinity of the Exhibition building and west end thoroughfares. They are all lettered, and wear badges inscribed "The Shoeblick Society." They have been selected to these offices from the London ragged schools, previous to being assisted to emigrate.

The fruits of the purchase of a bloodhound by the Lincoln Association are, that while 70 sheep were slaughtered in the neighbourhood of the city during the first two months of last year, not six have been slaughtered during the two past months of the present year.—*Lincoln Gazette*.

A sale of fifteen bulls, of the Durham race, took place a few days since at the experimental establishment at Pin, in France. The prices obtained varied from 1,050f to 2,110f; the average being about 1,52f for each animal.

M. Sellier, an ex-professor, a landowner, and mayor of an important commune in the department of the Nièvre, has just been fined 50*fr* by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Clamecy, for having given in the evenings gratuitous lessons in writing and arithmetic to his servants and other persons, ten in number. The law does not allow such teaching without an authorisation. The Executive Committee have issued another red-lettered handbill, warning

exhibitors, native and foreign, that the Exhibition will positively and undoubtedly open on the 1st of May. Mr Wegg Prosser, M.P. for the county of Hereford, has, it is said, joined the Romish church. The Electric Telegraph is already in full operation between Turin and Felizz no.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ended 5th April, 1850, and 5th of April, 1851, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	Quarters ended				Year ended April 5, 1850	Quarters ended				Year ended April 5, 1851	Year ended April 5, 1851.		Quarter ended Apr. 5, 1851	
	July 5, 1849	Oct. 10, 1849	Jan. 5, 1850	April 5, 1850		July 5, 1850	Oct. 10, 1850	Jan. 5, 1851	April 5, 1851		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	4123777	5233272	4720830	4432584	18535263	4333708	5251883	4966705	4548266	1873952	152299	...	115681	...
Excise	5020602	4287577	3625061	1850473	12792713	3323225	4103343	3715920	1980536	13125024	332311	...	121095	...
Stamps	1619697	1686747	1509860	1539125	6354429	1590767	1567028	1459721	1518008	6105574	...	248565	9683	...
Taxes	2034739	263057	1897961	177231	433279	2073281	186813	1923073	167784	4350731	17752	...	...	9447
Property Tax	103343	191106	419394	2059608	5466248	1056335	186764	418730	2089950	5403179	...	6289	20342	...
Post Office.....	196000	221000	152000	231000	803000	210000	227000	132000	272000	865000	38600	...	41000	...
Crown Lands.....	40000	20000	60000	40000	160000	40000	2000	60000	40000	100000	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	70140	21902	5408	47960	198410	81474	28727	20391	21974	133560	...	45844	...	25986
Total Ordinary Revenue	12163186	1310561	12473314	10395981	46643944	12691290	13192458	12346520	10668318	48888786	603362	357618	307970	38433
Imprest and other Moneys...	109875	129134	125087	301759	656835	138827	121675	132246	26176	651453	...	5240	...	39994
Repayments of Advances ...	170841	166199	124909	91400	553349	188389	293313	135116	141908	759426	215777	...	50508	...
Total Income	12443902	13896894	12723310	10789140	49853246	13005406	13607886	12613882	11072191	5029365	809139	36320	358478	75427
Amt. applied to Cons. Fund	7220278	8298974	8363315	5967008	29722575	8200639	8779199	7655164	5868265	30563177	363020	{ Deduct	75427	{ Deduct
Advances	393077	490426	374172	296337	1554012	29823	421384	198204	429684	1341095	{ Decrease	...	...	{ Decrease
Part of the Ways and Means	4530547	5107494	4112823	4525795	18570659	4512944	4407333	4769514	4774302	1845595	{ Increase	253051	{ Increase	...
Total	12443902	13896894	12723310	10789140	49853246	13005406	13607886	12613882	11072191	5029365	{ on Year	...	{ on Quarter	...

The Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund in the Quarters ended the 5th of April, 1850 and 1851.

INCOME.	Quarters ended April 5,		CHARGE.	Quarters ended April 5,	
	1850.	1851		1850.	1851.
Customs.....	4,432,584	4,548,266	Permanent Debt.....	5,360,241	5,526,135
Excise	1,867,218	1,988,437	Terminable Annuities	1,269,625	1,274,435
Stamps	1,538,125	1,548,008	Interest on Exchequer bills issued to meet charge on Consolidated Fund.....	...	...
Taxes	177,231	167,784	Sinking Fund.....	524,531	644,701
Property Tax	2,069,608	2,089,950	The Civil List.....	94,881	99,020
Post office.....	231,000	272,000	Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	330,626	326,498
Crown Lands.....	40,000	40,000	For Advances	296,337	429,684
Miscellaneous	47,960	21,974	Total charge.....	8,080,241	8,300,473
Imprest and other Moneys.....	109,000	129,614	The Surplus.....	2,716,544	2,779,619
Produce of the Sale of old Stores.....	192,759	132,151			
Repayments of Advances	91,400	141,908			
	10,796,885	11,080,032			
To Cash brought to this Account to be applied to pay off deficiency bills .....	...	...	
	10,796,885	11,080,032			

The Surplus Revenue on the 5th of January, 1851, after providing for the charges of that Quarter, was 1,012,814 To which is to be added the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, 5th Jan, 1851 2,779,619

The Amount issued in the Quarter ended 5th April, 1851, in part of the Sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services..... 3,792,433 The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, April 5, 1851 4,774,302 981,863

Literature.

ITALY IN 1848. By L. MARIOTTI. Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly THE national unity of the Italians, which is so much boasted of by some persons as the sure means of regenerating Italy, is not very favourably illustrated by the present volume. Signor Mariotti is himself a member of the d'Azeglio or moderate party, and his differences with Signor Mazzini and his friends is blazoned forth at every page. Not only leading Italians differ, but they differ so heartily and so widely, that they can neither conceal their differences, nor suppress expressions that can only exasperate them. We presume that Signor Mazzini will find it necessary to take notice of what Signor Mariotti says, exemplifying the national contentions rather than the national unity. Besides the discord thus practically manifested, the volume contains much evidence that national unity is little known in Italy, except as a theory. Whoever builds his hopes of the regeneration of that country on such a sentiment, must be content to wait till it be formed. It is quite true that "a sudden movement of the people," whom the governing bodies all over Europe had supposed to be completely drilled into unswerving habits of submission, in Italy dubbed by Signor Mariotti "the national feeling," but more correctly also described as "a blind instinct with the many,"—it is quite true that a sudden movement "had been for a moment more than a match for all existing powers. It had forced four of the Italian princes along with it; it had perplexed, struck dumb European diplomacy; it had strained—all but snapped—the chains of what is revered as the fate of nations." But a similar "blind instinct," or the agitation of a few, had had precisely similar effects at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Hungary, &c., and had, in like manner, more than struck dumb—more than perplexed European diplomacy: it had for the moment snapped all the chains which nations usually revere as the blessed means of social salvation. But nobody can now believe that the overthrow of the throne of Louis Philippe, the insurrection that drove away Prince Metternich, the disturbances that frightened the King and ministers of Prussia, or even the more protracted war in Hungary, were the results of a permanent national feeling, or were the produce of anything more than a very temporary and very blind impulse or instinct on the part of the people.

The phenomena are not, therefore, less curious nor less important but rather more curious and more important. They confirm the theory, frequently lost sight of by those who still rely on military organisation as the means of social order and civilisation, that the people are the basis of all power, and that no throne is safe, no power strong, no society secure, except it rest on the affections, habits, opinions, and convictions of the people. From them are gathered all the means of bureaucratic rule and military organisation, and when they become hostile to their rulers, no system can, in spite of them, be long preserved, or its continuance even for an hour relied on. What can guard against such sudden outbreaks? What can insure the perpetual zeal of officials and the perpetual obedience of soldiery? Not a system of government or discipline which is a mere bundle of protocols or orders of the day, destitute of a living soul, except as that is found in the multitude; and those who rely on either will find themselves, most probably ere long, again subdued by a "blind instinct" or impulse in the many. There is no means by any kind of theory or contrivance to govern a nation in spite of itself, and there is no alternative but to govern it for itself, and by its own affections, opinions, and convictions. The supposed blind instinct was, in one respect, very far sighted. It saw clearly enough that Louis Philippe, and Prince Metternich, the Prussian bureaucracy, Marshal Radetzky, supported by Croats, and the Italian Princes, did not, as they pretended, promote the happiness and welfare of those they undertook to govern. That was and is a permanent conviction pervading the masses, supported by theory, justified by facts, and deserving the name of a national, or even a universal feeling; but at the same time there is another national or universal feeling existing side by side with this, namely, that some Louis Philippe, some Prince Metternich, some Prussian bureaucracy, some Marshal Radetzky, and some Italian Princes, are necessary for the safety of society. The individuals, and what they did, were not approved of, but the system which they were supposed unworthily to carry out. There is a general or universal conviction that the system must be preserved, on which is founded the power of the individuals; but when the individuals so conduct themselves as to make it palpable to all that in their hands the system is a complete failure, their power totters to its fall, and the system must be worked by others. In nearly all Europe as well as in Italy, there was and is a

conviction that the individuals in possession of power did not and do not effectually understand or work the system; but there neither was nor is there any preparation to substitute for them other individuals or to change the system. In this respect, the impulse was everywhere blind, and the consequence is, that everywhere there is only a mere change of names and forms, or the restoration of nearly the old men and the old forms. In Paris the impulse was as blind as at Vienna. At both places there was the same desire to get rid of the old men, but to retain the old system; and in France, M. Ledru Rollin and the republicans, and M. Louis Napoleon and the imperialists, and in Germany Messrs Gagern and Schmerling and the theorists, did not, in spirit, depart from the old contrivance. It was still coercion and for similar objects, only administered by other hands. We are quite sure, too, from the language held by Signor Mazzini and his friends, and by the actions of his party when in power, that the Italians are just as unprepared to change the system as any other people. "His faith," says Signor Mariotti, "is in God and the people: he alone God's interpreter; the people his blind instrument." In fact, the people are far less enslaved by any system or organisation or power extraneous to themselves, than by their own convictions; and they cannot get rid of slavery, and will continue to be the blind instrument of those who work the system, till their convictions are changed. To substitute Louis Napoleon for Louis Philippe, and Signor Mazzini for Cardinal Antonelli, is merely to substitute one individual for another, who does or would preserve the old thing in its spirit, changing merely its names and its forms. For the individual the change is immense, but for society it is trifling; and its condition is very little altered from what it was before the "blind instinct" broke into momentary madness. It is quite in course that the Mazzinis and Louis Napoleons of the age should endeavour to profit by the blind instinct; but society can only be improved by a slow and gradual improvement of the system, growing from rational convictions and due preparations to amend or cast it aside.

Now, going back to the point whence we started, the "unity of the Italian nation," Signor Mariottisays:—

ITALIAN UNITY.

Only two months later the Italian nation was no more. Of those four princes, one threw himself on the ground at Rome, and, unable to do more, offered all the resistance of passive inertia; another, in Tuscany, was ready, though with greater cautiousness, to follow the same course; whilst a third, the most utterly despised of the number, ventured on an open outbreak with the people, and, by a single stroke, annihilated it.

It was not merely a prince that deserted the national cause in Southern Italy: out of seven millions of souls, the kingdom of Naples hardly supplied one combatant for the War of Independence,—after the 15th of May hardly subscribed one farthing. It could not be the King's might that put a check on all individual enthusiasm; volunteers would have been suffered, as they had actually been suffered, to march, either singly or in masses. Put the Neapolitan people had vanished. The 15th of May had thrown it into consternation and stupor: to that, again, apathy and inertia had succeeded; more fatal, more hopeless, because more habitual. The leaders of the multitude were still astir, indeed, but most of them had lost sight of the main object; engaged in a hopeless struggle against local evils,—in some instances, too, strange to say, almost unconsciously won over to the views of the author himself of those evils.

The following passage is an eloquent description of the impulse under which the Italians acted:—

PATRIOTISM.

Even during the first panic and dissolution of all Austrian order, the Lombards had not summoned sufficient courage to meet them—the main body of them—in the open field. Had it not been, therefore, for any other purpose than to prevent Radetzky from turning the open plain and the smaller towns and villages into a smoking wilderness, it was necessary to set up the cry, "Italy to the rescue!" As a Milanese deputy, soliciting the aid of the Sardinian army, had expressed himself from the balcony of his hotel at Turin, "The Lombards had made the revolution; it was now for the Piedmontese—indeed for the whole Italian nation—to make the war."

Nor was Italy deaf to the call—indeed she anticipated it. Not only did she not wait for the consummation of the victories of Milan and Venice, but she did not even need the signal of the Lombard outbreak. The revolt at Vienna turned every head in Italy. From the first announcement of that event there was a general rising of the people of Florence, Naples, and Rome. The Imperial arms were torn down from the palaces of the Austrian embassies; at Rome on the 21st of March, at Florence on the 23d, at Naples on the 26th. The same scenes, and even stranger, were performed at Leghorn, Civitavecchia, all over the Tuscan and Roman provinces, and far away in the Italian colonies on the Boeotian, at Pera and Galata. We have the evidence of unconcerned foreign ministers to the effect that these outrages, equivalent to a declaration of war, were perpetrated in the most open and clamorous manner; not by the mob merely, but by men apparently of the higher orders, acting in the presence of innumerable crowds, before the very windows of royal residences, under the very eyes of authority; everywhere the national guards, the regular troops, and even the Swiss mercenaries, looking on with unconcern, even when not with sympathy and applause. Austrian ministers, after vain demands for reparation backed by Prussian and Russian diplomacy, quitted their residences, with loud protests against so flagrant a violation of the laws of nations.

The challenge could not have been given more simultaneously by the whole of Italy: nor were the deeds far from corresponding with the tone of those proud words of defiance. All Italy was eagerly rushing to arms: 2,000 national guards from Bologna broke into the Modenese territory on the first report of a popular outbreak. Citizen and regular troops from Leghorn, the whole body of students from Pisa, set forth on their march across the Apennines, without waiting for guidance or orders. The youth of Turin and Genoa stormed for arms and ammunition the palace-doors of their equally willing but more cautious and deliberate rulers. Masses of armed men were mustering in the streets of Rome. Naples was dragged along by an ungovernable multitude, anxious not to be the last in the national contest.

"It is the will of God!" was the cry; the same as in the old wars of the Cross. Such tears of joy as were then shed Italian eyes were unused to time out of memory.

The alarm spread far and wide. The commotion was felt in Switzerland and France; at Corfu and Malta; at Constantinople and in Egypt; in Spain and Algiers; at New York and Montevideo. Wherever an Italian heart beat, there—truth must be said—was a soldier of the country. No consideration of age or infirmity, no private interest or domestic tie, proved a hindrance: old military men, grown hoary in the pursuit of humble literary occupations, girt on a sword that had laid inactive since Napoleon. Unrecognisable by long

absence, denaturalised by long exposure to distant climates, by the adoption of outlandish manners, they stood on that native soil they had long given up all hope to revisit. A moving sight and sublime, was that meeting of exiles under the walls of Mantua and Verona. Thither most of them repaired; many actually having, many refusing to have, any other home than the camp.

The nation was active and alive, but it had no principle of coherence; no common line of action had ever been chalked out for such a contingency, no preparations for it had been made; while the Austrian Government, having long perfected its plans for subduing and keeping down the Italians, the task was comparatively easy to re-establish its dominion. We obtain from such facts a conviction that the praises heaped on Marshal Radetzky are out of proportion to his merits, except that we may admire great energy in carrying out these plans at a period when other men are in their second childhood. Sad and terrible it is for us, and sad and terrible it will be for our children, to find society thus a prey to a system, ruinously destructive, in the hands of the Metternichs, the Louis Philipps, and the Frederick Williams, and begetting at times "blind instincts" that, however ultimately they may correct it, are for the moment still more ruinously destructive, compelling society, as its only resource, to go back to the old system and the old men.

Signor Mariotti's book is a detailed and minute history of the events in Italy in 1848. It is the only complete account of them which has yet appeared in an English dress, and the author has made good use of all the Italian, French, German, and English sketches of them that have previously been published. The book is eloquently and pleasantly written, but it is nevertheless a sad record of hasty mistakes, of earnest patriotism misled, of zeal without knowledge, of the miserable quarrels of ignorance and ambition, of the foolish intrigues and rivalry of some, and the silly vanity and imbecility of others, that soon brought the outstand to an inglorious end. It is a complete account of a mournful subject—a great multitude foiled, by ignorance and dissension, in the pursuit of freedom. There are, perhaps, too many petty criticisms in the work, small passages of arms with small authors—such as Mr. Macfarlane and writers in the "Quarterly Review"—which tend to degrade what would otherwise be an excellent history of a series of events, very important in our social progress, to the rank of a controversial pamphlet. Signor Mariotti should be content with telling the truth, and should not remind the reader that it may not be true by placing before him the party misrepresentations or the wilful perversions of forgotten writers. He weakens the force of his own narrative, by requiring the reader to examine and weigh contradictory assertions at almost every page. Nevertheless, the book will be popular, and will redeem the story of Italian struggles in 1848 from the wilful falsities of some writers and the ignorant misrepresentations of others.

MONK; or, the Fall of the Republic and the Restoration of the Monarchy in England in 1660. By M. GUIZOT. Translated from the French by ANDREW R. SCOBLE. Henry G. Bohn, York street, Covent garden.

THERE are few characters in English history less generally known and understood than Monk, the restorer of the monarchy. A successful soldier under the republic, he was left, after the death of Cromwell, almost without a military rival in possession of the command of the best organised portion of the army. Richard Cromwell was entirely out of the field, the remains of the several parliaments that had existed had lost all authority, and Monk was required to decide whether he would set up for himself, or bring in Charles II. He was far advanced in life; though accustomed to administer the affairs of an army, or even a country dominated over by an army, he probably mistrusted himself to govern the kingdom: the attempt would have been very dangerous. His predilections, like the habits of the people, were monarchical; and, though some dissimulation was necessary to accomplish his object peaceably and without bloodshed, he took the wise resolution to restore the monarchy. There was perhaps no alternative. The genius of Cromwell could not secure a worthy successor to his power; the republic had not lasted a day; it was a mere form to transmit the royal power to the most successful of the hostile generals; it was unsuited to the condition of property in the country, and to the manners of the people and of the age. There were no democratic republics, except the small Swiss cantons, in Europe. The restoration of the monarchy in the person of Monk or of a Stuart, was the only possible solution of the difficulty. Monk aspired not to it himself, and therefore he handed it over, with the willing consent of the bulk of the nation, to Charles II.

