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The Political Economist.

PEACE CONFIRMED.

LATE intelligence from Vienna, derived from high authority, assures us that Austria is sincerely desirous of avoiding war, and proffers to Prussia every kind of reasonable concession to restore amicable relations between the two States. Our hopes are much strengthened by a letter written by the Emperor of Russia to the King of Prussia, in which he deprecates proceeding to extremities as sure to be injurious to both parties. We place great confidence in this intelligence, and believe that the Emperor is both desirous of seeing peace preserved, and willing by his powerful voice to command the preservation of peace.

WOOL—WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

NEXT in importance to the cotton trade of this country, whether viewed in relation to the number of people it employs, the proportion in which it enters into our exports, or the extent to which it contributes to the comforts and health of our home population, is the manufacture of wool in all its branches. There is, moreover, an interest connected with wool which cannot be said to be attached to cotton. It forms one of the largest and most important articles of agricultural produce at home, and nearly the sole produce of the largest and most promising of the colonial possessions under the British Crown. The manufacture of wool too may, more than any other of our great branches of trade, be considered a characteristic industry of this country. It is the oldest branch of manufacture on a considerable scale. It is less confined to any one district, and is more generally diffused throughout the whole country than any other branch. It forms nearly the sole trade of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and a con-

siderable one in some of the most flourishing towns in Lancashire. Leicestershire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire depend almost exclusively upon it. In Devonshire there are large woollen factories. Some of the branches of this trade have long existed in Wales. In Scotland it forms a very important feature in the manufacturing industry of the country. Aberdeen, the district of country extending along the North of the Frith of Forth below Stirling, and the district to the South-west of that town; large districts in the West of Scotland, and the whole of the South of Scotland, extending from Dumfries, eastward throughout Roxburghshire, and Selkirkshire are all very extensively dependent upon this important branch of trade, for the employment of the people, and the profitable use of capital. As an article of agricultural produce, wool is becoming every year of greater importance, as the modern system of green-crops is more generally adopted. There is, therefore, perhaps no other article in which so many persons in this country and in the British Colonies are interested as producers or as manufacturers.

With regard to the home production of wool, the entire absence of agricultural statistics leaves us without any accurate data, from which the quantity can be estimated with precision. In 1828, an estimate was produced before a Committee of the House of Commons, which showed that in 1800 the quantity of wool produced in England and Wales was 94,376,900 lbs. and that it had increased in 1828 to 113,251,000 lbs. In 1845 Mr. Porter estimates that the quantity had increased to 145,724,880 lbs; and assuming these estimates to approach the truth, we cannot now consider the annual production of wool in England and Wales to be less than 150,000,000 lbs, exclusive of Scotland and Ireland. In 1847 there were in Ireland, in stock, at one time, 2,186,000 sheep, which, together with nearly an equal number killed during the year, including lambs, would yield not less than from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 lbs of wool. With regard to Scotland, we possess no data for a calculation. But considering the very extensive districts in that country devoted entirely to the breeding and feeding of sheep, it is probable that the entire production of wool in the United Kingdom at this time exceeds 180,000,000 lbs annually.

As regards the importation and consumption of foreign wool, we have fortunately much more certain data to mark their progress. The returns made from the Custom House department to Parliament at various periods, furnish the exact quantities from year to year. And these returns, when applied over a long period of years, are no more interesting in so far as they show the rapid increase of the quantity imported, than as they also show the great change in the quarters from whence our imports have been supplied. In 1801 the entire quantity of foreign wool imported amounted only to 7,371,000 lbs, which remained nearly stationary for about 13 years, until 1814. In 1815 the quantity imported was 13,634,167 lbs, consisting of:—

	lbs
Spanish wool	6,927,934
German	3,137,434
Other parts of Europe	3,416,32
South American	45,838
Cape of Good Hope.....	23,368
British Colonies in Australia	73,171
All other parts.....	10,91
Total.....	13,634,167

In place of 13,634,167 lbs in 1815, the quantity imported in 1849 has increased to no less than 76,768,647 lbs. But with this rapid increase of quantity imported, as great a change has taken place in the sources from which it was supplied. The country (Spain) which in 1815 supplied fully fifty per cent of the whole quantity, in 1849 supplied a proportion quite inappreciable; and other countries, some entirely unknown in this capacity in 1815, and others then supplying no quantity of importance, have become the main sources in 1849. This part of the subject is so interesting, that it cannot fail to be of great use to see in one view the progress of the importation of wool during the period from 1815 to 1849. The following table shows the quantity imported from each of the principal countries, and the aggregate of the whole, in each of the years during the period referred to:—