The principal desire of M. Guizot in compiling a life of Monk is to present him as a model to some French general who may like him restore a monarchy. He has so exclusively looked at this object, that he has overlooked many of the circumstances which make France at present very different from England in 1660. Cromwell was a successful general against Charles I, and possessed a power he had won from the King. Bonaparte was a successful general against the enemies of France; he won nothing from its monarchs: what he conquered at home was anarchy and the republic, and the power he built up was less that of the old monarchy than that of his own genius and a new empire. He was great by conquests abroad; Cromwell can scarcely be said to have enlarged the boundaries of the monarchy. Another successful general in France, uniting in himself all the power of the army, would be the heir to the power of Bonaparte, not to that of the Bourbons, and for his own sake must keep that for himself, which Monk found it both prudent and necessary to give back to Charles. He must be a president, a dictator, or an emperor. He must govern under a modern form. He could scarcely be a restorer either of the elder or the younger Bourbon. There had not been sufficient time from the breaking out of the civil war in 1642 to 1660, 18 years, to break up the habits of the English; nor were their institutions so completely swept away as the institutions of the old monarchy in France. Corporations, tribunals, and local arrangements, were all preserved. Since the beginning of the

French revolution, which destroyed most of the monarchical institutions and the peculiar right of property best adapted to them, more alterations have taken place in society than occurred in any previous two centuries. Not only France, but all the countries around France have in that time made a great progress in democratic institutions. Republicanism in spirit is common in Europe and flourishes in form across the Atlantic. There is not at present in France, and there does not seem likely to arise a similar narrow contingency to that in which Monk had to act. So far as holding up Monk as an example to some French general goes, M. Guizot has lost his labour; his book we apprehend is, like his policy, a failure. His essentially narrow mind makes him a bad statesman; he comprehends a point of detail better than general principles; and he is as likely to be deceived in his hopes of a restoration as in his coercive exertions to preserve a monarchy, which, under a selfish prince and a succession of bad ministers, had again become essentially corrupt. Apart from the temporary political object M. Guizot has in view, the book is a welcome addition to our literature. It is a succinct narrative of Monk's life, and increases our knowledge of that dark and very doubtful man. It has the great advantage too of being cheap as well as readable. There was a time when such a work, in the first ten years of its existence, would only have been given to the public in a quarto form, hot-pressed, printed in large type, and sold for a guinea. It forms one of Mr Bohn's shilling series, and shows something like a twentyfold increase of the accessibility and utility of literature within the recollection of an ordinary life. Monk began his career as a soldier, and he may be said to have died in harness. He commanded the fleet in the war against the Dutch, six years after the restoration, and was vigorously engaged at the time of the Plague and of the Great Fire in inspiring the people with hope and repairing the ruins. He seems to have been essentially a money-making, compromising, careful man, with no high principles either of private honour or public virtue. Patriotism, much less than convenience and profit, was the motive for his actions. One extract will show the nature of the book and the character of the man:—

MONK AFTER THE RESTORATION.

After the disbanding of the army, Monk retained no influence beyond that which he derived from his aptitude to business, and from a devotedness, the humble reserve of which rendered his counsels as convenient as they might sometimes be useful. During the earlier years, his knowledge of men and things contributed, in as great a degree as his power, to insure him a considerable share in the government; and the Secretary of State, Nicolas, a man of business, who had been attached to his royal masters for thirty years, said, "That if the general had not been an instrument in the King's restoration, yet he deserved all the bounties his majesty had bestowed upon him, for his services after the King's return." He declined no proof of devotedness. Being appointed one of the commissioners charged to try the regicides, he did nothing either to aggravate or to moderate the severity of the prosecutions; and co-operated shortly after in the condemnation of the Marquis of Argyll, with a disgraceful abandonment of his own honour. He felt no partiality for the marquis, whose skill in intrigue had been constantly employed for the purpose of disturbing the tranquillity of his administration in Scotland; and he had injured him more than once with Cromwell. But between these two cautious men the mutual wish to do each other mischief was rarely displayed; and the letters of the marquis to the Monk in particular were full of protestations of attachment to the government of the Protector. When, after the restoration of 1661, Argyll was arrested in London, and taken back to Scotland, to be there tried on a charge of high treason, he was accused of participation in the death of Charles I. and of a formal and active adhesion to Cromwell's government. The proofs did not appear sufficient, and the party who were anxious to destroy Argyll feared they would lose their victim. The Earls of Glencairn and Rothes repaired to London with all speed, to excite Monk and Clarendon in the affair, and deprive the marquis of the support given him by the Earl of Lauderdale. The Scottish parliament was in session for the trial, and on the point of proceeding to discuss the evidence, when a loud knock at the door announced some important messenger. It was a courier from London, bearing a packet for the parliament. By the haste of the messenger, who moreover happened to belong to the Campbell clan, it was thought he brought either a pardon or a reprieve; but when the packet was opened, it was found to contain Argyll's letters to Monk—an evidence of the insufficiency of human prudence. Monk, on being intreated to give them up, had desired to wait until they should appear absolutely necessary; and "having been informed," as he said, "of the want of proofs," he had hastened to forward them to the parliament. They dispelled all hesitation. Argyll was condemned on the next day, and Monk received, doubtless with his habitual humility, the congratulations and thanks of the court.

Henceforward the court was too sure of Monk too think it necessary to treat him with deference. His advice, though generally good, was seldom followed; he withdrew it without ill-temper or persistence, and, though never eager to offer, never refused to give it. Careful not to encroach upon the jurisdiction of others, he took no pains to defend his own against the inroads of any man who was powerful or in favour. His behaviour was that of a courtier who has his fortune to make with everybody; and everybody knew that money could atone for many wrongs, with the Duke of Albemarle. He was even accused of allowing himself to be too easily blinded with regard to the profits derived by his wife from the nomination to appointments in the royal stables, of which he had the disposal. The manners and habits of the duchess, more vulgar and less simple than those of her husband, were the laughing-stock of a witty and jocular court, and cast a shade of ridicule over the life of the old general, which a person held in far greater respect would have found considerable difficulty in resisting.

DOMESTIC PIGS; *their Origin and Varieties, Management with a View to Profit, &c.* By H. D. RICHARDSON. With Illustrations. A New Edition. W. S. Orr and Co., Amen corner.

We did not anticipate that we should find much amusement in this little book, however valuable it seemed likely to be to pig breeders and fatteners. We were agreeably disappointed, and mean and vulgar as the subjects of pigs and troughs, and swilling and breeding may be, they are entirely divested of those attributes in these pages, and are fit to be introduced into any drawing room. The chapter on "the wild original," is as pleasant a little piece of natural history and sportsman's adventures as we have for some time met with, not forgetting the slaughter that Mr Cumming Gordon calls

sport. All the points of the management of the domestic animal are clearly described, and gourmands as well as pig breeders and fatteners should study this book; the former more justly to select and appreciate what they eat, and the latter to insure success to their exertions. A small extract, useful perhaps to those who keep one pig, will show the manner in which the writer treats his subject:—

THE PIG'S STYE.

I may observe that a greater proportional profit will be realised by keeping a number of swine than a few—a fact which will be readily understood by a moment's reflection as to feeding, the principle, in fact, being identical with that illustrated by the soldiers' mess, or the boarding-house system, so extensively and advantageously practised amongst our-elves. It may happen, however, that want of capital, or of inclination to embark in swine-feeding as an actual speculation, may induce many to prefer keeping a small number of pigs, or even perhaps one or two, in which case such accommodation as I have been describing would be more than superfluous. In this case, a single hut, well sheltered from wind and rain, and built with a due regard to comfort and warmth, with a little court surrounding its door, in which the tenant may feed, obey the calls of nature, and when in merry mood, which swine frequently are, disport himself, or bask in sunshine, will be found to answer; a small stone trough, or, if such cannot be conveniently procured, a wooden one, bound with iron, to preserve it from the powerful jaws and strong teeth of the user, who would otherwise employ his leisure hours in gnawing it to pieces, will complete the necessary furniture. The trough will serve alternately for food and drink. Even however, when this limited, but, under circumstances, sufficient, accommodation is resorted to, I desire it to be particularly borne in mind that a strict attention to cleanliness is no less necessary than when operations are carried on the most extensive scale. Both the floor of the hut and that of the little court should be paved, and should incline outwards; along the lowest side should also be a drain, which should have a sufficient declination, and should be so contrived as to communicate with your dung-tank. I need, I hope, scarcely add, for the attention of cottiers, that the farther they can conveniently build the manure-heap, or form their little tank from this dwelling, the better: vegetable matter, in progress of decomposition, gives rise to pestilential vapours, or miasmata, than which there cannot be a more fertile source of malignant fever.

When the weather is fine, a few hours' liberty will serve the health, and consequently the condition of your pig, and if he could obtain a little grazing, it would be all the better.

Persons ought not, therefore, to poison pigs by miasmata any more than human beings; and it seems, from obvious reasons, that the precept as to pigs is more likely to be carried into effect by their owners, than as to peasants by those who undertake to look after their dwellings and provide for their welfare.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW. *New Series.* April, 1851.

Ward and Co., Paternoster row.

WE cannot say that the present aspect of affairs is encouraging to the State-educationists. What with the bickerings that have occurred between the National Society and the Committee of Council over that small instalment of their claim already granted—what with the reception given to Mr Fox's bill—what with the rival scheme which the "National Public School Association" has now to contend with—and what with the opposition which this rival scheme itself meets from the Roman Catholics—there seems but little approach towards the anticipated unanimity. On the contrary, events more and more clearly show that only by a despotic control, which will hardly be submitted to by the English people, can anything like a uniform system of public instruction be established. And indeed so palpable is this truth becoming, that even the partisans of the several projects before the public hint, more or less plainly, at coercive regulations, and manifest towards their adversaries an intolerance at which they would stand aghast were it shown on behalf of any but their own pet ideas.

The current number of the Eclectic Review contains an able article on "The Rival Educational Projects," in which these tyrannical tendencies are well exposed. Amongst other evidences of the animus of the Secular Education party are quoted the provisions of Mr Fox's late bill, which, whether still adhered to or not in detail, may be fairly assumed to exhibit the general principles of the body to which Mr Fox was the mouthpiece, and of which the present "National Public School Association" is the off-spring:—

It proposed that a County Board of twelve men, nominated in the first instance by Parliament, and of whom only the two worst attenders were to retire annually, should have the power of drawing up a plan of education, and enforcing it in every school in the county,—of sanctioning all the school-books to be used in every school,—if any parish should neglect to establish schools, to do it of their own authority, and to levy rates on the parish for their support,—to appoint three examiners, without whose certificate no person shall be employed as schoolmaster.

How evidently the same spirit still continues is shown by quotations from a late speech of Dr Watts, an agent of the present Association, who said—

They were trying to convince the public that the system was a right one; and if they could prove that it was a right one, so that the majority obtained an enactment for it, it would be right to thrust it down the throats of the minority by any and every means!!!

The religious education scheme of Mr Richson is shown to be equally oppressive. After giving an abstract of the bill embodying it, which provides "that the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the Authorised Version shall be a part of the daily instruction of the scholars;" and which thus excludes, though it still taxes, all who do not receive the Authorised Version; the writer goes on to say—

Not receive the plan and the secular plan of the "National Public School Association" there is an edifying reciprocation of intolerance. As the secular plan would shut out from participation in the school-rate all schools where religion is taught, so Mr Richson's plan would equally shut out all schools where religion is not taught. . . . The supporters of each of these projects see clearly the injustice done by the other, but have no perception of the injustice done by their own project.

Did space permit we would gladly quote more at length. As it is, we commend the article to the rival Manchester party, as showing in detail how inevitably all plans for educating by taxation end in tyranny, and as giving them a hint of the wide discontent and probably resistance which either of their schemes, if carried out, will meet with.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Quarterly Review for April.
 The Saldiers of the Cross from the times of the Crusaders. Cradock and Co.
 Favorite Song-Birds, &c. Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12. By H. G. Adams.
 Cape of Good Hope Government and Legislature considered. Ridgway.
 On the Publication of School Books by Government at the Public Expense. (Pamphlet.)
 Longman and Co., and Murray.
 On the General Principles of Taxation, &c. (Pamphlet.) By W. Neilson Hancock,
 L.L.D. Dublin: Hodges and Smith.
 The Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on April 4. (Pamphlet.) Ridgway.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

A SUBSCRIBER is labouring under a mistake. We find no such discrepancy as that which he states.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 5th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 5th day of April 1851:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

L.		L.	
Notes issued	27,294,345	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,360,470
		Silver bullion	33,375
	27,294,345		27,294,345

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

L.		L.	
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity ..	14,145,250
Rest	3,046,028	Other Securities	14,117,070
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	8,866,091	Notes	8,224,580
Other Deposits	9,572,840	Gold and Silver Coin	612,311
Seven Day and other Bills	1,096,252		
	37,134,211		37,134,211

Dated the 10th April, 1851. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills: 29,161,017		Securities	27,735,320
Public Deposits	8,866,091	Bullion	13,906,656
Other or private Deposits	9,572,840		
	38,599,948		41,645,976

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,046,028l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of	£147,466
A decrease of Public Deposits of	133,790
An increase of Other Deposits of	3,650
An increase of Securities of	83,107
A decrease of Bullion of	339,523
A decrease of Rest of	576,693
A decrease of Reserve of	442,153

The present returns show an increase of circulation, 147,466l; a decrease of public deposits, 133,790l, consequent on the quarterly payments which are made at this time; an increase of private deposits, 306,606l; an increase of securities, 83,107l; a decrease of bullion, 139,523l; a decrease of rest, 576,693l, consequent on the payment of the dividends on Bank Stock; and a decrease of reserve, 442,153l. The important feature in the returns is the large reduction of bullion. The Government has, we believe, sent 100,000l to the Cape of Good Hope; there is a demand for some gold for China, but that leaves upwards of 200,000l withdrawn more than can readily be accounted for.

The Money Market continues easy, and good bills are scarce, so that the balance rather turns in favour of the borrowers. The commencement of the payments for the dividends have increased the supply of money, but the terms of the market remain the same as last week.

The Exchanges are improved, and gold is now more likely to return from the continent than to go thither. We have heard that, in the course of the week, the Bank has again parted with a good deal of bullion, but we must wait till next week's returns to see to what extent the rumour is correct.

The Funds have undergone through the week but very trifling variations, and to-day prices have advanced an $\frac{1}{8}$, and business increased. We subjoin our usual list without further comment:—

	CONSO'L.		ACCOUNT	
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Saturday	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monday	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ May 11.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent consols, account ..	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
— — — money .....	...	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per cents	Shut	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per cent reduced	Shut	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchequer bills, large	54 7s	54s 7s
Bank stock	Shut	211 12
East India stock	Shut	232 4
Spanish 3 per cents	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portuguese 4 per cents	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican 5 per cents	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
— 4 per cents	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Russian, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ stock	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Railway Market has been dull through the week, without a great deal of business. To-day the market is firm and hopeful; the continuations are heavy. Prices are better. The following is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	283 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	283 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	283 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Birmingham and Dudley	84 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm	84 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm	84 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm
Bristol and Ex-ter	81 83	81 83	81 3
Caledonians	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eastern Counties	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
East Lancashire	17 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Northern	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Western	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
London and Blackwalls	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 6
London & North Western	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8
London and South Western ..	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
Midlands	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
North British	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10
North Staffordshire	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Eastern	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7
South Wales	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
York and North Midland	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
FRENCH SHARES.			
Boulogne and Amiens	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern of France	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris and Rouen	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	25 26
Paris and Strasbourg	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 dis
Rouen and Havre	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dutch Rheinish	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ dis

In that useful work, the half-yearly epitome of "Railway Intelligence" published by Mr Mihill Slaughter, the Secretary to the Stock Exchange, the fourth number of which is just published, it is stated of railways, that in the half-year ending 31st December, 1850, the number of miles open for traffic was 6,621; miles in course of construction, 551; miles not commenced, 4,831. Total of miles authorised, 12,003, allowance being made for 179 miles legally abandoned.

The progress of railways may be learned from the following extent from Mr Slaughter's tables:—

Period.	Length of Miles Open.	Number of Passengers.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Goods.	Total Receipts.
Year ending—			£	£	£
30 June, 1845 ..	2,343	33,791,253	3,976,341	2,233,373	6,209,714
30 June, 1850 ..	6,308	66,840,175	6,465,576	5,942,277	12,407,853

It is also interesting to learn from the same work that the number of persons permanently employed by railways was in June, 1849, 55,968, and in June, 1850, 60,325, being in the former case an average of 10.27, and in the latter, 9.56 per mile of railway opened. The number of stations constructed was in 1849, 1850, and 1851, 2,030; at the former period there was 1,504 miles constructing, and 103,816 persons employed in the work; at the latter, the number of miles constructing was 864, and the persons employed, 53,884. The work contains much more such useful information.

The dissolution of the Cortes of Madrid is treated as a ruse merely to get rid of engagements it is much more troublesome than pleasant to keep. Of all the Governments of Europe that of Spain seems to have the least regard for the reputation of honesty, and to be the most ready to repudiate its promises, whenever it finds keeping them inconvenient.

The last news from California is fatal to the hopes of those who were to load all the navies of the world with golden sand. The Pacific News says:—

The Chesapeake returned from Gold Bluff on Saturday, and, from the number of passengers who returned in her, the public will get the impression that the "fortune for all" which was supposed to be in that particular locality for the mere picking up, is not of as golden a nature as was anticipated. From one of the passengers of the Chesapeake we learn that the bank in the vicinity of the Bluff, and for several miles north and south of it, contains large quantities of black sand, in all of which may be found what is termed "scale gold," but in particles so fine as to prevent its being separated from the sand by the ordinary process of washing, and that mining can only be made profitable by the labour of well-organised companies, aided by such machinery or apparatus as will enable them to assay, or precipitate by acids. Our informant also extended his examination to the Bluff, but his impressions were anything but satisfactory. He expresses the opinion, however, that the same obstacle to success presents itself there as in the case of the sand found upon the beach, and that the whole undertaking will ere long be abandoned, because of the expense and labour attending the separation of gold from the foreign substances with which it is found to be so thoroughly mixed.