QUANTITIES OF FOREIGN WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM

Years.	Germany: viz Hanseatic Towns, Oldenburg, Hanover, and Mecklenburgh.		Other Countries of Europe.	South America.	The Cape of Good Hope.	The British Possessions in the East Indies.	The British Colonies in Australia.	Other Parts.	All Parts.
	Spain.	lbs							
1815	6,927,934	3,137,438	3,416,132	45,838	23,363	...	73,171	10,291	13,634,167
1816	2,958,607	4,816,655	1,456,448	211,966	9,023	...	13,611	49,996	7,516,876
1817	6,282,033	8,816,567	2,748,300	40,676	12,083	...	878	151,321	14,051,788
1818	8,760,627	8,432,237	6,852,179	299,579	14,481	...	2,083	86,525	24,717,960
1819	5,528,966	4,489,178	4,814,755	1,110,522	20,655	...	...	74,284	16,097,743
1820	3,536,229	5,113,442	913,420	87,28	13,869	...	8,056	99,415	9,775,605
1821	6,68,927	8,615,526	807,394	11,273	12,153	...	18,175	175,433	16,622,567
1822	5,942,298	11,125,114	1,715,500	203,0	49,028	...	9,454	138,498	19,058,080
1823	4,318,738	12,562,434	1,897,555	169	23,631	...	437	477,261	19,366,725
1824	5,020,479	15,412,275	1,719,612	2,995	25,199	...	7,183	382,97	22,564,485
1825	8,216,427	28,799,661	6,018,881	345,917	27,619	...	...	323,995	43,816,966
1826	1,619,405	10,545,232	2,058,376	464,969	4,192	...	127,666	1,106,302	15,999,112
1827	3,898,606	21,220,788	3,180,717	166,225	44,441	...	2,959	512,758	29,115,341
1828	3,808,662	22,015,585	2,511,812	272,746	29,326	...	...	1,574,186	30,236,059
1829	3,751,714	14,110,066	1,291,215	438,762	37,619	...	...	1,838,642	21,516,649
1830	1,541,773	26,073,882	2,551,833	26,350	33,407	...	...	1,967,309	32,315,314
1831	3,474,823	22,437,922	3,166,839	14,310	47,868	...	...	2,493,357	31,632,629
1832	2,926,624	19,832,275	2,494,285	69,066	83,257	...	...	2,377,057	28,128,973
1833	3,359,150	25,370,166	5,056,380	223,822	93,325	...	...	3,516,869	34,045,087
1834	2,313,915	22,634,615	12,315,807	1,363,721	141,707	...	...	3,558,091	40,455,232
1835	1,692,732	23,798,186	8,816,230	2,195,400	191,624	...	...	4,210,301	46,454,532
1836	2,818,137	31,766,194	18,920,005	2,874,263	331,972	...	...	4,996,745	64,239,977
1837	2,244,817	17,905,492	12,070,029	4,409,125	465,011	...	...	7,060,523	48,379,708
1838	1,814,877	27,516,282	8,479,612	4,059,958	412,506	...	...	7,837,427	52,594,355
1839	2,409,634	23,837,805	13,925,166	3,725,891	626,214	...	...	10,128,774	57,879,923
1840	1,266,905	21,812,664	8,541,264	4,387,274	751,741	...	...	9,721,243	49,136,284
1841	1,088,200	20,969,375	8,305,591	9,174,249	1,779,910	...	...	3,008,654	56,170,974
1842	670,219	15,613,269	7,049,981	3,207,459	1,265,768	...	...	4,246,083	45,881,039
1843	597,091	16,805,448	5,877,534	4,588,967	1,728,453	...	...	1,916,129	49,243,093
1844	918,833	21,817,684	15,313,087	3,760,663	2,97,143	...	...	2,764,853	65,713,761
1845	1,174,540	18,484,739	17,606,345	6,468,338	3,512,924	...	...	3,975,806	76,813,555
1846	1,020,475	18,588,705	11,732,531	4,890,273	2,958,457	...	...	21,789,346	65,255,462
1847	424,48	12,673,814	7,935,512	7,295,539	3,477,392	...	...	3,063,142	26,056,415
1848	166,638	14,429,161	7,024,698	8,851,211	3,497,250	...	...	5,997,435	30,014,567
1849	17,539	12,750,011	11,332,354	6,014,555	5,377,495	...	...	4,182,853	35,879,171

RATES OF DUTY ON WOOL—1815 to 1849.

Period	Of British Possess.		Of Foreign Countr's.	
	per lb. s d	per lb. s d	per lb. s d	per lb. s d
From 10 Oct. 1819 to 5 Jan. 1823 ...	0 1 0	0 6		
From 5 Jan. 1823 to 10 Sept. 1824 ...				
Of New S. Wales and the Dependencies thereof Of other Brit. Pos.	0 1	0 6	0 3	
From 10 Sept. to 10 Dec. 1824 ...	0 1	0 3		
From 10 Dec. 1824 to 5 July 1825 ...	0 1	0 1		
From 5 July 1825 to 15 May 1840 ...	Free	0 0 1/2	0 1	Not the value of 1s per lb. Of the value of 1s per lb and upwards.
From 15 May 1840 to 9 July 1842 ...	Free	0 0 2 1/2 - 40	0 11 - 20	Not of the value of 1s per lb. Of the value of 1s per lb and upwards.
From 9 July 1842 to 6 June 1844 ...	Free	0 0 3 1/2 - 40	0 11 - 20	Sheep and lambs', not of the value of 1s per lb. Sheep and lambs', of the value of 1s per lb and upwards.
From 6 June 1844 ...	Free	Free	Free.	Alpaca and the Lama tribe.

—Parliamentary Papers.

The great change which has taken place during the period embraced in the above table, will be best shown by comparing the first and last years in the following manner:—

	Wool—Imported.	
	1815 lbs	1849 lbs
Spain	6,927,934	127,559
Germany	3,137,438	12,750,011
Other parts of Europe	3,416,132	11,432,354
South America	45,838	6,014,525
Cape of Good Hope	23,363	5,377,495
British India	...	4,182,853
Australian Colonies	73,171	35,879,171
Other parts	10,291	1,004,679
Total	13,634,167	76,768,617

—Parliamentary Papers.