The news concerning the quicksilver mines is more agreeable. The Placer Times says:—

Quicksilver mines have been worked to some extent for many years in California, but until the discovery of gold little attention has been bestowed upon them. For some months past quicksilver has been offered in our market from the New Almaden mines. The principal mines in California are the Guadalupe and New Almaden, and are situated in the same neighbourhood, four miles distant from each other, about eight miles from San Jose, and can be reached by a good road at all seasons of the year. The yield from the ore is almost past belief. 85 per cent. of pure mercury not being uncommon.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table listing prices of English stocks including Bank Stock, 3 per Cent Consols, India Stock, Do. Bonds, and various other securities with their respective prices and dates.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing the course of exchange for various international locations such as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, Paris, and others, with columns for Time, Tuesday, and Friday prices.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table listing French funds including 5 per Cent Rentes, 3 per Cent Rentes, and Bank Shares, with columns for Paris and London prices at different times.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices of foreign stocks from various countries including Brazilian Bonds, Buenos Ayres Bonds, Cuban Bonds, Danish Bonds, Dutch Bonds, Ecuador Bonds, Grenada Bonds, Greek Bonds, Mexican Bonds, Peruvian Bonds, Portuguese Bonds, Russian Bonds, Spanish Bonds, and Venezuelan Bonds.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table listing the latest prices of American stocks including United States Bonds, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, United States Bank Shares, Louisiana State Bank, Bank of Louisiana, New York City, New Orleans City, and Camden & Amboy R. R.

Exchange at New York 110 1/4.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table listing insurance companies such as Albion, Alliance British and Foreign, Do. Marine, Atlas, Argus Life, British Commercial, Clerical, Medical, and General Life, County, Crown, Eagle, European Life, General, Globe, Guardian, Imperial Fire, Imperial Life, Indemnity Marine, Law Fire, Law Life, Legal and General Life, London Fire, London Ship, Marine, Medical, Invalid, and General Life, National Loan Fund, National Life, Palladium Life, Pelican, Phoenix, Provident Life, Rock Life, Royal Exchange, Sun Fire, Do. Life, United Kingdom, and Universal Life.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks including Australasia, British North American, Ceylon, Colonial, Commercial of London, London and County, London Joint Stock, London and Westminster, National Provincial of England, Ditto New, National of Ireland, Provincial of Ireland, Ditto New, Gloucestershire, Ionian, South Australia, Union of Australia, Ditto Ditto, Union of London, and Union of Madrid.

DOCKS.

Table listing docks including Commercial, East and West India, East Country, London, Ditto Bonds, St. Katharine, Ditto Bonds, and Southampton.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Place	Date	Rate of Exchange on London	Term
Paris	Apr. 10	f.25 0	3 days' sight
Amsterd.	10	24 85	1 month's date
Amsterd.	8	f.25 7½	3 days' sight
Hamburg	8	fl.11 75	3 days' sight
Hamburg	8	11 67½	2 months' date
Hamburg	8	m.13 4½	3 days' sight
Hamburg	8	13 3	3 months' date
St Petersburg	Mar. 24	37½d	8
Madrid	Apr. 4	51 20-100d	8
Lisbon	Mar. 30	54½d	8
Gibraltar	35	51d	8
New York	26	9½ to 10½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	1	1¼ to 1½ per cent pm	30
Jamaica	1	2 to 1 per cent pm	60
Jamaica	1	3 to 4 per cent pm	90
Havana	18	6½ to 7½ per cent pm	90
Rio de Janeiro	11	29½ to 30½d	60
Bahia	15	29½ to 30d	60
Pernambuco	17	30½ to 30½d	60
Buenos Ayres	Jan. 19	3½d	60
Valparaiso	26	46½d	90
Singapore	Feb. 4	4s 10d to 5s 3d	60 days' sight
Singapore	4	... to ... per cent dis	6 months' sight
Ceylon	16	10 to 12 per cent pm	6
Bombay	Mar. 3	2s 1½d to 2s 2d	6
Bombay	3	2s 2½d to 2s 2½d	6
Calcutta	Feb. 23	...	4
Hong Kong	Jan. 30	5s 1½d	6
Mauritius	Dec. 19	6 per cent dis	6
Sydney	Nov. 18	2 per cent dis	30 days' sight

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	E.I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	Amount of E. I. Company's bills drawn from March 7 to 22.	Mar. 24 to Apr. 5.
Bills on Bengal ... 2 0½ to 0 0	2 1 to 0 0	139,819 10 8	18,735 4 11
Madras ... 2 0½ to 0 0	2 1 to 0 0	19,414 11 7	11,137 0 7
Bombay ... 2 1 to 0 0	2 1½ to 0 0	3,941 5 0	100 0 0
Total of East India Co.'s bills, from March 7 to April 5		192,818 12 9	
Total of do from Jan. 7 to April 5, 1851		519,979 0 10	
Total of do. from May 7, 1850, to April 5, 1851, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1)		3,696,720 10 5	

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 per mille discount (new tariff quotation), which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-10; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 02½, it follows that gold is 0-30 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 425½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13-5½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-5½, it follows that gold is 0-12 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0-92 per cent in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£ s d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard) per ounce	3 17 9
Spanish doubloons	0 0 0
Foreign gold in coin, Portugal pieces	0 0 0
New dollars	0 4 11½
Silver in bars (standard)	0 5 1½

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

- On 5th April, PENINSULAR, per *Montrose* steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, March 27; Cadiz, 28; Lisbon, 30; Oporto, 31; Vigo, April 1.
- On 7th April, AMERICA, per *Asia* steamer, via Liverpool—Prince Edward Island, March 13; Halifax, 15; Montreal, 23; New York, 26.
- On 7th April, CALIFORNIA, Feb. 15, via United States.
- On 7th April, JAMAICA, March 14, via United States.
- On 7th April, HAVANA, March 14, via United States.
- On 7th April, MEXICO, March 22, via United States.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

- * On 14th April, (evening), for SIERRA LEONE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and ST HELENA, per *Bosphorus* screw steamer, via Plymouth.
 - On 17th April (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
 - On 17th April (morning), for the WEST INDIES (inclusive of Havana, Honduras, and Nassau), VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per *Avon* steamer, via Southampton.
 - On 18th April (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMDA, and UNITED STATES, per *Niagara* steamer, via Liverpool and Boston.
 - On 19th April (evening), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per *Ripon* steamer, via Southampton.
- * Letters and papers for St Helena must be specially addressed "per *Bosphorus* steamer, via Plymouth."

Mails Due.

- MARCH 26.—Brazils and River Plate.
- APRIL 5.—West Indies.
- APRIL 5.—Mexico.
- APRIL 5.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
- APRIL 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
- APRIL 20.—America.
- APRIL 23.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.
- APRIL 23.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
- APRIL 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	80,784	4,943	22,057	139	4,970	809
Weekly average, Apr. 5.....	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Mar. 29.....	38 4	23 10	17 10	23 11	25 11	24 8
— 22.....	38 1	23 7	16 7	28 5	25 7	24 6
— 15.....	37 5	23 3	16 9	22 8	25 8	25 9
— 8.....	37 2	23 1	16 6	25 3	25 6	25 8
— 1.....	36 9	22 7	15 2	24 4	25 7	26 7
— 1.....	35 11	22 7	16 5	24 4	25 3	25 8
Six weeks' average.....	37 5	23 2	16 6	24 6	25 7	25 6
Same time last year.....	38 1	23 6	15 1	22 4	24 1	25 3
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending April 2, 1851.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck-wheat meal
Foreign ...	78,193 qrs	5,331 qrs	4,834 qrs	1 qrs	574 qrs	3,178 qrs	6,488 qrs	1 qrs
Colonial ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	78,195	5,331	4,834	1	574	3,178	6,488	1

Total imports of the week 98,515 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Wheat Market was dull to-day, but there is a want of wheat in fine condition, much of that which comes to market giving the millers, as they say, water to grind as well as corn. The supplies of flour from abroad continue. 6,100 sacks and barrels were imported into London in the week ending April 10, but the wharves are not so full as they were a month ago, and much of what remains is of an inferior quality.

As the farmers continue to complain, it seems right to mention that the average price of grain is now higher than it was at this period last year, though the quality this year is very inferior. Thus, last year at this time the average price of wheat was 38s 1d, now it is 38s 4d: last year also only 80,311 quarters had been sold according to the *Gazette* returns, this year the amount is 80,789. There is not one species of grain of which more has not been brought to market this year and sold at higher prices than last year, in spite of the large importations from France. Oats are now 2s 2d dearer per quarter than they were at the same time last year, and rye is 2s 5d. Flour is from 1s to 2s per sack dearer than it was last year. The farmers have obviously passed the worst, and as they are benefitted as well as all other classes by the general reduction of prices, they have little more to complain of now than they usually have. From the length of time required to complete all their operations, they must, as the rule, be the debtors of other men whose products are brought to market in shorter periods; and this indebtedness, which socially is of immense advantage, as it prevents the growers of food from being the masters of the other productive classes, is the principal reason why farmers, as the rule seldom make great fortunes. The heaviest of their burdens, we believe, is the interest they generally have to pay.

The Colonial Produce Markets continue dull, but sugar has been firm to-day; the demand was brisker, and the article was in many cases held or withdrawn for an advance. Refined sugar is in moderate demand.

Coffee is very dull, and it begins to be feared that the Ceylon and other colonists engaged in coffee growing will suffer much from the present condition of the market.

The demand for tea continues to be good. At the sales on Thursday common congou sold from ½d to ¾d dearer; other species of congou were ¼d cheaper. The quantity cleared in the week ending the 3rd instant was 553,629 lbs, against 495,059 lbs in the corresponding week of last year.

The Cotton Market has been extremely limited this week, only 650 bales of Surat and 200 bales of Madras having been sold privately; publicly only 50 bales of Madras and 400 of Surat were sold. The much larger quantity offered was taken in. The state of the markets here is contingent on the reports from the States, which continue to be more favourable than was expected. It will be seen by our tables, published in another place, that the quantities on hand "in the ports" "received at the ports," "exported to Great Britain," and "stock on hand and on shipboard," are all greater in 1850-1851 than in 1849-1850.

We learn on excellent authority, and state the fact for the consolation of our shipowners, that the British ship *Sandford*, Capt. Cullan, has been chartered from Calcutta to New York at 41 7s 6d for saltpetre &c., although several American vessels were seeking charter, and the ruling rates to England for the same article was only 31 5s to 31 7s 6d. The British clipper *Numa* has been chartered at a high rate from Malaga to New York with the new fruit. This trade is the

clipper trade of the Yankees; their vessels frequently carrying two Captains, so keen is the competition; one for day, one for night.

The *Baltimore American* gives the following account of the arrival of the first cargo from San Francisco, California:—The brig General Pinckney, Capt. in Cooke, arrived at this port 15th instant direct from San Francisco, in 121 days. She brings a full cargo of hides, horns, and merchandise, consigned to her owners, Messrs N. Rogers and Co. This is said to be the first cargo received direct from that port at any Atlantic port since California has been attached to the United States. The General Pinckney sailed from Baltimore for Sacramento City on the 25th March, 1850, and has therefore been absent ten days less than one year.

It is satisfactory, we are informed, to the timber trade, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer adheres to the proposed reduction of foreign duty, proposing, for all sufficient reasons, that the moiety shall now be abated, and the remainder when the revenue and increasing supply warrants. The Government has gained much in mercantile opinion by adhering to the financial arrangements, and boldly withstanding the loud but most unreasonable outcry against the principles of their Budget.

The sound commercial view is, that with raw materials cheap, such as bricks, iron, and wood, the advantage in building new houses will far exceed the house tax; while no tax is more a tax on property than the one levied on every house worth 20l a year and upwards. The shipbuilder's claim, too, for untaxed wood is unanswerable. Ships are no longer protected. The expensive wood used by the cabinet maker has been free of duty for some years, and now the carpenter justly claims to have his common material free also of discriminative rate.

It is already clearly seen how the remission of duty will bear on the trade of the year. The amount to be remitted may be computed as equal to 12 per cent on the present gross value of foreign wood; of which one-third will induce the increase of foreign shipments, and the remaining two-thirds will benefit the consumers; if, as has more often been the effect of the reduction of duty, foreign wood be imported on a largely increased scale, the consumers will soon reap the whole benefit in reduced price. A small advance in the price of foreign wood here, as well as in the Baltic and in Norway, is therefore now demanded, and subject to the benefit of the reduced duty, will be obtained. The supply of colonial wood being less extensive than usual, prices thereof are in no respect affected, nor does the prospect of increased competition from foreign timber affect the usual extent of sales of colonial timber made at this period of the year at the out-ports, especially in Ireland and our western coast.

It is curious to find a company formed in England for working the iron mines of India, but there is such a company, which possesses by grants from the Madras Government, the exclusive right of raising iron ores throughout the Madras provinces in which the magnetic iron ores are found, and proposes to work these mines by English capital. There is nothing English capital will not undertake to perform, and to which it is not applied. The Indian Iron Company is the proper supplement of these companies by which English capital undertook to work the mines of Brazil and New Spain. The new company expects to supply India, and compete with Swedish and Russian iron in the English markets.

INDIGO.

The next quarterly sales have been fixed for the 13th May, prompt 9th August. The declarations commenced on Wednesday last, and amounted yesterday afternoon to nearly 3,000 chests.

There has been a steady business doing in indigo this week; of Bengal and similar sorts the purchases have been limited to small lots for immediate consumption, but of Madras there were bought within the last few days about 200 chests, the whole at full February prices.

COTTON.

New York, March 21.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT

NEW ORLEANS, OR. Mar. 15	SOUTH CAROLINA, OR. Mar. 21
MOBILE 15	NORTH CAROLINA 22
FLORIDA 17	VIRGINIA 1
TEXAS 8	NEW YORK 25
GEORGIA 21	OTHER PORTS 22

	1850-51		1849-50		Increase 1850-51	Decrease 1850-51
	bales	bales	bales	bales		
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1850.....	148,246	140,934	7,312	...		
Received at the ports since do.	1,892,439	1,660,494	231,945	...		
Exported to GREAT BRITAIN since do.	653,455	578,620	74,835	...		
Exported to France since do.	239,155	175,042	64,113	...		
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	68,370	41,199	27,171	...		
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	83,688	53,242	30,446	...		
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.	1,035,698	806,103	229,595	...		
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	649,818	605,395	44,423	...		

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts).

1850-51	1849-50
bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates..... 146,355	119,602

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1850-51		1849-50	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1850.....	...	148,246	...	140,934
Received since .....	...	1,892,439	...	1,660,494
Total supply .....	...	1,950,676	...	1,801,428
Deduct shipments.....	1,035,698	...	806,103	...
Deduct stock left on hand	649,818	...	605,395	...
Leaves for American consumption .....	...	265,160	...	388,930

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gr. Britain	For France.	For other Port
At New Orleans Mar. 15	24	9	4
— Mobile 15	15	1	5
— Florida 17	9	1	2
— Savannah 21	8	...	3
— Charleston 21	12	...	6
— New York 25	19	7	63
Total	97	18	83

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 3-164 to 1d per lb. Exchange, 109½ to 110½.

From the departure of the steamer Pacific until Saturday last, the demand was pretty active, and some improvement in prices was realised; but for the past two days the market has been dull and rates rather in favour of buyers, so that we do not vary our quotations of Friday last, which are almost exactly the same as at the sailing of the Pacific on Wednesday last. The receipts of cotton (to latest dates) at all the shipping ports are 1,802,430 bales, against 1,660,494 to same dates last year—an increase this season of 141,936 bales. The total foreign export this year is 229,595 bales more than last, say 116,865 bales increase to Great Britain, 55,113 increase to France, 27,171 increase to North of Europe, and 30,446 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 121,044 bales less this season than last; and there is an increase in stock of 43,423 bales. The sales for the week ended Friday last were 18,500 bales, and since our last 6,000. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c.	e.	c.	e.	e.	e.
Inferior	10	...	10	...	10	...
Low to good ordinary ...	11	11½	11	11½	11½	12½
Low to good middling ...	11½	12½	12	...	12½	13½
Middling fair to fair ...	12½	...	...	...	14	...
Fully fair to good fair ...	12½	...	...	...	...	...

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From 1st January to 2nd April, 1851, and the corresponding period in 1850. (Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn.		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woolen Goods		Other Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
	Petersburg, pkgs	7215	6390	1043	1255	1016	1376	3102	3125	1616	1352	595	573	2469	4657
Hamburg.....	60	86	2	13	16	72	21	2	19	84	25	65	140	
Bremen.....	1378	714	540	135	406	929	365	175	421	296	90	84	315	1991
Antwerp.....	2984	3231	228	280	30	361	1697	1831	602	676	154	175	225	784
Rotterdam.....	108	186	28	17	50	54	484	485	124	146	33	28	...	...
Amsterdam.....	332	100	1	...	11	6	24	7	7	2	2	1	...	...
Zwolle.....	614	446	15	8	14	13	93	113	17	30	2	7	...	...
Kampen.....	1013	408	2	1	7	2	15	17	9	19	1	1	206	313
Leer.....	217	302	2	3	26	29	84	149	97	153	33	69	...	371
Den. Swed. &c.	87	207	5	5	1	64	7	1	66	2	3	1	...	9
Oth. Euro. Ports	363	75	...	...	...	10	199	177	...	5	2	43	...	...
All other ports.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	14341	12345	1866	1704	1843	2160	6382	6198	2967	2620	936	1006	3280	8268

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1851

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price April 10, 1851.		Price April 1850.		Price April 1849.		Price April 1848.		Price April 1847.		Price April 1846.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair.....per lb	0	7½	0	6½	0	4½	0	4½	0	6½	0	4½
Ditto good fair	0	7½	0	6½	0	4½	0	4½	0	7½	0	5
Pernambuco fair	0	8½	0	7	0	5½	0	6	0	7½	0	6½
Ditto good fair	0	8½	0	7½	0	5½	0	6½	0	8½	0	7
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	11½	0	10½	0	8½	0	7½	0	9½	0	8
No. 30 WATER do do	0	10½	0	9½	0	7½	0	7½	0	8½	0	7
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	6	5	0	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	4
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	6	6	0	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
39-in., 66 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	9	1½	8	9	7	9	7	3	8	3	8	0
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	10	0	9	6	8	1½	7	6	9	1½	8	4½
49-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	11	0	10	3	8	10½	8	3	10	3	9	4
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	8	3	7	6	6	6	6	9	7	9	7	4½

We have again to report our market in a very sluggish state. The business done in yarn has been on the most limited scale; the only buyers of any importance are the Germans, but they will not purchase more than their immediate wants require, which indicates one good feature, and that is the very small stocks of yarn in Germany. India qualities are more neglected than they have been for some months past; and our home manufacturers are also doing very little. Under such circumstances it is not surprising to find prices 1d to 1d lower than last week.