During the above period several changes have taken place in the duties charged on foreign wools; but, neither the duty nor the quantity imported appears to have exercised any effect on the price of home-grown wool; on the contrary, the price of the latter seems to have been lowest in the face of the smallest importations, and highest when the importations have been largest. From 1815 until July 1819, the duty on foreign wool was 7s 11d per cwt. From July 1819, to October 1819, it was 1d per lb. In October 1819, in consequence of the low price of agricultural produce, it was raised to 6d a lb; in 1824 it was first reduced to 3d, and then to 1d per lb; and in 1825 it was reduced to 1/2 a lb on wools of value below 1s a lb, and 1d on wools above that value; colonial wool being then, for the first time, admitted free. At these rates the duty continued until they were entirely repealed in 1844.

In 1818, with the duty at 1d per lb, and in face of an importation of 24,717,960 lbs, the price of Kent wool was 2s the lb. During the whole period from 1819 to 1824, while the duty was 6d a lb, and in the face of greatly reduced importations, the highest price was 1s 4d per lb in 1820, with an import of only 9,775,605 lbs. Since that time the lowest price was in 1829, when it was 9d a lb, and when the quantity imported was 21,516,649 lbs; and the highest price was in 1836, when it was 1s 8 1/2 a lb, and when the quantity imported was 64,239,977 lbs.—(Parliamentary Paper, No. 109, 1846.) And now, in the face of the largest imports on record, and with foreign wool entirely free of duty, the price of the same wool is 1s 4d per lb, the same as in 1820, when the duty was 6d a lb, and the importations less than one-eighth of their present amount. And although of late years the quantities of British-grown wools exported have considerably increased, chiefly to France and Belgium, yet they do not form any important proportion of the whole production. During the last ten years, the quantities exported have been as follows:—

British Wool Exported.	
1840	4,81,387
1841	8,171,235
1842	8,728,94
1843	8,179,63
1844	8,947,619
1845	9,050,448
1846	5,851,888
1847	5,530,680
1848	3,978,842
1849	11,2,0472

And thus far in the present year, there is a further considerable increase.

THE IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS OF THE MARKET.

Having thus far glanced at the past history of the wool trade, especially so far as it is interesting at the present time, and so far

as it bears upon the great commercial principles which have been so much the matter of discussion of late, we propose to consider all the facts which bear upon the present state of the market, and which are likely to influence it for some time to come. This inquiry is of more importance, in consequence of the very considerable advance which has recently taken place in wools. In November, 1848 and 1849, the prices of South Down and Kent wools were as follows compared with the present time:—

PRICE OF ENGLISH WOOL.

Year	South Down		Kent Fleeces	
	s d	s d	s d	s d
1848, Nov.	0 8 1/2	0 9	0 8 1/2	0 9
1849	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11
1850	0 11	0 12	1 2	1 3

Thus showing an advance of from thirty to fifty per cent. Under these circumstances, there cannot fail to be a considerable anxiety, both on the part of producer and consumer, in order to ascertain whether such an advance is justified by the facts connected with the trade, and whether therefore it is likely to be continued.

So far as the importation of the present year affects the question, it is on the whole considerably larger than that of any preceding year; but more than the entire increase consists of colonial wools, those from foreign countries, and especially from Germany, showing a very large decrease. The following table exhibits the imports of the present year compared with 1849, of wools from different countries, into the five principal ports of the kingdom:—

COLONIAL and Foreign Wool imported into London, Liverpool, and Hull, from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of Nov. in the years 1849 and 1850, and the total imports, including Bristol and Leith.

	London.		Liverpool.		Hull.		Totals, inc. Bristol and Leith.	
	1849 Bags	1850 Bags	1849 Bags	1850 Bags	1849 Bags	1850 Bags	1849 Bags	1850 Bags
Colonial.								
New South Wales	4,976	5,032	...	235	...	...	48,756	50,356
Van Diemen's Land	17,334	16,281	...	...	...	...	17,331	16,281
P. Phillip & Adelaide	54,194	6,083	313	895	...	...	54,337	6,978
Cape of Good Hope	17,013	17,402	...	24	...	...	17,013	17,426
East Indies	2830	2838	5676	4715	...	...	9466	7353
Total Colonial	140347	152925	6919	5869	...	...	147266	158794
Foreign.								
Germany	10067	5322	...	...	2763	19363	38836	22477
Spain and Portugal	770	329	3438	6356	...	...	4208	6885
Russia	10459	4107	735	216	1364	2742	12558	7065
South America	13583	7089	29923	31999	...	...	43506	29089
Barbary and Turkey	1703	3787	1298	2857	...	...	3601	6637
Syria	...	3	134	...	...	...	134	3
Trieste, Leghorn, &c.	546	120	971	535	...	...	1317	655
Denmark	11	13	...	...	1111	671	1238	739
United States	687	25	298	10	...	...	975	35
Sundry	1629	3204	2233	2843	282	698	4144	6745
Total	179612	177124	45939	50665	29790	23174	257183	249113

According to the Board of Tables, brought down to the 10th of October, the imports into the United Kingdom have been as follows:—

WOOL IMPORTED—Jan. 5 to Oct. 10.

	1848		1849		1850	
	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs
Colonial	...	...	34,264,200	...	41,086,980	...
Foreign	...	...	22,507,499	...	18,585,659	...
Total	53,094,166	...	56,771,899	...	59,672,639	...