Cloth is likewise extremely dull in almost every description, with many instances of lower rates being submitted to. The chief purchases of the week have been for India and China; our home trade being still inactive, and other markets give no symptoms of improvement.

There is nothing of interest in the foreign news received this week.

BRADFORD, April 10.—The long continued paucity of buyers of combing wools appears to have somewhat terminated; and since last Thursday, considerably more lookers have been in the market, and where anything worth the value has been offered, some lots have been taken for assorting up the spinners' stocks, which must now, from the long cessation from buying, have been far worked into. Notwithstanding this continued firmness, wool has not given way in price at all in accordance with the expectations of the spinners, who generally find a great anxiety to clear out prior to clip day; from the difficulty in buying from the growers to replace, stocks are more firmly held, and the chances are that the trade will continue unsatisfactory both to the holders here and the consumers, who complain loudly of their unenviable avocation. There is no fixed price for any particular kind but the staple article. Middle wethers may be quoted from 11½d to 12d, according to make and country. The firmness evinced by the holders of combing wools, coupled with the diminished production, has given a tone of stability to the price of yarns, and the long absence of buying by the shipping houses has had the effect of bringing them again into the market; but so universally low are the prices at which they are buyers, that this has only the effect of making spinners more determined to narrow down the working of their machinery till a remunerating price can be realised; for all hopes of relief from wool being at a lower price appear at present at an end. The spirit of the manufacturers are now anything but buoyant, for to realise prime cost is impossible; the fall in the price of piece goods being out of all proportion with the reduced price of yarns. As the latter has now made a stand, any further hope from this source appears improbable. Cobourgs and Orleans have not been moved in quantities except at very bad prices for some time, and mixed Alpaca, though not lower in prices than last year, are equally as profitless, from the great advance on the raw material, which has never been realised on goods.

LEEDS, April 8.—On Saturday there was more done at the cloth halls than has been the case for some time back, but to-day the market has only been a quiet one. There has been no alteration to notices in prices, and stock do not increase.

Huddersfield, April 8.—Our market to-day, although pretty well attended by buyers, has scarcely been an average one; business has not been so brisk in the cloth hall; stocks look heavier than they have done for some time; most of the exchanges have been in light goods and fancies, and checks of new pattern. The warehouses have been brisk during the week in the American trade. In the wool market there has not been so much doing. As there is not much change in the price of the raw material, it is most likely there will be an advance in the finished goods.

Rochdale, April 7.—The flannel market to-day has been quiet and inactive, and much like that of last Monday. In kerseys and coarse goods there has been very little doing, and the purchases have been upon a much more limited scale. The wool dealers complain of the little demand for the raw material, but still keep up the former prices.

Halifax, April 5.—The worsted trade presents no noticeable feature of variation since our last; the demand for most descriptions of goods being still languid, and the merchants manifesting great reluctance to purchase. In the yarn market there have been more sales, under the impression that prices are at the lowest; but the spinners are producing less, as the quotations are very unsatisfactory. More wool has changed hands, partly from the spinners having run out of stock, and partly from the belief that the rates are as low as they are likely to be; but the increased business has had no operation upon prices.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 26.—GRAIN.—Holders of wheat have evinced an increased desire to realise, and as the demand is very light, the market favors buyers. Canada is entirely nominal at 97 to 100 cents, and some further parcels have been shipped from first hands. The sales are 5,000 bushels white Genesee, part at 1 dol 13c for good; and 2,500 prime Ohio, 1 dol, for milling. Corn has been dull, and is lower, there being a fair supply and moderate inquiry for home use, and little or none for export; the sales are 33,000 bushels, closing at 64½ to 65 cents for Jersey and Southern yellow, and 66½ for a lot of very handsome white Jersey for starch.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Holders of flour have offered their stocks more freely since our last, and as there is no export demand, and that for home use is quite moderate, prices of State and low grade Western, together with New Orleans, have receded 6½ cents, the latter more, the market closing heavily for almost all descriptions at our revised notations. New Orleans, though not plenty, is dull, and can only be quoted 4 dols 62½c to 4 dols 75c for common to good brands. Canada is steady at 4 dols 62½c in bond, at which 400 bbls were taken yesterday for the British provinces; there is no demand for England at this price. The Hudson river has been navigable for some time past, but the arrivals as yet have been small. The canals of the State will be opened for navigation 15th prox. The sales of domestic wheat—Saturday 3,500 bbls, Monday 5,000, and yesterday 2,500 bbls. We quote superfine No. 2, 4 dols 25c; common state, 4 dols 37½c to 4 dols 43½c; straight ditto, 4 dols 43½c to 4 dols 50c; favourite ditto, 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 56½c; mixed Wisconsin, 4 dols 56½c; mixed Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, 4 dols 56½c; straight Michigan and Indiana, 4 dols 62½c to 4 dols 68½c. Corn meal is dull, with small sales Jersey at 3 dols 6½c; and Brandywine afloat, 3 dols 18½c cash.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS, from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since Sept. 1, 1850.

From—	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush	bush	bush
New York	558,150	400	603,365	220,157	..	..
New Orleans	15	123,892	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	21	73,852	2,589	180,907	171,496	..
Baltimore	21	60,731	..	26,451	54,716	..
Boston	22	5,834	..	..	5,832	..
Other ports	15	..	..	..	..	..
Total	822,467	2,989	810,723	454,901	..	..
About same time last year.....	291,734	2,552	436,320	2,348,922	..	..

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was an increased quantity of wheat from Essex and Kent at Mark Lane on Monday, and the best samples met a fair steady sale at the prices of the previous week. The imports of foreign wheat were quite moderate, yet more than sufficient for the wants of the day; sales were effected to only a moderate extent, without any quotable variation in the value of good fresh samples. The quantity imported consisted of 2,730 qrs from Alex-

andria, 47 qrs from Antwerp, 3,698 qrs from Barletta, 1,100 qrs from Catania, 200 qrs from Dunkirk, 105 qrs from Hamburg, 22 qrs from Harlingen, 1,250 qrs from Ibrail, 1,384 qrs from Rostock, and 850 qrs from Rotterdam, making a total of 11,356 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 3,871 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 5,628 sacks, and 4,468 sacks from France; select marks met a moderate sale at scarcely any change in price. There were fair arrivals of English barley, with 6,342 qrs foreign, the latter consisting chiefly of one cargo of 4,600 qrs from Alexandria; the trade for this article was firm and healthy, at full prices for all sorts. Beans and peas were quite as dear, and each article in moderate request. Rather more oats came forward than during the previous week; 1,636 qrs from our own coast, 330 qrs from Scotland, 5,440 qrs from Ireland, and 11,410 qrs from foreign ports, making a total of 18,818 qrs. A fair demand for consumption was experienced, and quite as much money was obtained for fresh and sweet parcels; the dealers did not purchase freely, anxious to clear off their own stocks whilst the market continues buoyant, and prices ran somewhat higher than for the past few months, and the consumption remains on an enlarged scale.

There were moderate imports at Liverpool on Tuesday, yet a limited business was transacted in wheat, prices being rather in favour of the buyer, although the difference was scarcely quotable, whilst from the scarcity of Indian corn an advance of 1s per qr was established; the best yellow American brought 32s per 480 lbs.

Fair imports took place at Hull, and the farmers brought forward a moderately good quantity of wheat, which commanded full prices, but no advance: average, 36s 4d on 1,038 qrs. Malting barley was dearer. Very little good English was offering for sale.

There was an increased arrival of wheat at Leeds, amounting to 8,964 qrs, and less activity prevailed at that market than during the previous week; but as no disposition was evinced to press sales, prices were unaltered: average, 41s 3d on 1,937 qrs.

At Ipswich the deliveries from the farmers were limited, but millers were the only buyers, the merchants showing no disposition to purchase, and no variation consequently took place: average, 40s 7d on 516 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English wheat at Mark Lane on Wednesday were very limited, but there was a moderate import of foreign. Scarcely any English was offering for sale, and the extent of business in foreign was limited, being mostly confined to a few sales of the better qualities at Monday's currency. Some fine "Catania" commanded 40s per qr, which would weigh from 64 to 65 lbs per bushel.

The averages announced on Thursday were 38s 4d on 80,784 qrs wheat, 28s 10d on 40,943 qrs barley, 17s on 22,067 qrs oats, 28s 11d on 139 qrs rye, 25s 11d on 4,970 qrs beans, and 24s 8d on 809 qrs peas.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark Lane on Friday were only moderate, but there were fair imports of foreign, and a good supply of flour from France. There was not much passing in wheat; the sales were at Monday's currency. Flour was in moderate demand without change in the value. Barley was fully as dear, malting samples in demand. Oats realised previous rates.

The London averages announced this day were,—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	1,976	43	6
Barley.....	1,799	25	11
Oats.....	6,061	17	10
Rye.....	30	25	0
Beans.....	562	25	0
Peas.....	186	25	7

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
English.....	2,550	580	..	710	2,140 sacks
Irish.....	..	..	..	1,050	..
Foreign.....	2,250	1,140	..	17,030	6,160 sacks .. bbls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

	s	d	Per quarter.	s	d
Wheat .. Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	38	42	Old	40	44
Do .. do .. white do	40	48	Do	44	48
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red do	36	42	Do	40	44
Northumberland & Scotch do .....	..	..	Do	44	45
Rye .. Old	23s	26s	New	24	25
Barley .. Grinding	19	21	Distilling	22	23
Malt .. Brown	42	45	Faleship	48	53
Beans .. New large ticks	24	26	Harrow	27	29
Do .. Old do	28	30	Do	29	31
Peas .. Grey	27	28	Maple	28	29
Do .. White, old	26	27	Boilers	28	29
Oats .. Lincoln & Yorksfeed 17 18 Short small	19	20	Poland	20	21
Do .. Scotch, Angus	19	22	Potato	22	24
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Yeungial, black Do, Galway 14s 16s, Dublin & Wexford feed	15	17	New	15	17
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	19	20	Fine	20	21
Do, Newry, Dandalk, and Londonderry	18	19	Do	20	21
Flour .. Irish, per sack 30s 31s, Norfolk, &c	27	29	Town	35	40
Tares .. Old feeding	24	25	Winter	32	34

FOREIGN.

Wheat .. Danzig, Königsberg, high mixed and white	45	50
Do .. do .. mixed and red	43	45
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	41	46
Silesian, white	39	44
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	38	40
Do .. do .. do, red	35	40
Russian, hard	36s	37s
French, red	38	41
Canadian, red	41	43
Italian and Tuscan, do	41	43
Egyptian	25	28
Malze .. Yellow	28	30
Barley .. Grinding	18	20
Beans .. Ticks	24	26
Peas .. White	25	28
Oats .. Dutch brew and thick	18	19
Russian feed	16	18
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed	16	18
Flour .. Danzig, per barrel 21s 22s, American	21	23
Tares .. Large Gore 3s 36s, old 23s 25s, new	26	30

SEEDS.

Linseed .. Per qr rushing, Baltic 44s 48s, Odessa	48s	50s	Sowing ..	61	63
Rapeseed .. Per last do foreign 20s 25s, English	23s	25s	Fine new ..	25	27
Hempseed .. Per qr large	34	35	Small	30	32
Carawayseed .. Per qr 42s 45s Caraway per cwt	30	33	Trefoil ..	16	20
Mustardseed .. Per bushel, brown	8	12	White	6	8
Cloverseed .. Per cwt English whitened	44	54	Red	40	61
Do .. Foreign do	35	56	Do	44	60
Trefoil .. English do	15	20	Choice	21	23
Linseed cake, foreign .. Per ton 67 6s to 71 0s, English per M 71 5s to 71 10s	..	..	..	..	..
Rape do 47 0s to 47 4s, Do per ton ..	..	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINGING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The demand continues inactive, but prices have not experienced any material decline during the week, the market being moderately supplied. About 1,100 casks West India found buyers to yesterday (Thursday) at last week's rates. On Tuesday 183 casks 160 barrels Barbadoes were all sold, and the lower qualities went cheap: fine yellow, 42s to 42s 6d; low to good, 38s to 41s 6d; brown, 35s to 37s 6d per cwt. The stock shows a large deficiency compared with that of last season at same period. There is no improvement in the deliveries, which are steady. Several cargoes foreign of the new crop have arrived since the 4th inst. The stock of all kinds at the close of last week was estimated at 51,523 tons.

Mauritius.—There is no improvement in the demand, and 5,987 bags offered on Tuesday about half sold at previous rates: middling to good grocery, 40s to 40s 6d; low to middling strong greyish, 37s to 39s; good, 39s 6d to 49s per cwt. The deliveries are steady, and the stock on 5th inst. showed a decrease of 3,470 tons, as compared with the previous season's at a like period.

Bengal.—771 bags partly sold at the late decline in prices: low to middling white Benares, 39s to 39s 6d; good white Cossipore taken in, 48s to 48s 6d per cwt. A limited business has been done by private contract, and the lower descriptions are very dull.

Other East India.—5,538 bags Penang submitted on Tuesday were all disposed of at low prices: middling grey to good white, 38s to 40s 6d; low to middling syrupy yellow and grey, 34s to 36s; low to good brown, 32s 6d to 34s; very dark and heavy, 26s 6d to 31s per cwt.

Foreign.—Two floating cargoes of yellow Havana have been sold this week at 21s 6d and 22s 6d; also a cargo of brown Pernams, 19s; and 300 cases brown Maraim at 35s. At auction, 196 casks new Cuba sold steadily from 40s to 42s 6d for middling to good grocery, and one lot brown, 36s. The sound portion of 800 boxes yellow Havana was taken in, 37s 6d to 40s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—A moderate amount of business has been done in this market at the decline last quoted. Brown goods cannot be bought under 47s; middling to good and fine titlers have sold at 48s to 50s 6d. Wet lumps and pieces remain as last quoted. Bastards are dull at 29s to 37s. Treacle is selling at 12s 6d to 19s. Several sales have been made in foreign refined sugars to the home trade. The bonded market remains flat at last week's rates. Crushed is held at 28s to 29s 6d. Dutch rather quiet. Loaves are unaltered; 10 lb, 30s 6d to 31s 6d.

MOLASSES.—The sales in West India have been very limited.

COFFEE.—The Budget of Friday last contained no new feature as regards this article, and foreign descriptions have brought rather higher rates, while Ceylon experienced a considerable decline: good ordinary native selling at 39s, or 3s below the closing quotation on that day: 40s has since been paid for several parcels, but the market latterly became rather quiet. 197 casks, 300 bags plantation partly sold at irregular prices: a few lots good brought 67s; low mid to mid colour y, 51s to 59s; ordinary to fine fine ordinary, 47s to 59s; pea berry, 55s to 59s per cwt. Mocha has been in good demand at 2s to 3s advance, about two-thirds of 795 bales, 1,883 half bales, finding buyers; the latest price obtained being 68s to 71s for middling to fair clean garbled yellow, ragged 62s to 65s 6d. Costa Rica is held for rather higher rates, and 1,099 bags were chiefly taken in, a few lots bringing 1s to 2s advance, from 46s to 51s for ordinary to fine ordinary. 1,350 bags good ordinary Rio were taken in at 41s per cwt.

COCOA.—There has been a large arrival of West India, and the market is quiet. Foreign remains nominally unaltered.

TEA.—A moderate amount of business has been done by private contract this week. Common congous have continued in demand, finding ready buyers at 1s 0d to 1s 0d, low 1s: good and fine are extremely dull. Yesterday 11,632 pkgs were submitted at public sale, when a larger proportion sold than for some time past, but at rather lower rates in several instances; common congous sold at the above quotation, while medium to good went rather cheaper than before. Young hysons were heavy of sale, and former rates not quite maintained; middling gunpowders sold at very full prices. Only one vessel has arrived here since the 4th instant.

RICE.—The market has been quiet, and few transactions are reported at previous rates. The stock of East India is 20,833 tons, against 20,203 tons at same period last year. No alteration in cleaned. 30 casks Carolina offered by public sale were taken in at 17s per cwt.

PIMENTO.—The sales are confined to a few parcels at previous rates. There is a very heavy stock.

PEPPER.—Common kinds of black have been quiet. 560 bags 260 robes Aleppy were taken at 3d to 3d, and 165 bags Malabar at 3d to 3d per lb for grey. The stock continues moderate. White is wanted and rather scarce.

OTHER SPICES.—63 cases 10 boxes brown nutmegs sold at last week's rates, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d for ordinary to good. 69 cases mace brought full prices; ordinary fair, 2s 1d to 2s 5d per lb. All kinds of ginger are quiet. 2,181 bags African were partly sold at 35s to 35s 6d; 112 barrels Jamaica went at 37s to 6d 5s; 835 bags Bengal partly sold at 16s 6d to 17s 6d for common unscrapped. The quarterly cinnamon sales are fixed for the 28th inst.

RUM.—Rather more business has been done in West India. Some Demeraras have sold at 2s 4d to 2s 5d per gallon, for 37 per cent, overproof.

SALTPETRE.—The market has been quiet. 2,185 bags Bengal were chiefly sold; the better qualities at high prices; other kinds went rather easier; refrac 7 to 5, 28s 6d to 29s 6d; 181 to 71, 25s 6d to 26s. 300 bags Madras were taken in at 29s per cwt, for 5d refrac. The deliveries are steady.

NITRATE SODA.—This article is quiet at 14s 6d per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—152 bags Honduras silvers in public sale were chiefly sold at rather lower rates, middling bringing 3s 3d to 3s 4d; a few lots good, 3s 6d to 3s 7d, being for the latter extreme rates. 129 bags, chiefly in second hands, only partly found buyers: Honduras blacks, 3s 9d to 4s 3d; Mexican, 3s 4d per lb; remainder taken in above the value. The stock shows a further increase.

GAMBER.—522 bales were partly sold at 16s, and 520 baskets at 15s 6d, with a few 1s to 15s per cwt.