But, in connection with those quantities imported, we must consider, 1st, what portion of them have been re-exported in each year, and 2nd, what quantities of English wools have been ex-

ported, and thus withdrawn from the home market in each year, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the comparative supplies for home use. The following are the quantities of British wools exported, and of foreign and colonial wools re-exported, from the 5th of January to the 10th of October, in each of the three years:—

	1848 lbs	1849 lbs	1850 lbs
British Wool	2,624,817	8,679,201	9,520,910
Colonial and Foreign wool	4,231,230	7,444,931	12,654,961
Total exported.....	6,856,047	16,124,132	21,575,771

In order, then, to ascertain the comparative quantities left for home consumption, we must deduct the entire exports from the entire imports, which will give the following results:—

	1848 lbs	1849 lbs	1850 lbs
Total imports	53,093,166	46,771,889	59,672,639
Re-exported	2,624,817	8,679,201	9,520,910
Foreign and colonial wool retained for consumption	59,408,319	48,092,688	50,151,729
British wool exported	4,231,230	7,444,931	12,054,061
The balance between imports and exports, retained for home consumption	46,137,119	41,647,757	38,696,868

In place then of a large increase of supply in the present year, as would appear to be the case if we looked only at the imports, the actual quantity of wool available for home consumption has been less in 1850 by 8,140,251 lbs compared with 1848, and by 3,550,889 lbs compared with 1849, assuming that the quantity produced at home has been equal in each of the three years; these differences arising only from the balance between our entire imports and exports. The supply, therefore, of the present year, in place of being 6,579,473 lbs larger than in 1848, as appears, looking only to the quantities imported, has really been 8,140,251 lbs less.

Thus far for supplies. Let us now examine, so far as we have reliable data for that purpose, the comparative consumption. With regard to the home trade we have no means of judging accurately, but looking to the state of the country in 1848 and in 1850, no one can hesitate in thinking that the consumption must have been much larger in the latter than in the former year. And referring to our exports, with regard to which we have ample and correct data, we find a very large increase in the present year compared with the two previous years, or indeed with any year on record.

The comparison is as follows:—

Manufactures:—	1848	1849	1850
Entered by the piece	1,277,790	1,341,623	2,556,164
Entered by the yard	24,147,512	38,694,943	51,538,245
Stockings	73,041	114,533	83,863
Yarn	49,536	79,334	94,208

So that in the present year there have been exported more than in 1848:—

Of one class of woollens.....	pes	974,374
Of another class	yds	26,390,341
Of stockings.....	doz. prs	15,822
Of woollen yarn	cwt	41,672

Thus we find that in each of the two last years there has been a large reduction in the quantity of wool available for home consumption, while the quantity consumed both in the home and in the export trade has been rapidly and greatly increasing—facts so well established, as to leave no doubt that they fully justify the great advance which has taken place in wool. It is, moreover, impossible to view the various considerations which these facts bring to light, without coming to the conclusion that the stocks of wool must be reduced to an unusually low state. It is fortunate that we still receive the most encouraging accounts from our Australian Colonies as to the increase of production, which appears now to proceed there at a greater rate than even at any former time. Without the timely supplies which those Colonies have afforded, the woollen trade of this country must have been placed in a most unfavourable position. Notwithstanding the enormous quantity imported from those quarters in 1849, as shown in the preceding tables, the imports of the present year, up to the 31st of October, are 11,528 bales larger than in the same period of last year; and there can be no doubt that present prices, which are likely to be at least maintained for a considerable time, will further stimulate the production of wool in those valuable Colonies.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. FRENCH AGRICULTURE.

The portion of the Message of the President of the French Republic, which refers to the state of "Agriculture and Commerce," is too instructive at the present time, to be passed by without observation. The President says:—

The crisis which weighs down our agriculture invites all our solicitude; the extent of the evil would have rendered the resources at the disposal of the Government insufficient if it meant to make general application of them. It has appeared more useful to localise their employment. Purchasers of grain for the military and naval service in those markets where the depreciation was most felt have relieved local distress by imparting firmness to them. Although the harvest of 1850 did not come up to the hopes entertained, it however leaves no fear for the supply of the country. The reduction in the price of grain would not fail to produce a corresponding depression in the cattle markets.

This, at least, ought to teach us, that whereas in times past Protection did not save our agriculture from periods of severe

depression and bitter disappointment, neither now does it save our neighbours from an amount of pressure and suffering far greater than is endured in this country. If Protection could make a people happy and prosperous, then ought the rural districts of France to be a perfect Paradise, for not only is the whole of France protected against all the rest of the world by a system of restrictions and of high duties, regulated after the example of our sliding scale of 1828, but each province of France that is supposed to have any local disadvantage in the growth of wheat, is also protected against other provinces which are more favourably circumstanced, by a series of sliding scales of duties, proportioned to the sterility and natural disadvantages, and the richness and favourable position of the various districts. For a long time past in France, (which in ordinary years is an importing country,) the duties by the sliding scale have kept out every bushel of wheat; and, on the contrary, large quantities of French wheat and flour have been exported. So much for the Protection afforded by the French law to grain. And as for cattle, the importation is entirely prohibited; yet, notwithstanding, the President is obliged to refer to the "corresponding depression in the cattle markets." These facts at least prove that agricultural distress may arise from other causes than Free-trade.

Nor can it be said that this depression has been of shorter duration in protected France than in unprotected England. They are now concluding the third year of severe depression. According to an official report made by the Minister of Agriculture, &c., to the Council-General, the following were the average prices of wheat in each of the last twenty-one years:—

Year	per qr s d	Year	per qr s d
1829	52 5	1840	50 8
1830	51 11	1841	43 0
1831	51 3	1842	45 4
1832	50 8	1843	47 5
1833	38 6	1844	45 10
1834	35 4	1845	45 10
1835	35 4	1846	55 9
1836	40 2	1847	67 4
1837	43 0	1848	38 7
1838	45 3	1849	36 6
1839	51 4	1850 (six months)	33 0

While it thus appears that for nineteen years prior to 1848, even including the three cheap years of 1834, 1835, and 1836, the annual average price of wheat in France was 47s 2d, the prices of the last three years have been 38s 7d, 36s 6d, and 33s respectively.