Drugs, &c.—The public sales yesterday were rather large, and contained several parcels East India produce recently imported. East India gum arabic met with a steady demand, the better qualities at a decline; 50s 6d to 60s 6d. Animi and olibanum have realised very high rates, being still rather scarce. A parcel of East India camphor sold at 89s per cwt. Caster oil met with a steady sale, but did not quite maintain its former value: good to fine pale qualities went from 4d to 5d per lb. Some few parcels of shellac sold rather cheap. East India senna brought 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per lb.

METALS.—Nearly all kinds of iron have been quiet, last week's quotations being supported. Scotch pig remains without improvement. Spelter is dull, and the market has still a downward tendency; 15l has been accepted for arrival. The stock is very large. East India tin is dull, and nominally 4s to 5s, down from the late highest quotation. Banca being about 8s to 8 1/2s. Copper is firm, with a steady demand. Lead and other metals unaltered.

ZINC.—2,520 bales sold at 10l to 15l 17s 6d per ton, being rather lower, except for the better qualities.

OILS.—The demand for all kinds of common fish continues rather limited. There are not sellers of cod under 37l 10s. Southern has been very dull, owing to the public sales declared. Sperm has latterly met with rather more inquiry. The linseed market is steady at last week's rates, 33s 3d per cwt being the rates on the spot. 200 casks palm in public sale were partly sold at 28s to 29s per cwt.

LINSEED.—The market is quiet. Fine Black Sea may be quoted at 49s. More business has been done in linseed cakes, and stocks of foreign are much reduced; but English made are worth 7l per ton.

HEMP.—All kinds of Russian are very dull as quoted for some time past. Manila continues rather scarce.

TALLOW.—A very large business was done in the early part of the week at 49s for first sort Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, and there have since been further buyers at that price. Sales have been made at 39s 6d to arrive next month, and the market has a firm appearance. There appears to be every prospect of a short supply from St Petersburg this season, and also a very considerable falling off from South America, while Australia may be expected to ship a larger quantity than in any former year. The stock on Monday was 36,281 casks, against 30,558 casks in 1850.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market was quiet to day. About 250 casks West India found buyers at yesterday's rates, and the week's business amounted to 1,333 casks. Mauritius—The public sales were large, comprising 11,659 bags, but about two-thirds taken in at full rates; remainder sold as previously quoted: good to fine grocery brought 39s to 42s 6d; crystallised grey and yellow, 39s to 42s 6d. Madras—The lower qualities sold at rather easier rates, and a few lots grainy yellow brought 41s to 43s 6d, but 2,250 bags were chiefly bought in. Refined—The market was quiet to-day.

COFFEE.—67 chests 50 bags plantation Ceylon sold at extreme rates, 1,478 bags East India taken in at 44s to 45s for low Batavia and Java. 568 bags Costa Rica sold at previous rates, from 46s to 51s; one lot good, 57s per cwt.

PIMENTO.—60 bags sold steadily at 4d to 4 1/2d, being extreme rates.

PEPPER.—64 bags white were partly disposed of from 6d to 7 1/2d per lb, for middling to good.

ARR-WOOL.—250 barrels 422 tins St Vincent's partly sold at 5l to 8d; 240 barrels Rio de Janeiro taken in at 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per lb.

LAC DYE.—217 chests, consisting chiefly of common marks, were nearly all taken in from 7d to 8d; fine E. M. and C., 2s 6d.

COCHINEAL.—66 bags Honduras silvers sold at 3s 2d to 3s 7d per lb.

DYEWOOD.—248 tons Lima Nicaragua partly sold at 12l to 13l 8s 6d per ton.

OIL.—73 casks Cochon essai-but sold from 29s 9d to 30s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—132 casks Australia, about two thirds sold from 35s 6d to 38s; and also about half of 12s casks 39 boxes South America, at 35s to 38s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar continues very inanimate, and prices remain about the same as at the end of last week. 6,000 fine Belgian loaves have been sold at 51s; and 150 tons Belgian at 25s 6d, a parcel of Dutch loaves at 28s 9d, and about 1,300 Dutch lumps at 21s 9d, in bond. The bonded market for loaves and crushed quite neglected. Treacle flat. Several parcels of Dutch crushed sold at 24s to 26s, f.o.b. a ship to the port of London.

DRY FRUIT.—The currant market continues to drop, owing to the quantity of low fruit offering for sale. Sales of Cheams raisins have been made at lower prices, but holders are becoming firmer. The clearance of both articles are good. No arrivals.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market has improved for oranges, which is likely to continue two parcels Lisbon, one of Terceira, sold by Keeling and Hunt, at public sale, the former went at a slight advance upon the prices obtained last week. Lemons dull of sale; cold weather checking consumption. More inquiry for nuts, but no disposition to give higher prices; the stock of Barcelona is increasing, and renders buyers cautious.

SEEDS.—Grain seeds of most descriptions are in better demand. Rape, canary, and bird seeds generally are dearer, and find buyers at the quotations.

SILK.—The silk market has continued extremely dull all the week, and prices remain nominally at the same quotations. It is not expected any business of consequence will be done until manufacturers sell their goods, and importers yield to easier rates.

ENGLISH WOOL.—There is not any alteration in the English wool trade since last week's report: the same active demand is apparent, and (at the reduction in price) sales can readily be made.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—We have had a more cheerful market this week at Lendenhall. The supply was generally ample, and much was sold, at about former prices. The demand was chiefly for butts of light and middling weights. East India skins, of the lower descriptions, continue scarce and in good request. Of calf skins also under 40lbs per dozen, the supply is not equal to the demand. We have not any alteration of prices to report on any article. At the public sales of the past week the heavy Cape hides were 4d per lb lower than at the previous sale. The greater part of the New South Wales hides were with drawn at 3d. The East India skins made former rates. The sides of Australian tanned hides made 7d, one lot 7 1/2d. The Mimosa bark, all more or less damaged, sold for 8d 12s 6d and 9d per ton.

Imports from Jan. 1 to April 10, 1851	420,214 hides
Do do April 11, 1850	395,471 —
Sales do April 10, 1851	595,000 —
Do do April 11, 1850	599,000 —

Present stock, 97,000 hides—Stock April 11, 1851, 148,000 hides.

METALS remain very quiet. Copper is in fair demand, and price firm. Lead also maintains its price without, however, much doing. Tin—English continues without demand; foreign very flat, and prices nominal. Spelter is without alteration. A parcel of 150 tons cleaned bands in the mines—most of the week at 15s per ton to arrive. Iron—A large business has been done in rails at 57 per ton. Bars continue neglected. Scotch pigs are slightly firmer, with but little business doing.

FLAX AND HEMP.—Flax—Only small business doing for exportation. Hemp—A better demand for the rope makers here as well in the exports, but not any alteration in price; the low priced parcels have been sold.

COTTON.—The transactions have been limited, and the market dull, prices being in favour of buyers, and in some cases 1d per lb lower. Yesterday 2,380 Surat, 1,850 Timmely Madras, and 290 bales Bengal were offered at public sale, nearly all of which were bought in for want of buyers at the market value; about 200 bales (mostly seedy Surat) sold at very irregular prices; the decline for the current qualities being 1d for Timmely Madras, and 1 1/2 to 2d for Surat. 1,000 bales Surat and 1,300 Madras (Timmely) are advertised for public sale on Thursday 17th inst. Sales of cotton wool from April 4 to April 10 inclusive:—600 bales Surat, at 4d to 5 1/2d, ordinary to fully fair; 299 bales Madras, at 4d to 6d, fair Western to good Timmely. Total, 850 bales.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

THURSDAY, April 13.—150 casks Barbadoes sugar; 30 chests lac dye; 75 pieces ivory; 9 casks oil; 26 do. M.-O.P. do.

FRIDAY, April 14.—1,300 bales Timmely cotton; 1,000 do. Surat.

FRIDAY, April 15.—500 serious Guatemala indigo.

MONDAY, April 23.—400 bales Ceylon cinnamon.

PROVISIONS.

The holders of Irish butter are taking lower prices; our quotations are nominal. In the foreign market clearances are made at good prices, the demand on Holland butter is good as to cause an advance of 2s per cwt in this description. A good business doing in bacon landed at improved rates: 5s on board for pigs, and 6s for next month's shipment made freely.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Year.	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1849	22,240	3,010	2,710	907
1850	15,417	6,503	4,667	2,009
1851	10,717	3,291	3,225	1,399

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Irish butter, Foreign do, Bale Bacon) and Price (2,166, 8,567, 1,331).

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, April 7.—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of country-killed meat for these markets have been comparatively small during the week, we have not the slightest improvement in the demand, which must be considered very inactive at barely late rates.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Inferior beef, Ditto middling, Prime large, Prime small, Veal) and Price (2 2to2 4, 2 6 2 8, 2 10 3 0, 3 2 3 4, 3 0 3 10).

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, April 7.—The arrivals of foreign stock into London last week were again extensive, the total supply amounting to 2,218 head. During the corresponding period in 1856 we received 1,181; in 1849, 1,061; and in 1848, 1,395 head.

The number of foreign beasts and sheep in to-day's market was by no means large; but there was rather an extensive supply of large hogs from France. Full average time-of-year supplies of home-fetl beasts came to hand, in excellent condition.

SUPPLIES.

Table with 3 columns: Item (Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs) and Dates (April 9, 1849; April 8, 1850; April 7, 1851).

FRIDAY, April 11.—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was again limited, the demand ruled very inactive, at Monday's quotation.

Per ribs to sink the offals.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves) and Price (2 6to2 8, 2 10 3 0, 3 2 3 6, 3 6 3 8, 3 4 3 8, 3 10 4 0, 18 0 24 0).

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 498; sheep, 4,560; calves, 141; pigs, 210. Scotch supply:—Beasts, 12; sheep, 40. Foreign:—Beasts, 80; sheep, 420; calves, 60.

BOROUGH HOP MARKETS.

MONDAY, April 7.—Fine samples are in moderate request, at fully last week's rates. Old and inferior descriptions meet with little inquiry.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—Old meadow hay, 70s to 78s; inferior ditto, 65s to 68s; old clover, 70s to 80s; inferior ditto, 60s to 70s; wheat straw, 25s to 31s, at per load of 36 trusses.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, April 7.—Carr's Hartley 14s—Chester Main 13s—Davison's West Hartley 14s 3d—Dean's Primrose 12s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 14s 3d—Heaton Hartley 13s—New Tanfield 13 6d—Ravensworth West Hartley 14s—South Pearce 11s 6d—Tanfield Moor 13s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 6d—Walker Primrose 11s 6d—West Wylam 13s—Wylam 13s 6d—Eden Main 14s 9d—Lambton Primrose 14s 9d—Cowpen Hartley 14s 3d—Derwentwater Hartley 14s 3d—Hartley 13s 6d—Llan-cennech 20s—Sidney's Hartley 14s 3d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

The market continues very quiet, but stocks being very light, prices are supported with more firmness than might otherwise be expected.

The Gazette.

Friday, April 4.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Sherlock and Ackerley, Manchester, smallware dealers—Howard and Co., Leicester, hatters—Mills and Rothwell, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, beer-sellers—Simpson and Son, Leeds, painters—Clark and Brodrick, Bank chambers, Lodbury, stockbroker—M and T. Barnes, Brenchley, Kent, grocers—Mills and Burgis, Sundhurst, Kent, auctioneers—The Adelphi Pier Company—Fuller and Boote, Commercial road East, manufacturing chymists—S and W. H. White, High street, Shadwell, butchers—Pocley and Jones, Harley street, Cavendish square, dress-makers—Bennet and Eykyn, Haffall, Shropshire, surgeons—Falk and Co., Manchester, Jewellers—Ematt and Co., Preston, Lancashire, chemists—Prescott and Taylor, Manchester, auctioneers—Davis and Reith, New Sarum, Wiltshire, linen-draper—Ruppersburg and Co., Staining-lane, furriers—Winstanley, and Sons, Liverpool, auctioneers—Pinches and Billiter, Oxendon street, Haymarket, dye-sinkers—Arthur, Collins, and Parkin, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, dealers in iron—Powell and Salter, Cornhill, tailors—Wass and Wholey, Dewsbury, York-shire, grocers—Ogilvie and Clarke, Lime street square, West India agents—Opden and Summer, Liverpool, brewers—Sedman and Weddill, Leeds, paper-stainers—Duke and Jeffrey, Allen's court, and Newman street, Oxford street, wire workers—B. and J. G. W. Welch, Upper Wellington street, Strand, cigar-merchants—Langham and Sons, Leicester, lace manufacturers; as far as regards W. D. Langham—Brooks and Green, Old Bond street, estate-agents—Gipps, Guy, and Co., Workington, Cumberland, iron manufacturers—Patchett and Co., Eccleshill, Yorkshire, quarrymen.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. C. Arbuthnot, Menmuir, farmer. M. Duncan, Banff, cowfeeder. A. Murray, Edinburgh, news-agent. J. and J. Kippen, Port Glasgow, mercantile agents.

Tuesday, April 8.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. and W. Tarton, Liverpool, flour dealers—J. and W. Tarton, Liverpool, flour dealers—Proctor, Nowell, and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—Bowers and Wansley, Le-k, Staffordshire, silk manufacturers—Fashley and Chadwick, Thryberg Stone Quarries, Yorkshire, stone merchants—Callow, Taylor, Courts, and Co., Coventry, riband manufacturers; as far as regards J. Callow—Watts and Shuttleworth, Bankside, Southwark, black lead manufacturers—G and C. Buckland, Richmond place, East street, and James street, Watworth, soap-makers—Mc Guire and Dawson, Salford, Lancashire, manufacturing chymists—Williams and Son, New Eretford, silk mercers—Furness and Co., Walton and Liverpool, contractors; as far as regards G. Gannon—T. and E. Kemp, Birmingham, grocers—Langridge and Huggitt, Tunbridge wells, Kent, coach makers—Storer, and Co., Derby, musical instrument dealers—Ivey and Pears, Swansea, printers—W. and J. Scott, Aynho, Northamptonshire, farmers—Atkinson and Schlenker, Red Lion street, Holborn, oilmen—Price and Scarlett, Kings-gate street, Bloomsbury, butchers—Sandford and Howell, Shrewsbury, booksellers—Cousen and Thackray, Bradford, or elsewhere, Yorkshire, stone merchants—Bainbridge and Muschamp, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, drapers—Gallen and Parker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, paper merchants—Bibby and Hawkins, Oswestry, coal salesmen—Boughton and Turner, Cheapside, riband warehousemen.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Samuel Panfill, Edward street, Langham place, cabinet maker—second div of 1s, on any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. J. B. and J. Montefiore, Nicholas lane, merchants—second div of 2s 3d, on Wednesday, April 9, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. T. Collingwood, Nuneaton Courtney, Oxfordshire, innkeeper—first div of 3s 2d, on Tuesday, April 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. J. G. Foster, Aldgate, tailor—final div of 6d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. R. Dart and J. Brown, Bedford street, Covent garden, coach lace manufacturers, second div of 2s on the joint estate, and a first div of 7d on the separate estate of R. Dart, and of 10d on the separate estate of J. Brown, on any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. M. and L. Rowlandson, Whitechapel road, drapers—first div of 10s, on Tuesday, April 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. T. B. Cousins, Wisbeach, shipbuilder—first div of 7s 5d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane. A. Cranston, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, cabinet maker—first div of 3s 3d, on Monday, April 14, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr Cannan's, Birchin lane. C. Col. C. Thompson, and R. P. Harris, jun., Lombard street, bill brokers—fifth div of 3d, on Monday, April 14, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr Cannan's, Birchin lane. T. Benthall, Copthall chambers, stockbroker—first div of 5d, on Monday, April 14, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr Cannan's, Birchin lane. W. and W. Abbott, Bermondsey street, Southwark, patent hair felt manufacturers—second div of 6d, on Monday, April 14, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr Cannan's, Birchin lane. J. Crosthwaite, Liverpool, merchant—first div of 2s, on any Wednesday, at Mr Turner's, Liverpool. R. Bowerman, sen., Ensham, Oxfordshire, carrier—third div of 8d on the separate estate, on Thursday, April 10, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street. W. Goode jun., Monmouth, linen-draper—first div of 7s 10d, on Thursday, April 10, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

BANKRUPTS.

George Smellie, Highstreet, Shadwell, silversmith. Robert Peach, Thorney, Isle of Ely, butcher. William Cox, Bloomfield terrace, Harrow road, stock broker. James Thomas Hobson, Wellingborough, corn merchant. William Robinson, Trinity square, Tower hill, carfactor. George Frederick Jones, East Ilsley, Berkshire, surgeon. George Stockbridge, Oxford street, draper. James Hill, Holcombe Rogus, Devonshire, linen-deaper. John McLean, Liverpool, commission merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M. Smith, Glasgow, ship agent. R. Cuthbertson, Dunfermline, manufacturer. A. Baxter, Lower Kincaird, near Invergordon, corn dealer. J. McLennan, Lyndale, Island of Skye. W. Frame, Glasgow, general grocer.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Galglen, coal merchant, Brompton square. Frederick Ernst Daniel East, merchant, Aldermanbury. William Pringley, music seller, New Sarum, Wiltshire. William Matthews Hill, builder, Charlton place, Brompton. John Horwell, cheesemonger, Lower March, Lambeth. William Andrews, merchant, Liverpool. Robert Edmonson, apothecary, Rock Ferry, Cheshire. Thomas Cave, innkeeper, South Kilworth, Leicestershire. Joseph Mann, victualler, Warwick. George Powlesland, dealer in seeds, Meeth, Devonshire. William Fradd, draper, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

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

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 28s 6d 29s 0d Montreal... 28 0 29 0 First sort Pearl, U.S. 28 6 29 0 Montreal... 28 6 29 0

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d. Trinidad... per cwt 44 0 54 0 Grenada... 42 0 48 0 Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil 28 0 31 0

Coffee duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 5d Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond... 46 0 46 0 good and fine ord... 47 0 50 0

Ceylon, ord to good ord of native growth... 35 0 41 0 plantation kind, triage and ord... 40 0 45 0

Sumatra... 39 0 40 0 Padang... 42 0 43 0 Batavia... 45 0 50 0

St Domingo... 41 0 43 0 Cuba, ord to good ord... 39 0 41 0

Costa Rica... 44 0 60 0 La Guayra... 40 0 54 0

Cotton duty free Surat... per lb 0 4 1/2 0 5 1/2 Bengal... 0 0 0 0

Madras... 0 4 1/2 0 6 1/2 Parnam... 0 0 0 0

Howed Georgia... 0 7 1/2 0 7 1/2 New Orleans... 0 7 1/2 0 8

Demerara... 0 0 0 0 St Domingo... 0 0 0 0 Egyptian... 0 0 0 0

Smyrna... 0 0 0 0 Drugs & Dyes duty free COCHINEAL

Black... per lb 3 9 5 0 Silver... 3 3 4 0 LAC DYE

D T... per lb 1 10 1 11 Other marks... 0 6 2 6 SHELLAC

Orange... p cwt 43 0 51 6 Other sorts... 38 0 50 0 TURMERIC

Bengal... per cwt 15 0 17 0 China... 16 0 18 0

Java and Malabar... 12 0 16 0 TERRA JAPONICA

Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 21 0 22 0 Gambier... 15 6 16 0

Dyewoods duty free Locwood... per ton 3 10 4 0 Honduras... 5 0 5 5

Campeachy... 6 10 7 0 FUSTIC

Jamaica... per ton 3 10 4 0 Cuba... 6 10 8 10 NICARAGUA WOOD

Lima... per ton 13 10 15 0 Other large solid... 10 0 13 0

Small and rough... 9 0 10 0 JAPAN WOOD

Bimas... per ton 10 0 12 0 Siam and Malabar... 8 0 12 0

Brazil Wood Unbranded... per ton 18 0 50 0 Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 s 2 s new... 6 10 9 9 old... 5 10 6 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb B A and M Vid, dry 0 5 0 7

Do. & R Grande, salted 0 3 0 4 Brazil, dry... 0 4 0 4

Rio, dry... 0 4 0 6 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 6

Indigo duty free Bengal... per lb 2 9 6 6 Oude... 3 6 5 0

Leather, per lb Crop Hides... 30 to 40 lb 0 9 1 0

Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 9 1/2 0

IRON, per ton Bars, &c. British... 5 15 6 0

STEEL, Swedish, in kg's 14 15 10 0 in faggots... 15 0 15 5

SELTEN, for per ten 15 5 0 0 TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For 6s

Molasses duty B.P. 4 2d, For 5 9d West India, d p, per cwt 14 0 17 0

Oils—Fish Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 32 12 33 0

Provisions—All articles duty paid Butter—Waterford new 76s 0d 78s 0d

Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For 1s Bengal, white, per cwt... 8 0 11 0

Sago duty 6d per cwt. Pearl, per cwt... 18 0 23 0 Flour... 15 0 16 0

Saltpetre Bengal pwt 25 0 29 6 Madras... 25 6 27 0

NITRATE OF SODA 15 6 27 0 Seeds Caraway, for old, p cwt 24 0 32 0

Mustard, br, p bush 10 0 14 0 white... 5 0 8 6 Rape, per last of 16 qrs £26 0 £30 0

Silk duty free Surdah... per lb 13 9 18 6 Cossimbuzar... 9 0 18 0

ORGANIZES Piedmont, 22-24... 28 6 30 6 Do 24-28... 27 6 28 6

TRAMS—Milan, 22-24... 27 0 29 0 Do 28-32... 24 0 25 0

BRUTIAS—Short reel... 13 3 13 6 Long do... 13 0 13 3

PERSIANS... 9 0 10 6 PEPPER, duty 6d p lb Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy bd... 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2

Sumatra... 0 3 1/2 0 3 1/2 White, ord to fine... 0 6 0 1 1/2

GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For 10s Bengal, per cwt... 16 0 50 0

MALABAR, per cwt... 18 0 118 0 Jamaica... 50 0 210 0

CAB. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For 3d ord to good, p cwt, bd 91 0 94 0

CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For 6d Caylon, per lb—lat... 2 2 3 6

Spirits—Rum duty B.P. 8s 2d p gall, For 15s 4d Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal... 1 6 2 8

SUGAR—REF. cont'd. bd s d c d Tilters, 20 to 28 lb... 29 6 0 0

Lumps, 40 to 48 lb... 19 0 0 0 Crushed No. 2... 28 8 8 0

Dutch superior... 27 0 27 6 No. 1... 26 0 0 0

Belgian crushed, No. 1... 26 0 0 0 No. 2... 25 9 0 0

Pieces... 26 0 26 6 Bstards... 19 0 26 0

Treacle... 12 0 13 0 Tallow Duty B.P. 1d, For 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt 37 0 39 0 St Petersburg, lat YC... 40 0 40 0

N. S. Wales... 37 0 39 0 Tar—Stockholm, p brl... 19 0 19 6

Archangel... 20 0 21 0 Tea duty 2s 1d per lb

Congou, ord and com bd 1 0 1/2 1 0 1/2 middling to good... 1 0 1/2 1 2

fine to finest... 1 3 1 1 2 Souchong, ord to fine... 1 0 2 9

Caper... 1 9 1 8 Pekoe, Flowery... 1 6 3 6

Orange... 0 11 1 9 Twankay, ord to fine... 0 9 1 6

Hyson Skin... 0 9 1 6 Hyson, common... 1 3 1 4

middling to fine... 1 5 3 6 Young Hyson... 0 10 3 2

Imperial... 1 2 2 4 Gunpowder... 0 10 3 6

Timber Duty, foreign 15s, B.P. 1s per load

Dantzic and Memel fir 60 9 0 75 0 Riga... 70 0 72 6

Swedish... 69 0 82 6 Canada red pine... 57 6 70 0

—yellow pine... 55 0 60 0 New Brunswick do large 75 0 85 0

—do small 58 0 55 0 Quebec oak... 90 0 100 0

Baltic... 70 0 100 0 African—duty free... 160 0 220 0

Indian teak duty free... 200 0 230 0 Wainscot logs, 18ft, each 50 0 85 0

Deals, duty foreign 20s, B.P. 2s per load, Norway per 120 of 12ft... £ 19 to 25

Swedish... 14ft... 20 25 Russian, Petersburg standard 14 16

Canada 1st pine... 13 15 2nd... 9 10 —spruce, per 120 12ft... 15 17 1/2

Dantzic deck, each 15s to 26s Staves duty free

Baltic per mille... £ 115 to 140 Quebec... 52 1/2 65 Tobacco duty 3s per lb s d c d

Maryland, per lb, bond... 0 6 0 9 Virginia leaf... 0 4 1/2 0

Kentucky leaf... 0 7 1 6 —stript... 0 4 0 9

Negrohead, fine... 1 2 1 10 Columbian leaf... 1 3 2 0

Havana... 1 0 5 0 Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 7 0 15s

Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s Rough... per cwt d p 3 3 8 6

Eng. Spirits, without cks 33 6 34 0 Foreign do., with casks 35 0 35 6

Wool—ENGLISH—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down hogs 14 0 14 1/2

Half-bred hogs... 14 0 15 0 Best fleeces... 12 10 13 0

S. Down ewes & wethers... 11 0 12 0 Leicester... 11 0 12 0

Sorts—Clothing, picklock 14 0 15 0 Prime and picklock 12 0 13 6

Choice... 11 0 12 0 Super... 10 0 11 0

Corning—Wether mat. 15 0 15 10 Picklock... 12 10 13 0

Common... 11 0 12 0 Hook matchings... 16 0 20 0

Picklock matching... 15 0 16 0 Super... 12 0 13 0

FOREIGN—duty free—Per lb Spanish:—

Leonora, R's, F's, & S 1 5 1 6 Segovia... 1 3 1 4

Caceres... 2 2 1 4 Soria... 1 3 1 3

Seville... 1 0 1 2 German, 1st and 2d Elect 3 2 5 6

Saxon, prima... 2 6 3 0 and secunda... 2 0 2 4

Prussian tertia... 1 8 1 11 Moravian, (Electoral)... 3 6 5 0

Bohemian, prima... 2 2 2 8 and tertia... 1 9 2 0

Hungarian (Lamb's)... 2 3 4 0 Australian and V D L

Combing and Clothing 1 1 2 0 Lambs... 1 0 1 2

Locks and Pieces... 0 6 1 3 Grease... 0 5 1 1/2

Skin and Shipe... 0 10 1 7 S. Australian & Swan River

Combing and Clothing 1 2 1 8 Lambs... 1 3 1 7

Locks and Pieces... 1 2 1 3 Grease... 0 7 0 11

Skin and Shipe... 0 0 0 0 Cape—Average Flocks... 0 6 1 6

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to April 5, 1850-1, showing the stock on hand on April 5 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. If those articles duty free, the duties for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons
West India	7,713	8,878	17,454	13,039	6,801	4,693
East India	18,300	15,753	17,081	12,653	21,244	17,297
Mauritius	16,628	7,831	7,767	6,607	8,391	4,701
Foreign .....	...	...	8,493	10,116	...	...
	36,641	32,461	45,795	42,375	36,436	26,002

Foreign Sugar.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla ..	5,217	1,312	551	372	8,171	5,944
Havana	2,147	475	4,136	602	15,520	10,412
Porto Rico	123	171	795	16	2,607	2,123
Brazil	731	4,207	2,152	1,136	6,138	8,871
	8,218	6,167	7,634	2,336	32,526	27,519

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

From the British Possessions in America	26 10 ⁰ per cwt.
— Mauritius	27 5 ⁰ —
— East Indies	23 0 ⁰ —
The average price of the three is	26 7 ⁰ —

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	1,441	2,061	4,466

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal
West India	253,530	312,129	343,260	186,525	413,360	372,860	1,533,600	1,145,385
East India	94,545	84,195	111,375	67,230	21,780	17,460	378,990	338,490
Foreign	30,060	14,715	16,239	28,170	90	225	142,605	102,105
	378,135	411,039	470,874	281,925	435,330	391,545	2,055,195	1,585,980

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	927	2,749	408	85	5,207	4,347	7,129	5,587
Foreign	6,721	1,805	1,331	233	416	1,820	13,251	6,782
	7,648	4,554	1,739	318	5,623	6,167	20,380	12,369

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	131	54	18	196	3,038	2,314	6,678	7,038
Ceylon	26,227	15,063	1,370	1,767	49,483	41,796	174,225	191,556
Total Brp.	26,358	15,117	1,388	1,963	52,521	44,110	180,903	198,594
Mocha	1,86	12,618	316	457	3,925	5,118	9,193	20,294
Foreign El. Malabar ..	999	55	3,005	729	2,146	1,702	17,723	14,688
St. Domingo ..	...	1,454	...	13	...	30	108	202
Hav. & P. Ric ..	335	256	430	115	201	57	4,776	5,416
Brazil	12,234	27,170	3,233	8,103	2,036	3,579	25,871	59,367
African	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	650
Total For...	14,976	41,593	7,829	10,759	8,358	10,495	59,585	105,252
Grand tot.	41,337	56,710	9,017	12,762	60,879	54,605	240,488	303,846

RICE.

British El. ...	Tons 619	Tons 2,888	Tons 349	Tons 621	Tons 2,697	Tons 2,637	Tons 18,043	Tons 19,436
Foreign El. ...	Tons 803	Tons 609	Tons 89	Tons 24	Tons 376	Tons 75	Tons 2,160	Tons 1,407
Total	1,422	3,497	438	645	3,073	2,712	20,203	20,843

PEPPER

White	Bags 498	Bags 138	Bags 5	Bags 107	Bags 935	Bags 1,245	Bags 3,151	Bags 2,255
Black	Bags 1,237	Bags 7,584	Bags 1,743	Bags 3,785	Bags 5,669	Bags 6,565	Bags 39,911	Bags 50,889

NUTMEGS

Do. Wild	Pkgs 294	Pkgs 685	Pkgs 189	Pkgs 162	Pkgs 313	Pkgs 228	Pkgs 348	Pkgs 889
CAS. LIG. ...	Pkgs 9,899	Pkgs 1,642	Pkgs 4,452	Pkgs 96	Pkgs 294	Pkgs 254	Pkgs 6,040	Pkgs 5,637
CINNAMON ..	Pkgs 3,278	Pkgs 2,292	Pkgs 2,222	Pkgs 1,296	Pkgs 207	Pkgs 182	Pkgs 3,128	Pkgs 3,589

PIMENTO

...	bags 1,937	bags 4,859	bags 350	bags 3,729	bags 530	bags 1,110	bags 4,975	bags 10,611
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Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL ..	Serons 4,745	Serons 4,742	Serons ...	Serons ...	Serons 2,407	Serons 3,673	Serons 5,750	Serons 9,684
LAC DYE	chests 785	chests 2,231	chests ...	chests ...	chests 1,133	chests 1,545	chests 3,188	chests 6,000
Logwood	tons 1,025	tons 1,536	tons ...	tons ...	tons 1,483	tons 1,908	tons 904	tons 2,011
FUSTIC	tons 391	tons 1,511	tons ...	tons ...	tons 627	tons 760	tons 230	tons 1,468

INDIGO.

East India ..	chests 1,726	chests 4,237	chests ...	chests ...	chests 8,176	chests 5,026	chests 22,607	chests 26,388
Spanish	serons 674	serons 2,628	serons ...	serons ...	serons 539	serons 1,177	serons 532	serons 2,456

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass ..	tons 3,569	tons 2,050	tons ...	tons ...	tons 3,254	tons 1,918	tons 3,331	tons 2,731
Nitrate of Soda ..	tons 1,100	tons 22	tons ...	tons ...	tons 1,059	tons 1,132	tons 2,492	tons 941

COTTON.

American	bags 2,905	bags 628	bags ...	bags ...	bags 450	bags 50	bags 1,661	bags 607
Brazil	bags ...	bags ...	bags ...	bags ...	bags ...	bags ...	bags 105	bags 78
East India	bags 5,985	bags 16,224	bags ...	bags ...	bags 7,327	bags 12,305	bags 18,918	bags 52,764
Liverpl., all kinds	bags 375,323	bags 441,304	bags 28,730	bags 19,000	bags 309,120	bags 332,870	bags 511,630	bags 544,370
Total	383,313	458,156	28,730	19,000	316,797	345,229	631,714	597,619

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The returns of railway traffic for last week exhibit the following results:—1851, on 6,284 miles, 234,917 was received; 1850, on 5,597 miles, 219,471 was received—increase, 687 miles or 12.27 per cent., and 14,546, or 6.62 per cent. The amount received per mile per week is 37 10s for corresponding period, 1850, 39l 5s; showing a decrease of 1l 15s. The aggregate receipts for 13 weeks of the present year amount to 2,950,213l; for corresponding period of 1850, 2,641,854l; showing an increase of 308,359l.

GREAT WESTERN AND SOUTH WALES.—Special general meetings of these companies are to be held simultaneously on Tuesday next, for the purpose of approving, or otherwise, of an agreement entered into conditionally by the directors of both companies for leasing, on certain terms and conditions, the South Wales Railway to the Great Western Railway Company. It appears the term of the lease is for 999 years. The South Wales Company are to complete the railway, with all necessary works and conveniences, from Grange Court to Carmarthen, thence to Haverfordwest, and also, when Parliamentary powers shall be obtained, to Milford Haven. When the line is opened from Grange Court to Swansea, the agreement is to take effect on that portion, including the Bullo Pill Tramway, and successively on the other portions as and when completed. The board of each company to appoint five directors to form a joint committee for working and managing the traffic, and otherwise arranging for and in respect of the line to Milford Haven. The Great Western Company are to find the necessary rolling and working stock for the full and efficient working of the line. Out of the gross receipts allowance is to be made for the working expenses and other usual and proper deductions. A sum is also to be applied out of the earnings of the line sufficient to defray the interest upon the debenture debt of the company not exceeding 500,000l, when the line is opened between Grange Court and Swansea, 700,000l when opened to Carmarthen, and 1,000,000l when opened to Milford Haven. After these deductions the rent to be paid by the Great Western Railway Company is to be as follows:—For the line between Grange Court and Swansea, 30,500l per annum; from the former place to Carmarthen, 38,500l per annum; and from Grange Court to Milford Haven, 46,000l per annum. In addition to such rent, the South Wales Railway Company are to receive two-thirds of the net profits of the line, the remaining one-third being received by the Great Western Company in consideration of the fixed sums so to be paid by them. The South Wales Railway Company are to apply to Parliament for power to extend the line to Milford Haven, and the Great Western Railway Company are to support and afford every assistance to such application. The South Wales Company are to provide the requisite accommodation for the traffic, and if additional accommodation be required within or at the expiration of four years, the South Wales Railway Company are to provide the same; but afterwards, any further accommodation which may become necessary is to be provided at the expense of the two companies in the proportion in which they are interested in the receipts. The improvements in the Bullo Pill Tramway, and the line to the shipping port at Swansea, together with the junctions with the Taff Vale and Western Valleys Railways, if the two latter shall be authorised by Parliament, are to be completed and included in the lease. The South Wales Railway Company to retain its interest in the Vale of Neath and all other undertakings, and in its surplus lands. The South Wales Company are not to create without the consent of the Great Western Railway Company any preference shares or stocks.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, April 7.—The railway market was not active to-day, and towards the close of business prices presented a heavy appearance.
 TUESDAY, April 8.—There was not much activity in the railway market to-day, and prices towards the close of business assumed a rather dull appearance.
 WEDNESDAY, April 9.—The railway market was inactive throughout the day, and prices in all respects presented a heavy appearance.
 THURSDAY, April 10.—The railway market was in a rather better position to-day, and the appearance of some of the traffic returns gave a firmer tone to prices.
 FRIDAY, April 11.—Railway shares are nearly all better, although the business doing is not large.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—A valuable parliamentary paper, obtained by Mr Cardwell, has been published by order of the House of Commons. It contains an account of the public income and expenditure for each year since 1822, showing the amount received into the Exchequer, the expenditure under its several heads, the surplus or deficiency of income; the amount of taxes repealed, reduced, or imposed, distinguishing the principal items; the total capital of debt funded or unfunded; and the balances in the Exchequer at the close of the year. Since 1822, taxes have been repealed or reduced to the amount of 36,948,503l, and taxes have been imposed to the amount of 9,864,756l, leaving a balance of taxes reduced or repealed to the amount of 27,083,747l. Between 1822 and 1830 the net reductions amounted to 17,078,409l; between 1830 and 1840, to 5,258,698l; and between 1840 and 1850, to 4,746,730l. The total revenue for the year 1822 was 54,135,743l; and for 1850, 52,810,680l. From a statement of the value of our imports and exports during the same years, it appears that in 1822 the value of imports into the United Kingdom, calculated at the official rates of valuation, was 30,530,663l; and of exports, 58,464,123l. In 1849 the value of the imports was 105,874,607l; and that of the exports, 190,101,394l.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT.—Lord Brougham's bill to amend the law touching letters patent for inventions has just been printed. It contains 22 clauses. By the preamble it is declared to be expedient to make certain additions and alterations in the present law touching letters patent for inventions. It is proposed to constitute the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and others, commissioners of patents for inventions, of whom three may act. They are to make rules, &c. After petition and report, the commissioners are to cause a warrant for sign manual to be made, on which the Lord Chancellor is to issue letters patent. The specifications are to be printed. There is a list of fees in the intended act, showing that letters patent may be obtained for about 20l. Compensation is to be provided for persons affected by the provisions. The act, which is to be called the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1851, it is proposed shall take effect one month from the passing thereof.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

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

ORDINARY SHARES, &c.—Continued.