In the report to which we refer, the Minister institutes a comparison between the average price of 1849 and the average of the sixteen preceding years, which is as follows:—

The average prices of WHEAT in FRANCE in 1849, compared with the average prices of the preceding 16 years, 1833 to 1848, per hectolitre:

Regions.	16 years, 1833 and 1848.		Average price, 1849.		Actual difference.		Difference per cent.
	f c	f c	f c	f c	f c		
North-West	18 20	15 8	15 8	3 12	17 14		
North	19 22	15 70	15 70	3 52	18 31		
North-East	18 1	13 62	13 62	4 39	24 03		
West	18 25	14 19	14 19	4 7	22 54		
Centre	18 81	13 71	13 71	5 10	27 04		
East	20 24	15 46	15 46	4 38	23 50		
South-West	19 88	15 0	15 0	4 34	24 54		
South	20 81	15 97	15 97	4 84	23 29		
South-East	22 99	19 14	19 14	3 85	16 78		
10th Region	21 39	19 75	19 75	1 55	7 28		
Average for the whole of France	19 65	15 37	15 37	4 28	21 78		

Converting the total averages for the whole of France, during the above periods, into English money and imperial quarters, we have the following results:—

Average price of wheat in France for 16 years, 1833 to 1848, was 19f 65c per hectolitre, or	45 6
Price of 1849 was 15f 37c per hectolitre, or	36 6
The difference, therefore, was 4f 28c per hectolitre, or	9 0
Or per cent	21 78

From this comparison it appears that the price of wheat in France, in 1849, was 9s per qr, or 21.78 per cent. below the average of the preceding sixteen years, including the three cheap years of 1834, 1835, and 1836, and that of 1848.

But then it may be said, that the revolution of 1848, and the consequent political disturbances which have since existed in France, are sufficient to account for the agricultural distress under which that country has suffered. But so far as agriculture can have suffered from those causes, commerce and manufactures, which are far more susceptible of disturbance from political inquietude and discredit, ought to have suffered even more. But what are the facts? In 1849, the reports of the Minister of Commerce to the Council-General show that the trade of France has seldom been in so prosperous a state. And what says the President in his Message now?—

The industrial situation of the country has in general improved in 1850, even when compared with 1849. Almost everywhere the activity manifested in the course of last year has been maintained and in many cases it has been increased. The recent reports of the Chambers of Commerce and Manufactures testify to this prosperous state of things. The manufacture of woollen cloths and tissues, of cotton cloths, leather, earthenware, glass, and objects of luxury, have found ready and advantageous markets; also the produce of the silk manufacture has up to the present time evinced the same activity. If the iron trade has not as yet been able to find its former level in what concerns the fabrication of matters

connected with railways, the construction of machinery has assumed an extension in conformity with the general movement of business.

Here, then, we find that not only those branches of manufactures which form the chief exports of France, but also those which find a consumption exclusively in that country, are in a most "prosperous state." And we are surely justified in coming to the conclusion, that if the consumption of articles of luxury is not interfered with, in consequence of the present political condition of France, that cannot be urged as a satisfactory reason for such a depression in the production of articles of the first necessity.

These are facts well worthy the careful and patient consideration of all those in this country who are interested in agriculture. To such they should suggest two things:—1. That there are other causes than the want of Protection which lead to agricultural depression; and 2, that if causes such as have produced similar effects in this country and in France in former times, and in the latter country at present, are in operation here, a revival of agricultural prosperity, at no distant period, may not be inconsistent with a maintenance of Free-trade.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

THE generous burst of indignation with which the people heard of the Pope's Bull is fast subsiding, and leaving the nation to the quiet and orderly pursuit of more necessary objects than fighting a shadow. In spiritual matters, indeed, as we have already said, names are things. They conjure up in our imaginations the most awful realities, but when we examine them, and become sensible of what they stand for, and what they are used for, they dwindle into their true character of mere terms. In this case, the Pope's Bull, and all the particulars connected with it, were associated in our minds with all the grandeur, power, pomp, and persecution carried on in the name of the Roman Catholic religion in the barbarous ages; and in the first heat the national mind reverting to all those things, started into activity from a long and wise repose, and was ready—from old associations of vast power employed in persecution, unrighteously and cruelly—to defy to the death, if necessary, the Pope, the Cardinal, and the whole Roman Catholic world. Gradually, however, it has come to perceive that there is no occasion for alarm—that the Pope is a helpless, but not malignant priest—that there is no Roman Catholic Power in Europe to back his manifestoes—that, in fact, his Bull means nothing but a new spiritual organisation of the Roman Catholics, a little new adjustment of the relative rank of Romish Bishops and their flock, giving them an Archbishop and a Cardinal at their heads, with new and more splendid robes, acting in a more imposing manner, to please and beguile them; and as the truth has dawned on the public, indignation is justly giving way to laughter at the alarm this new spectre has excited.

On the 2nd inst, almost as soon as the document came to our hands, we stated:—"The Pope refers, in his Bull, to 'the considerable number of Catholics in England, which still keeps increasing,' facts that are undoubted, and on them he grounds his determination to change the form of ecclesiastical government in England. He does that which we generally demand of our own rulers, and praise them for doing; he endeavours to make his Church more efficacious for teaching the doctrines in which he believes. He, therefore, has altered the spiritual or ecclesiastical arrangements which before prevailed, and which could only be altered, according to the constitution of the Romish Church, by his authority. In that there is nothing to censure; but he has carried out his views in the manner and with the language prescribed of old to the See of Rome, which arrogantly assumed dominion over all the powers and kingdoms of the earth, and has given, by his mode of proceeding, almost universal offence. His new Archbishop and Cardinal, too, Dr Wiseman, known for his zeal against the English Church, and known for his success in making converts, has begun his administration by sending 'out of the Flaminian Gate at Rome,' a pastoral letter to his new spiritual subjects, which has been read in all the Catholic churches and chapels of his diocese. In this the Cardinal Archbishop arrogantly speaks of governing the counties of Middlesex, Herts, Surrey, Kent, &c., as if he were the lord and ruler over all this part of England. It can scarcely be denied, therefore, that the Pope and his assistants have carried a measure, innocent in itself, and laudable from one point of view, into execution in a most offensive manner, and have given a handle to their opponents, if they have not justified the indignation and opposition they will now be sure to meet with.

"We are sorry for this. We regret that the public attention should be diverted from much more important matters to religious disputes that never lead to any beneficial results. Like other disputes of the kind this is a mere dispute about terms. The Pope only means to address himself to the Roman Catholics living in Westminster, Lancashire, Devonshire, &c., and really claims no other dominion than a spiritual one over his willing followers; but he uses words which imply territorial power and dominion over the land of England. He adheres to old language and old forms that revive recollections of obsolete power, when a little attention to the present circumstances of society, and the adaptation of his language to them, might at least have

lessened, if it would not have removed, the alarm. A little worldly prudence would have taken away all the pretexts for creating agitation, which the want of it has given to factious zeal."

On Thursday last, the 21st, we were gratified to see that the *Times*, after attentively reading Cardinal Wiseman's appeal, had adopted the same view. Our contemporary said:—"Grateful for the relief from the constant strain on our imaginative faculties, we can only express a wish that it were consistent with the rules of orthodoxy and infallibility that the Church of Rome, as she has one head, one faith, one code of morality, one system of politics, would be pleased to add to these multifarious unities, the unity of language, so that her advocates might be spared the necessity of writing long arguments to prove that her public and authorised documents mean exactly the reverse of what they say. If Dr Wiseman meant, as he and Mr Bowyer say he did, that he merely came amongst us as a Dissenting minister, the head of a voluntary association, to manage the spiritual affairs of the Catholics scattered up and down England—if it was never intended to assume any rights save those which are cheerfully conceded to a Wesleyan or a Baptist, why, in the name of common sense, could he not have said so? And why is it only when the unmistakeable response of the people of England has shown him that his inflated pretensions would tend but little to the glorification or advancement of himself and his Church, does he first inform us that counties do not mean counties, but the Roman Catholics residing in them—that England is not restored to the Roman Catholic Church, but that her scanty Romanist population has received a new form of government? It is because the Roman Catholic Church has two languages, and esoteric and an exoteric—the first couched in the very terms of that more than mortal arrogance and insolence in which Hildebrand and Innocent thundred their decrees against trembling kings and prostrate emperors, the second artful, humble, and cajoling, seizing on every popular topic, enlisting in its behalf every claptrap argument, and systematically employing reasoning the validity of which the sophist himself would be the last to recognise."

Because the generous indignation of the people has been taken advantage of by factious zeal, it must not be mistaken, as we think some of our most liberal and just-thinking contemporaries have mistaken it, for a relapse into bigotry or in the smallest degree a going back from the full tolerance the nation has resolved to give to the Roman Catholics in common with every other religion. The nation was alarmed at the claims apparently made by the Pope to parcel out England—the nation felt its own independence, and its free and perfect political existence, to maintain which it has spent millions of treasure and poured forth its blood like water, assailed, by the Queen's supremacy being apparently assailed; and it was nobly ready, as one man, to resent and resist the supposed indignity and usurpation. Accordingly, it will be observed that at the bulk of the meetings it is Her Majesty's supremacy which is most strongly advocated; that it is Her Majesty who is addressed to assure her of the national support for her Protestant throne and dignity. The law has been continually appealed to, to ascertain whether the supposed usurpation, and those who have been regarded as the instruments for giving effect to it, could not be punished. The Catholics have been reproached with ingratitude for the supposed usurpation, after so much pains have been taken to protect them against bigoted opponents, and secure for them the common rights and common justice of the realm. Much has been said as usual about the unchangeableness of the Romish religion, and the multiplied follies and cruelties of a barbarous age have been again laid to its charge, and are said to receive its present sanction; but in the midst of all the hubbub, not a voice worth attending to has been heard to recommend a return to intolerance, or to hint at the necessity of again depriving our Catholic fellow-countrymen of one atom of their civil rights or their religious freedom. On the contrary, it has been declared by more than one authority, that a return to persecution is impossible. We are sure, too, that there is not one leading statesman in the empire, not one public writer of the least weight, who would advocate such a retrogression; and that the indignation felt at a supposed wrong is both too just and too generous ever to replace the principle of intolerance in our code. Those we believe to be in error who have confounded the public indignation with a relapse into ancient bigotry, and who have anticipated, under the influence of sectarian zeal, the restoration amongst us of penal laws against the Roman Catholic religion.

On first hearing of the supposed outrage, there was regret felt by some liberal politicians that so many concessions to the Catholics had been made; while those who took an adverse view to the policy of those concessions have profited by the occasion to decry their opponents, and claim a triumph for their own sagacity. They have plumed themselves on the wisdom of injustice, and on the policy of persecution. But the regret of the Liberals and the triumph of the bigots has had only a momentary existence.