Continuation of ordinary shares and stocks table.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

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

PREFERENCE SHARES.

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

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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

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.

	under	not exc.
	1/2 oz	1 oz
	s d	s d
Aden	ab1 10	
— via Southampton		1 0
Alexandria	b1 8	
— via Southampton		1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	b1 3	
Algeria	b0 10	
Austrian dominions	b1 5	
— via Belgium or Holland	b1 8	
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg	b1 7	
Austrian Galicia and Silesia	ditto	b1 3
Azores	a1 10	
— via Portugal		a1 9
Baden	b0 9	
— via Belgium	b1 3	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 3	
Davaria	b0 10	
— via Belgium	b1 4	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
Belgium	b0 6	
— via France (closed mail)	b0 6	
— via Holland		a0 8
Belgrade	b1 5	
— via Belgium or Holland	ab1 5	
— via Hamburg	ab1 4	
Berlice		1 2
Bermuda		1 0
Beyrout	ab1 8	
— via Southampton		a1 6
— via Marseilles, by French packet	b1 3	
Bolivia		a2 0
Brazil		a2 9
Bremen	b0 8	
— via Belgium (closed mail)	b1 0	
— via Holland	b1 4	
— via France	b1 3	
Brunswick		b0 9
— via Belgium or Holland	b1 3	
— via France	b1 8	
Buenos Ayres		a2 0
California	ab2 7	
— via the United States (closed mail)	ab2 59	
Cape of Good Hope		a1 4
Cape de Verde Islands		a1 10
Canada		1 2
— via Halifax		1 0
Canary Islands		a1 10
Ceylon	ab1 10	
— via Southampton		1 0
Chili		a2 0
China, Hong Kong excepted	ab1 10	
— via Southampton		a1 0
Constantinople	b1 11	
— via Belgium or Holland	b2 3	
— via Hamburg	b2 2	
— via Marseilles by French packet	b1 3	
Cracow	b1 5	
Cuba		a2 3
— via the United States (closed mail)	ab1 4	
Curacao		a1 5
Cuxhaven		a0 6
— via France	b1 3	
— via Belgium or Holland	b1 4	
Denmark		b0 10
— via Belgium or Holland	b1 8	
— via France	b1 8	
Ecuador		a2 0
Egypt, (Alexandria excepted)	ab1 8	
— via Southampton		a1 6
France	b0 10	
Frankfort	b1 4	
— via France	b1 3	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
Galatz	b1 9	
— via Belgium or Holland	b2 2	
— via Hamburg	b2 1	
Galicia	b1 8	
— via Hamburg	b1 3	
Gibraltar		1 0
— via France	ab0 10	
Greece		a0 5
— via Southampton		a1 6
— via Marseilles	ab1 3	
— via Marseilles by French packet	b1 5	
Grey Town		a2 3
Hamburg	b0 8	
— via Belgium (closed mail)	b1 0	
— via Holland	b1 4	
— via France	b1 3	
Hanover		b0 9
— via Belgium	b1 4	
— via Holland		a0 8
— via France	b1 8	
Haligoland		a0 6
Hesse	b1 4	
— via France	b1 3	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
Holland		f1 0
— via Belgium (closed mail)	b1 2	
— via France	a0 5	
Honduras		1 0
Hong Kong	ab1 10	
— via Southampton		1 0
Ibrial	b1 9	
— via Belgium or Holland	b2 2	
— via Hamburg	b2 1	
India	ab1 10	
— via Southampton		1 0
Ionian Islands	b1 2	
— via Ostend	ab1 5	
— via Southampton		1 0
— via Marseilles	ab1 8	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	ab1 3	
Jamaica (Kingston excepted)		1 2
— Kingston		1 0
Jassy	b1 9	
— via Belgium or Holland	b2 1	

	under	not exc.
	1/2 oz	1 oz
	s d	s d
Java	ab2 2	
— via Southampton		ab1 4
— via Holland		ab1 0
Lippe Detmold	b1 4	
— via France	b1 3	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
Lubeck, via Belgium (closed mail)	b1 2	
— via Hamburg		b0 9
— via Holland	b1 4	
— via France	b1 3	
Lucca	ab0 10	
Madeira		a1 10
— via Lisbon		a1 9
Majorca	a0 10	
Malta	b1 3	
— via Southampton		1 0
— via Marseilles, by French packet	b1 1	
Mauritius	ab1 10	
— via Southampton		a1 0
Mecklenburg Strelitz		a0 6
— via France	b1 8	
— via Belgium or Holland	b1 3	
Mecklenburg Schwerin		b0 10
— via France	b1 8	
— via Belgium or Holland	b1 3	
Meiningen	b1 4	
— via France	b1 3	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
Mexico		a2 3
Minorca	ab0 10	
— via Belgium or Holland	ab1 5	
— via France	b1 9	
Moldavia		ab1 5
— via Belgium or Holland	ab1 5	
— via Hamburg	ab1 4	
Naples		a0 5
— via Belgium or Holland	ab1 5	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	b1 9	
Nassau		b1 4
— via France	b1 3	
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4	
New Brunswick		1 0
— via the United States (closed mail)		b1 2
Newfoundland		1 0
New Granada		a1 0
Norway		b1 6

UNDER PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A Certain Remedy for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s 1/2d, and Tins, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 10s 6d each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., No. 79 St Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Hawker, (the well-known Author on "Guns and Shooting.")
Longparish House, near Whitechurch, Hants,
October 21st, 1846

SIR,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks, that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,
P. HAWKER.

To Mr Keating, 79 St Paul's Churchyard.
(COPY.)

26 Hertford street, May Fair, February 17, 1851.
SIR,—In reply to your inquiry, I have no hesitation in assuring you, that the Pulmonic Wafers, Female Wafers, Antibilious Wafers, or Female Pills, that have so often been advertised with my name, are not mine, nor do I know anything of their composition, nor have I anything whatever to do with them, either directly or indirectly.
Your obedient servant,
To Mr Keating. CHARLES LOCKE, M.D.

THE NATIONAL MEDICINE IS PARR'S LIFE PILLS
which are acknowledged to be the best medicine in the world.

The attention of all classes has been attracted to the undeniable virtues of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and a vast majority of the people have evinced their unqualified approval of the high character awarded this medicine, and are daily becoming more and more convinced, not only of the efficacy, but, to use a more familiar term, the innocency of this renovator of the human race. Cases of the most severe description have been cured by their use; and, although powerful in conquering diseases, 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.

TO LADIES.
PARR'S LIFE PILLS are especially efficacious in all the variety of ailments incident to the Fair Sex. Ladies even of the most delicate constitutions will find them particularly beneficial both before and after confinement; and for general use in Schools they cannot be too strongly recommended. They mildly and speedily remove all Skin Eruptions, Sallowness of Complexion, Nervous Irritability, Sick Head-ache, and Depression of Spirits, Irregularity, or general derangement of the system.

None are genuine, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the fac-simile of the signature of the proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and CO., Crane court, Fleet street, London," on the directions.

Sold in boxes at 1s 1/2d, 2s 9d, and family packets at 11s each, by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box.
* Sold by all Chemists.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS, is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the Skin, and in giving it a blooming and charming appearance, being at once a most fragrant perfume and delightful cosmetic. It will completely remove Tan, Sun-burn, Redness, &c., and by its balsamic and healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, scurf, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and, by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful. Sold in bottles, price 2s 9d, with directions for using it, by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to steaks, chops, and all roast meat gravies, fish, game, soup, curries, and salad, and by its tonic and invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food.

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

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

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

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

TESTIMONIAL.—I have made trial of Mr Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St Thomas's hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of copaiba. (Signed) JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Senior Surgeon to St Thomas's Hospital; and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.
Lincoln's inn fields, April 15, 1835.

Prepared only by GEORGE FRANKS, Surgeon, at his LABORATORY, 90 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, London; where it may be had in bottles at 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s each. Also in boxes, at 2s 9d and 4s 6d each, or sent free by post at 3s and 5s each.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC CAPSULE, a form of medicine at once safe, sure, speedy, and pleasant, especially applicable to urethral morbid secretions, &c., commonly called discharges, and other ailments for which copaiba and cubeba are generally administered, and suited to the convenience of persons travelling, visiting, or engaged in business, as well as those who object to fluid medicines.

**HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach, when in a most Hopeless State.
Extract of a Letter, from Mr Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hall, Airdrie, Scotland, dated Jan. 15, 1850.

To Professor Holloway.
SIR.—Your valuable Pills have been the means, with God's blessing, of restoring me to a state of perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several eminent Doctors, who, after doing what they could for me, stated that they considered my case as hopeless. I ought to say that I had been suffering from a Liver and Stomach complaint of long standing, which during the last two years got so much worse, that every one considered my condition as hopeless. I, as a last resource, got a box of your Pills, which soon gave relief, and by persevering in their use for some weeks, together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach and right side, I have by their means alone got completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself and everybody who knows me. (Signed) MATTHEW HARVEY.
Cure of a case of Weakness and Debility, of 4 years' standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr William Smith, of No. 5 Little Thomas street, Gibson street, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1849.

To Professor Holloway.
SIR.—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility, with constant nervous headaches, giddiness, and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of the spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of whom, after doing all that was in their power, informed me that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a very dejected state, I saw your Pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps from curiosity than with a hope of being cured; however, I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.
(frequently called EDWARD.)

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London; and by most all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s 1/2d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the government stamp, pasted on every pot and box; with the same words woven in the water-mark of the books of directions wrapped round the medicines. Also, be careful to observe, that the address on the labels to the covers of the pots and boxes, is "244 Strand, London," (and not 240 Strand, London), and that there is no initial, as "H." or any other letter, before the name "Holloway," nor is the word "Genuine" on the labels.

THE EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.

(Provisionally Registered.)
 Capital £400,000 (with powers to increase the same), in 40,000 Shares of £10 each.
 To be Incorporated by Royal Charter or Act, limiting the Liability of the Shareholders to the amount of their respective Shares.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
 Chairman.—Henry Aglionby Aglionby, Esq., M.P.
 (Chairman of the East Indian Railway Company.)
 Deputy Chairman.—John Utlay Ellis, Esq.
 (Messrs Perry and Co., Madras.)
 Andrew Bonar, Esq. (late Messrs Small, Colquhoun, and Co.)
 Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq. (Messrs Alexander, Fletcher, and Co.)
 James Denis De Vitre, Esq. (late of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service, Bombay Establishment).
 William John Hamilton, Esq. (Deputy Chairman of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company)
 James Hartley, Esq. (Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.)
 James Walker, Esq. (late of the Honourable East India Company's Service, Bombay).
 (With power to add to their number.)
 Bankers—Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths.
 Auditors—J. E. Coleman, Esq.
 Solicitors—Messrs J. C. and H. Freshfield.
 Secretary—G. E. Cooper, Esq.
 Offices, No. 2 Moorgate street.

The capacity of India to produce iron in any quantity, and the excellence of the material, even as rudely manufactured by the natives, are facts that have long been known; yet no adequate measures have hitherto been taken to turn those resources to account, and the iron markets of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, are still supplied from England and Sweden.

Iron has always been made, however, by the natives, and in the aggregate, to a very great extent; but the manufacture, as conducted by them on the small scale, and without machinery, skill, or capital, has not been attended with the profit or success of which, under efficient arrangements, it is susceptible. In the supply of the Indian market the iron made in the country must always have an advantage over that of Europe; while in the English market the Indian iron can be supplied of a quality and at a price to compete successfully with the Swedish and Russian.

Actuated by these considerations, a few gentlemen at Madras, some time ago, formed a Company for the manufacture of iron and steel by European methods, from the rich iron ores of the south of India, the Government assisting them by pecuniary advances, and by extensive grants of privileges in respect to ore and fuel. In the endeavour to originate and establish this manufacture in a distant country, with new materials, and in a peculiar climate, many difficulties had to be overcome; but the Company, within the last few years, have succeeded in manufacturing iron of a very superior quality, selling, both in England and India, at rates capable of yielding a great profit.

The capital hitherto employed, however, has not been adequate either to the full development of the undertaking as an investment, or to the increasing demand for the commodity. The urgent wants of India for iron for various purposes, including castings for bridges and other public works, and for the railways especially, have rendered it a matter of absolute necessity to supply iron from the country itself. The extent of the demand for railways alone may in some degree be estimated from an authenticated statement that, inclusive of cast-iron sleepers, which it is understood are likely to supersede the wooden sleepers, not less than 700 tons of iron, in various forms, will be required in the construction of every mile of double line, independent of the quantity required for maintenance.

Much of this iron is required in forms that will hardly admit of its shipment from this country, while it is certain that the existing shipping will not afford the means of transport for the portion admitting of shipment.

The subject has recently undergone the serious consideration of the Government, as well as of the parties connected with the railways, and the effective extension of the Company's operations has been strongly urged to meet the exigencies of this new state of things.

The Company have secured territories yielding ore and fuel to an extent that for all practical purposes may be termed inexhaustible. Their accessibility and quality are also such as to afford the materials for making the finest iron at the lowest cost. These properties comprise extensive tracts of mines and forests acquired from native landholders, with exclusive rights from the Madras Government of raising iron ores throughout all the provinces of that presidency where the rich magnetic ores are found, and leases of the Government forests best situated for their purposes.

The Company has two sets of works now in operation, one on either side of the Peninsula—at Beypore and Porto Novo; both most favourably situated on the coast, at the mouths of navigable rivers. Little addition is required to the buildings or machinery to adapt them to the extended scale of operations contemplated, and a large stock of ores and fuel is on the premises, and kept up by regular course of supply. All materials are delivered by contract, or purchased at the works and depots. The ores lying in mass on the surface, no underground operations are required, whence the ordinary risks of mining enterprise are avoided; and the whole charge being merely that of the unskilled labour (in a country where it can be had, in any amount, at 2½ d a-day), the cost of the materials of iron making is lower, probably, than in any part of the world. The Company have, moreover, proved the sufficiency of native labour for all the processes of the manufacture, and have in their employment a considerable establishment of trained workmen.

Under these circumstances, it is proposed to create a new Company, with a capital sufficiently large to work the undertaking efficiently, and powers to extend its operations as future exigencies shall require.

It is calculated that on a sale of only 18,000 tons of iron and castings in the year a profit of 14 per cent. on the whole capital can be realised, and the net profit would be increased in a much larger proportion on an increased make, for which the means exist to any extent.

In the above calculation the most careful estimates of the cost of production, founded on 15 years' experience,

have been taken into account. The selling price of the bar iron has been taken at 8½ s, the average of the actual prices obtained for the last ten years for English iron in the Indian markets, while the Company's iron is, from the purity of its ores and the mode of its manufacture, much superior, and has hitherto realised on an average 2½ s per ton. The demand calculated on forms but a small part of that actually existing, wholly irrespective of all prospective increase as dependent on railways or other developments. The iron exported in the last year to India, from Liverpool and London alone, exceeded 55,000 tons, exclusive of any rails.

The reports, papers, and calculations on which the estimates of production and profits are based, have been submitted to Mr Charles Manby, C.E., and Mr J. E. Coleman, accountant, who have satisfied themselves of their accuracy, and of the correctness of the results deduced from them.

The extent to which the introduction of railways will open a market for the Company's produce it is difficult to estimate, but it must be very great in various ways. Of eventual profit from this source, no account has been taken in the estimates, which it has been the object to found only on established and ascertained data. For this reason also the profits from the manufacture of steel have been omitted, though from the known high quality of steel made from Indian iron, and the extraordinary facilities the Company possess for its manufacture at a low cost, there can be no doubt of a large revenue being eventually derived from this source also.

The parties interested in the Old Company are prepared to convey to the New Company their property, leases, and privileges, free from all debts and incumbrances and working liabilities, up to a day to be agreed on, on the following terms of advantage to the new Shareholders:—

1. That the capital of the new Company shall be £400,000, divided into 40,000 shares of £10 each; 20,000 of such shares being denominated Class A, or Preference Shares, and 20,000 Class B, or shares entitled to a deferred dividend.

2. That the works, with all machinery, plant, and stock of ores and fuel, of the estimated value of £50,500, shall be paid for in cash.

3. That the forests and mineral property, and the leases, rights, and privileges granted by the East India Company to the present Iron Company, shall be represented by the sum of £200,000 in Class B Shares of the new Company, which shall be entitled to dividend only as hereafter explained.

4. That the annual profits of the undertaking be applied as follows:—

1st. In payment of a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being called up on the Preference or Class A Shares.

2d. In payment of a dividend to the holders of the Class B Shares at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on the amount for the time being called up on the Class A Shares.

3d. Any excess after these payments to be equally divided between the two classes of shares.

5. That, after any period of five years, during which an average dividend of 7 per cent. on the whole capital of £400,000 shall have been paid, all distinction of shares shall cease, and the whole capital be entitled to dividend equally.

It is intended that the Company shall be constituted by a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament, limiting the liability of the shareholders.

The Board of Directors will be in London, with the assistance of a subordinate local Board or Agency at Madras.

The deposit to be paid on the allotment of the shares will be 18 p per share, being after the rate of 10s per cent., the amount limited by the Act 7 and 8 Vict., c. 110, which deposit, less any expenses incurred, will be returned to the shareholders, in the event of arrangements not being made with the East India Company for establishing the undertaking on a satisfactory basis. It is not expected that the aggregate calls on the Class A Shares will exceed £5 per share during the first year.

A deed, embodying the provisions which the Directors may consider proper for the regulation of the Company, and for carrying out the objects in view in the proposed or any modified form, will be prepared with the sanction of the Directors; and if any Shareholder shall fail to execute the same for one month after the publication of a notice in the "Times" newspaper, calling on the Proprietors so to do, his shares, with the deposits paid thereon, will become forfeited to the use of the Company.

Application for shares to be made in the annexed form, addressed to the Secretary, of whom prospectuses may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—Being desirous of becoming a subscriber in the above undertaking, I request that you will allot to me

Class A Shares of Ten Pounds each therein, the whole of which, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I agree to accept, and on demand to pay the required deposit; I also undertake to execute the Deed of Settlement of the Company, to be prepared by the Directors, when called upon by advertisement in the "Times" newspaper; or in the event of my failing to do so for one month after the publication of such advertisement, I agree that the shares allotted to me, with the deposits paid thereon, shall be forfeited to the use of the Company.

I am, Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,
 Date,
 Name (in full),
 Address (in full),
 Business or profession,
 Reference

Just published, Sixth Edition, price 1s 6d revised and corrected.

THE STUDENT'S SELF-INSTRUCTING FRENCH GRAMMAR, consisting of Twelve Progressive Lessons, wherein the Parts of Speech are Exemplified in Conversational Phrases, Fables, Anecdotes, and Bons Mots, with Literal Translations, are also introduced. By D. M. AIRD, Professor of French, Author of "Sketches in France," &c. &c.

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 p cent.

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

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE, AND EMPIRICISM.

147 Woodcuts, 41 Cases, 2 vols, 1s each, by post 1s 6d.
ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE.
 "To be, or not to be, that is the question."
 By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.

Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Inelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal.

Sherwood, 22 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from the Author, 10 Argyl place, Regent street. As home daily, 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 9.

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AT ME H'S MANUFACTORY, 4 Leadenhall street. Superior Hair, Nail, Tooth, Shaving, and Flesh Brushes, Clothes and Hat Brushes, Combs, Washing and Shaving Soaps. Various Nail and Corn Instruments, Razors, Razor Strops and Paste, and Shaving Powder, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, with or without fittings, in Russia Leather, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Japan-ware. Ladies' Companions and Pocket-Books elegantly fitted, also Knitting Boxes, Envelope Cases, Card Cases, Note and Cake Baskets, Beautiful Inkstands, and an infinity of *recherche* articles not to equalled.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGNERS.

If any proof were wanting that London begins to fill, it would be found in the fact that the lodging houses are rapidly following each other's example, and taking down their bills of "apartments to let," because, and it is a good reason, they are nearly all engaged. The various exhibitions in London are highly patronised by wandering strangers, who seek novelty until the Glass Palace shall be opened for their reception; but there is no exhibition that has excited so much wonder and admiration as the splendid establishments of Moses and Son. Foreigners of all nations enter the spacious show rooms, and are struck with astonishment and delight at the superb decoration and the enormous stock. It is well observed by some of them that Napoleon, when he called the English "a nation of shopkeepers," never contemplated such a palace of trade as Messrs E. Moses and Son have erected. Strangers, who visit daily in great numbers, are invited to walk through the spacious show rooms and warehouses, and every step they take excites their amazement. Whether they purchase or not, the same civility and attention are shown to visitors of all nations; and although Messrs E. Moses and Son are known by repute all over the world, nobody forms the least idea of the extent of their establishments until they see the enormous size, and view the still more enormous stock. But, accustomed as many foreigners are to low prices, where food and labour are cheap, the low prices at which they see every article in Moses and Son's stock market, in a country like this where both are the reverse, makes the establishment appear to them altogether one of the greatest wonders of the British metropolis; and Messrs E. Moses and Son have determined it shall be so, that their wares shall be clothing marts for the whole world, and that no nation shall rival them in the usefulness, the cheapness, the style, and general quality of every article they sell. The foreigner who goes home with clothing from their establishment in 1851, shall find no alteration except for the better in after years, that by sending for what they require they will find the same treatment as if they came for it; for such has been the system adopted by Moses and Son that dealings with them shall be always uniformly straight forward. It is by a system of small profits and large returns that they have succeeded beyond all precedent in trade, and by that system that their establishments have grown up to surpass all others. It is by that system they have received the confidence of "the people" of this great empire, and that they hope to secure the patronage of the people of all countries.

A handsome Almanac for the year 1851, can be had gratis on application.

The new edition of "Everybody's Book," containing a full report of the late important trial, may be had gratis on application, or by letter, post free.

E. MOSES and SON have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except the following:—London City Establishment—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 25, 24, 85, and 86 Aldgate (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.

Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hoisiers Furriers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

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

Id on parle Francais. Qui si parla Italiano. Hier spricht man Deutsch. Qui si habla Espanol.

GUARANTEE SOCIETY, NO. 19
 Birch Lane, Cornhill, London.—Established 1840.
 Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 5th Victoria
 1842.—For providing Security for the Fidelity of Persons
 in Situations of Trust where Sureties are required, on the
 payment of a stipulated rate per cent. No charge is
 made beyond the premium, which is reduced 20 per cent.
 on the Sixth Annual Payment.
JAMES MUZIO, Secretary.

FLOOR CLOTHS.
 Best quality, warranted 2s 6d per sq. yd.
 Persian and Turkey pattern .. 2s 9d —
 Common Floor Cloth 2s 0d —
COCOA-FIBRE MATS and MATTING.
 INDIA MATTING, plain and figured.
JAPANNED FOLDING SCREENS from 2s.
JOHNETT, Manufacturer, 542 New Oxford street.

DEAFNESS.—THE ACOUSTIC
REFLECTORS and REGISTERED FLOWER
CORNET having received the approbation of several
 hundred persons afflicted with deafness, Mr W. B. PINE
 can with confidence recommend them to the public. They
 can be worn with the hair or bonnet without inconve-
 nience, and are made of various powers, to suit the dif-
 ferent degrees of deafness. The reflectors are worn without
 the aid of a spring.—352 Strand, one door from Well-
 ington street. Depot for Roof's Patent Improved Res-
 pirator.

DAMP WALLS.—NEW ELASTIC
PAINT, an effectual remedy inside or out; will dry
 in a few hours, and may be immediately papered over if
 desired.

PATENT MINERAL PAINTS, invaluable for cheap-
 ness, beauty, and permanence; ready for use; will stand
 any climate, and well calculated for exportation.

PATENT LIQUID CEMENT, ready for use on the
 Fronts of Houses; only one-eighth the cost of Oil Paint;
 for beauty pre-eminent, giving the appearance of fine-cut
 stone. In casks of 1 cwt., 2 cwt., and 3 cwt., at 8s, 12s,
 and 21s each. Casks returned.

G. BELL and Co., Steam Mills, 2 Wellington street,
Goswell street, London.

METCALFE AND CO'S NEW
PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH and Smyrna
Sponges.—The Tooth-brush has the important advan-
 tage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the
 teeth, and cleaning them in the most extraordinary
 manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, &c.
 An improved Clothes-brush, that cleans in a third part
 of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest
 nap. Penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable un-
 bleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like
 common hair. Flesh-brushes of improved graduated
 and powerful friction. Velvet-brushes, which act in the
 most surprising and successful manner. Genuine
 Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties
 of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of di-
 rect importations, dispensing with all intermediate
 parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing
 the luxury of a genuine Smyrna sponge. Only at MET-
 CALFE, BINGLEY, and CO'S sole establishment,
 150B, Oxford street, one door from Holles street. Beware
 of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some
 houses. Metcalfe's Alkaline Tooth-powder, 2s per box.

ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.
 New Edition, illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and
 containing the Newly-Discovered Preventive Lotion.
 Just published, the 54th Thousand, price 2s 6d in a
 sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid,
 for 40 postage stamps.

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE
Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain
directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review
of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, im-
potency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether
resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the
effects of climate or infection, &c., addressed to the
sufferer in youth, manhood, and old age; with the Au-
thor's observations on marriage, its duties, and disquali-
fications; the prevention and cure of syphilis, spermato-
rrhoea, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by
Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord. Surgeons to the
Hospital Venerien, Paris. By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon,
15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, London.

With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, which
 is now translated into five languages, will be given the
 Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the pre-
 vention of all secret disorders, which, by its extraordinary
 powers in decomposing the virus as attested by the opi-
 nions of Lallemand, and the most eminent surgeons in
 Europe, will go far to prevent the ravages which for ages
 these diseases have entailed upon mankind.
 At home for Consultation daily from 10 till 3, and
 6 to 8.
REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no mem-
 ber of society by whom the book will not be found use-
 ful; whether such person hold the relation of a parent, a
 preacher, or a clergyman."—*SCS, Evening Newspaper.*
 "This work will do much to prevent the vice which,
 by its prevalence among the young, has so much influ-
 ence on the present, as on the future well-being of
 man."—*NAVAL and MILITARY GAZETTE.*

Published by the author: sold also by Strange, 21 Pat-
 ternoster row; Hanway, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 29
 Cornhill, London; Heywood, Oldham street, and Arm-
 strong, 24 Beol street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church
 street, Liverpool; Campbell, 136 Argyll street, Glasgow;
 Robinson, 11 Green-side street, Edinburgh; Berry and
 Co., Cape street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and
 books in the United Kingdom.

On the 1st of May will be published, price 9s. 8vo, cloth
 boards, with a finely engraved Portrait by Greatbach.
THE LIFE OF EDWARD BAINES,
 Late M.P. for the Borough of Leeds.
 By his Son, EDWARD BAINES.
 Author of "The History of the Cotton Manufacture."
 London: Longman and Co. Reid Newsome, Leeds.

EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.
 Notice is hereby given, that the Provisional Certificates
 are ready for delivery, and may be exchanged for the
 Bankers' Receipts, on application at the Company's Offices,
 situate at No. 1, Royal Exchange buildings, on MONDAY
 and WEDNESDAY next, and on any following Wednesday,
 between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. By order,
JOHN YATES, Secretary.
 Dated this 11th April, 1851.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—HICKIE,
BORMAN, and CO., forward Goods and Parcels to
 all parts of India and China, per Overland Route, every
 month. They also ship goods to all parts of the World,
 both by Steamers and Sailing Vessels. Passages Secured,
 Baggage Shipped, and Insurances effected at low rates.
 Letters of Credit on Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Hong
 Kong. Parcels for India received to the 17th April.—
 For particulars apply at 127 Leadenhall street, London;
 and 4, Oriental place, Southampton.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE direct, with immediate de-
 parture, having all her deadweight engaged,
 the fine fast-sailing A 1 barque, ALLAN-
 DALE, 301 tons register, JOHN BRODIE,
 commander. Loading in the St Katharine Docks. This
 vessel is well known in the trade, and has superior ac-
 commodation for a few passengers.
 For freight or passage, apply to Messrs W. S. LIND-
 SAY and CO., No. 8 Austin Friars, or 54½ Old Broad
 street.

REGULAR LINE OF
PACKET SHIP TO CAL CUTTA,
 to follow the EUGENIA, the very fine fast-
 sailing Liverpool built ship HARRIET
 HUMBLE, 12 years A 1, 500 tons regis-
 ter, P. INGLIS, commander, loading in the London Docks,
 will sail punctually on the 1st May; this ship has excel-
 lent accommodation for passengers.
 For passage apply to Captain LUDLOW, 18 Cornhill.
 For freight or passage, apply to Messrs GLOVER and
 DUNN, 6 Chancery lane, Manchester; 71 London to
 W. S. LINDSAY and CO., 8 Austin Friars, and 54½ Old
 Broad street.

STEAM TO THE CAPE
OF GOOD HOPE, carrying Her
 Majesty's mails, leaving London on the
 10th, and Plymouth on the 15th, of every
 month. The BOSPHORUS, 560 tons, Captain J. V.
 HALL, will leave Plymouth on the 15th April, at noon,
 with mails and passengers. For passage, apply to the
 General Screw Steam Shipping Company's Offices, 2
 Royal Exchange buildings; for goods and parcels to
 BALFOUR, LAMING, and OWEN, 157 Fenchurch
 street, London, and at Liverpool.

FOR PORT LYTTLETON,
 Canterbury Settlement, with liberty
 to land passengers and goods at the under-
 mentioned ports in New Zealand, the first-
 class passenger ships, DOMINION, 584 tons
 register, Canterbury and Otago, to sail on the 8th of May;
 BANGALORE, 877 tons register, Canterbury, Wellington,
 and New Plymouth, to sail on the 8th of May; lying in
 the East India Docks, chartered and provided for by the Can-
 terbury Association.
 Rates of passage: Chief Cabin (a whole Cabin between
 decks) £42; second Cabin, £25; steerage, £16; Children
 under 11, one-half. Each ship carries an experienced
 Surgeon.
 For freight, passage, or further information, apply to
 Filby and Co., 157 Fenchurch street; J. Stoyner, 140
 Fenchurch street; or to Frederick Young, Manager of
 Shipping, Shipping Office of the Canterbury Association,
 74 Cornhill.

AUSTRALIAN LINE OF
PACKETS.—The undersigned dis-
 patch a regular succession of first-class,
 fast-sailing British vessels, for SYDNEY,
 PORT PHILLIP, VAN DIEMAN'S
 LAND, &c. These ships have most superior accom-
 modations for passengers, and sail punctually on their ap-
 pointed days. Load at the Jetty, London Dock.
 The following are now on the Berth:—
 Ships Tons Commanders. Destination. To sail.
 Bank of England 900 J. Davison Sydney April 17
 Phoenix 650 H. Sprout Sydney May 10
 Statesman 1,350 J. W. Lane Port Phillip May 20
 Samuel 669 J. W. Hurst Port Adelaide May 1
 Redding 450 T. Farr Hobart Town May 15
 Prince of Wales 450 H. R. Rich Launceston May 1
 Borneo 253 C. Bartley Port Natal May 1
 For terms of freight and passage money, &c., apply to
 MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34 Fenchurch street.

NOT SOLD BY ANY HOSIERS OR DRAPERS.
FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS
 are not sold by any Hosiery or Drapers, and can
 therefore be obtained only at 185 STRAND, LONDON.
 They are made in two qualities, the first of which is 40s
 the half-dozen, and the second 30s the half-dozen.
 Also, Ford's Eureka Shirt Collars, possessing an im-
 proved method of fastening, which entirely dispenses
 with the use of Strings, Loops, or Elastic Contrivances.
 It also adapts itself to any size, and is suitable for once or
 twice round cravats. They may be had in three different
 sizes, and either rounded or pointed. Prices 8s 6d and
 11s 6d per dozen; two of the best quality as samples sent
 post free, on receipt of 25 postage stamps.
 List of Prices with directions for self-measurement sent
 post free. R. FORD, 185 STRAND.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—From April to November
 inclusive the rate of freight by these steamers will
 be FIVE POUNDS per ton.

BRITISH AND NORTH
AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL
STEAM SHIPS, appointed by the
 Admiralty to sail between LIVER-
 POOL and NEW YORK, direct, and between LIVER-
 POOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only, calling
 at Halifax to land and receive passengers and Her
 Majesty's Mails.

The following or other vessels are appointed to sail
 from Liverpool every Saturday as under—

ASIA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, April 12.
NIAGARA, for BOSTON, Saturday, April 19.
EUROPA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, April 26.
 Cabin passage, including steward's fee, £35, but with-
 out wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
 Dogs charged £5 each. These steam-ships have accom-
 modation for a limited number of second cabin passen-
 gers at £20 each, including provisions. For passage or
 other information, apply to J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad
 street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; S. S. Lewis, Bos-
 ton; Edward Cunard, jun., New York; D. Curria,
 Havre, and 10 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J.
 Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'iver,
 Water street, Liverpool.

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

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

MEDITERRANEAN.—Malta—On the 20th and 29th
 of every month. Constantinople—On the 25th of the
 month. Alexandria—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadix,
 and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage money,
 and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the
 Company's Offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, and
 Oriental place, Southampton.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—United States Mail
 Steamers from Liverpool to New York. From April to
 November inclusive the Rate of Freight by these
 steamers from Liverpool will be £5 per ton of 40 cubic
 feet, charged at four dollars and 80 cents to the pound
 sterling.

UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMERS between LIVER-
POOL and NEW YORK.

Goods for the "ARCTIC" cannot be
 taken after twelve o'clock at noon on TUESDAY the 29th
 April, nor can parcels be received after six o'clock in
 the evening of that day.

The rate of passage by these Steamers is Thirty-five
 Pounds; reserving six or eight of the largest State
 Rooms for Families, for which an extra price will be
 charged.

No berth secured until the passage money be paid.

The steam ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC,
 Captain WEST; PACIFIC, Captain NYE;
 ARCTIC, Captain LUCE; BALTIC, Captain COM-
 STOCK; ADRIATIC, Captain GRAYTON. These ves-
 sels are appointed to sail as follows:—

From LIVERPOOL.	
ARCTIC	WEDNESDAY, 5th April.
BALTIC	WEDNESDAY, 14th May.
PACIFIC	WEDNESDAY, 28th May.
—	WEDNESDAY, 11th June.
—	WEDNESDAY, 25th June.
—	WEDNESDAY, 9th July.
—	WEDNESDAY, 23rd July.
—	WEDNESDAY, 6th August.
—	WEDNESDAY, 20th August.
—	WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.
—	WEDNESDAY, 17th September.
—	WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

From NEW YORK.	
ARCTIC	WEDNESDAY, 2nd April.
BALTIC	WEDNESDAY, 16th April.
PACIFIC	SATURDAY, 10th May.
—	SATURDAY, 24th May.
—	SATURDAY, 7th June.
—	SATURDAY, 21st June.
—	SATURDAY, 5th July.
—	SATURDAY, 19th July.
—	SATURDAY, 2nd August.
—	SATURDAY, 16th August.
—	SATURDAY, 30th August.

These ships having been built by contract expressly
 for the American Government service, every care has
 been taken in their construction, as also in their en-
 gines, to insure strength and speed; and their accom-
 modations for passengers are unequalled for elegance or
 comfort.

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

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS,
 74 South street, New York; or to BROWN, SHIPLEY,
 and Co., Liverpool.

Agents in London—E. G. ROBERTS and Co.,
 13 King's Arms yard.
 Agent in Paris—L. DRAPER, jun.,
 8 Boulevard, Montmartre.
 Agent in Havre—G. H. DRAIER,
 44 Rue de Bordeaux.