It is clear, from the progress of Puseyism in our own Church, and from the great increase of the Catholics in various parts of the empire, which compelled an alteration in their Church discipline before emancipation—it is clear, from the increase of Roman Catholics, derived from Roman Catholic parents, in all our colo-

nies, that a complete organisation of the Romish Church in our country could no more be hindered than the complete organisation of Methodism. Those who have promoted emancipation, and have advocated perfect equality for all sects, perceive at once how great an advantage they possess in defending the political supremacy of the State, by having for supporters the whole Catholic body. No longer doing the Catholics a wrong, we are better enabled to say, sure of universal support, that we will not allow them to do wrong. In fact, on the supposition that they have attempted it, the whole nation has risen against them.

Enjoying now all the privileges of the rest of the people, the press being as free to the Roman Catholics as any other of Her Majesty's subjects, and of which they make ample use, they can be argued with as well as Chartists and Dissenters. Their pretensions to peculiar holiness and infallibility can be ridiculed. The forms, which they please to call devotion, however attractive for a barbarous people, can be justly described by reason, philosophy, and a purer religion, as mere forms—the chains with which they still permit the priesthood to bind their consciences, and make them the slaves of priestly assumption, to drag along the worn-out car of the Papacy, can be openly and justly denounced as “enthralled the soul;” and the truth can be promulgated from high places, where it must have been studiously suppressed if they were still bound with political chains. Between tolerating their mode of worship and speaking our thoughts, or telling the truth about it, there is the same difference as between permitting the use of ardent spirits and denouncing drunkenness. Now, the privilege we have all obtained, from the Prime Minister to the humblest attendant at an anti-Papal meeting, to speak openly and strongly against the Roman Catholic worship, sure of being answered if we speak erroneously, and which we did not possess before emancipation, is a prodigious advantage for the cause of truth and freedom.

Cardinal Wiseman has made an elaborate appeal to this nation. It is calm, forcibly reasoned, in many respects just. His power of making such an appeal, of being heard and answered, renders any other power useless to him. The very act of appealing is a resignation, in fact, of all the old claims to infallibility. He acknowledges that the people sit in judgment on the Pope, and he exerts all the skill of a great advocate to procure a favourable verdict. He cannot appeal to pity and passion—cannot describe himself and his co-religionists as suffering, persecuted men—cannot enlist our humanity in favour of his views; and he justly appeals to political principles, and justifies what the Pope and he and all the Catholics have now done as the logical and necessary consequence of our own Act in 1829. It is the crowning result of emancipation; and mark that this result is to bring the Cardinal and the Pope as humble suitors, almost on their knees, to the people of England. They no longer thunder denunciations against us; they humbly crave for a hearing. To us that seems an unspeakable advantage, we may say a blessed result of emancipation. It has freed the subject from all extraneous matter, has separated Papal doctrines from all feelings of sympathy with injured men, and brought them fairly to trial before the public reason. Cardinal Wiseman stands up, we must say, nobly and gracefully for liberty of speech and thought; he carries the whole Catholic body over to the same side; and thus we have gained—freedom has gained—reason has gained help and strength from the whole Roman Catholic population by the modern and essentially the liberal policy of emancipation, though some persons, who have no faith in principles, have latterly murmured at its wisdom.

GERMANY AND GERMAN STATESMEN.

We adopt with much satisfaction the assurance that “the cause of peace has now, we have reason to hope, definitively triumphed over the formidable dangers which seemed but a few days ago to surround it.” We agree that “it will be well for Germany if the angry feelings which have inevitably sprung up in this crisis can be speedily allayed.” We must go, however, a little further, and say that the quiet hoped for will be well for Europe as well as Germany. France, with reference to the condition of her neighbour, has called an addition of 40,000 of her conscripts to arms, and is forming a large army on the Rhine. Should the angry feelings continue—should the Prussians imagine their honour wounded, and, growing indignant at their Sovereign and his advisers, break out into revolt, or force him into war—the peace and the prosperity of all Europe would be endangered. Not only, therefore, may we earnestly wish that angry feelings may be speedily allayed, but it is essentially our duty and our interest to do what we can to allay them, and to be especially careful by no word or deed of ours to foster feelings which will endanger our own prosperity.

The voice of the English press, from the good sense which has generally presided over it, is heard all over Europe. Its influence is probably greater over matters of opinion abroad than at home. Here its conflicts neutralise its power; there one or two journals are looked on as speaking for the whole nation, and their power is proportionably great. Taunts and sarcasms goad a people more than admonition calms them; and, now thrown out against

the Prussians for acquiescing in peace, are very likely to irritate them, and lead to very serious consequences. Our contemporaries may contribute to allay those angry feelings or to keep them alive. There is some evidence in the statement that Austria has offered to reduce her military force if her neighbour will do the same, that the Governments, sensible of the danger they incur by keeping great hordes of men, always ready and eager for war, and of the folly of preparations that ruin their resources, are desirous of preserving peace. We have always given them credit for that, it was so manifestly their duty and their interest; but there is still some apprehension that angry feelings amongst their soldiers, their public writers, and some few of their people, may keep alive their hostility, and at length bring about a contest. The angry feelings of the irritated classes are, therefore, precisely what we should endeavour to allay if we would insure permanent peace.

It may, with this view, be remarked, that there are no substantial interests endangered by the withdrawal of either party from the contest. No territory has been invaded—no rights have been infringed, except, perhaps, in the case of Hesse, where the people will be better enabled, by the general peace being preserved, to consolidate their own power, and make head against their unconstitutional Elector and his advisers. We do not overlook nor deny the disputes and quarrels between other Sovereigns and their subjects; neither are we blind to the silly attempts continually made and now making by the former to strengthen a system of coercion over their people, instead of going along with and gratifying them by extending and securing liberty, peace, and prosperity. Both seem alike ignorant of the measures they ought to adopt to attain these ends; for both have had power, and both have failed. But the Sovereigns will not be better taught nor more restrained by substituting the discipline of a camp, of which they are the chiefs, for the progress and order of civil society; nor will the people learn, amidst the broils of war and the confusion of contending States, the means of securing their own liberty and happiness.

But, whatever may be the conduct of the different Governments of Germany to their own subjects, the present, or let us hopefully say the late, quarrel between the Houses of Hohenzollern and Hapsburgh does not concern the rights or substantial interests of the people, who must be deeply injured by the continuance of large armaments, and still more by an actual conflict. “Not a family,” we are told in a letter from Cologne, “but has lost a brother or a father or both,” taken from his usual peaceful avocations to prepare for being the slaughterer of his fellow-men. “All the horses, too, belonging to private persons are held at the disposal of Government: many of them are taken; and, however urgent may be the business of individuals, they cannot use their own cattle for their own purposes.” So far, therefore, as the feelings of the people are concerned, they can no otherwise be irritated or injured by the terms of peace, whatever they may be, between Austria and Prussia, than as their national pride or national honour is wounded. We do not make light of such sentiments. They are the foundations of much virtuous self-denial and many heroic actions; but, like all sentiments which concern the doubtful, the shadowy, and the unknown, going beyond the appreciable wants of every-day and individual life, and having for their object the vague future, whether of nations or of another world, in proportion as they are powerful for good, so may they, as we every day experience, be worked on to produce evil. Against these feelings of national honour and national pride, and the influence they may have in fostering uneasiness, such as “ever precedes war,” we require now to be on our guard; and we shall not serve the cause of humanity, of peace, and of progress, by piquing the pride or the honour of the Prussians or the Austrians, and keeping alive their angry feelings.

Peace is now the prevalent habit of society, as war was when men had no fixed homes, and fought for a hunting-ground as a means of subsistence. It is a necessity for all the industrious wealth-creating classes, for the merchant and the manufacturer, for the grower of food and of the raw materials on which art is exercised, for all the professional men who depend on them, and all these now constitute a vast majority of almost every society. They may be sneeringly described as dealers in public funds, or peace-at-any-price men; but they are not only the vast majority, they are the increasing portion of society, for whose security and advantage Government exists, and in the end their interests must be consulted, and they will give law to the whole. Governments must study their interests, and must obey them. To pique the honour of the Prussian army or the Austrian soldiers, and urge Governments into war, is not merely, therefore, to rouse the angry passions of Austrians and Prussians; it is to set the military part of society against their own peace-requiring countrymen, and generate civil contention, together with foreign war. We say not that the military profession is in hostility to the feelings, habits, and wants of the present age, for it is still required to some extent in every society, both to insure security abroad and guard against convulsions at home; but it is gradually decreasing in relative importance, and will become hostile to the other classes and to the habits of civilised life, to its own injury, if feelings of honour and a passion for glory and strife be nourished at the expense of national peace. We shall do as

great an injury to the military of Prussia and Austria as to the industrious classes in those countries and in the world at large, if we tell them their honour is wounded by not being allowed to fight, and pique them into anger and unruliness. To soothe and assuage the feelings of men, irritated by the vacillations of a Government, or the follies of a King, whom they have not yet learned to despise—now calling them to arms, promising them military promotion and honour, and then sending them back to the obscurity of private life—is now one of the duties of those who by their position are enabled to influence the thoughts and actions of the public, and aspire to be instrumental in preserving the peace of Europe.

If there be any novelty in such a view, it will be sufficient to say, in vindication of it, that the common method of arming great bodies of men for the preservation of peace, the fostering a sense of military honour amongst them, and the usual political proceedings, particularly in Germany, have not resulted in procuring the safety of society or the happiness of the people. There, perhaps, more than in any other country, we can trace the rapid growth, since 1815, of the useful arts amongst the people, the extension of agriculture, the increase of commerce, the multiplication of manufactures, all generating habits of order and a love of peace in the population, as contrasted to the stationary condition of the Governments, their continued adherence to old political and military habits, and at length their actual and lamentable hostility to the bulk of their people. Germany supplies the civilised world with musicians, and her music is everywhere renowned. Her merchants carry on successful commerce in every part of the world, and are conspicuous for their skill and integrity. Her peasants—patient, enduring, and industrious—make the best of colonists. Her manufactures, in many respects, with no peculiar advantages, rival those of England. She is distinguished in science—she takes the first place in theology—she is not backward in any mechanical art; but her Governments are actually despicable, and latterly she has not produced a single statesman worthy of the name. For upwards of thirty months has she been more or less in the paroxysms of a revolution, and the convulsions have not cast to the surface one man of commanding ability. Count Brandenburg, Herr Manteuffel, and Prince Schwartzberg, who have had sufficient vigour to gather together the fragments of ancient authority which they have all been inclined to abuse, are its chief and most worthy heroes. The political institutions of Germany have been unfavourable to political knowledge; and now, when a crisis has come, rulers, and those who would be rulers, are found to be terribly inefficient. It is pretty clear, therefore, that some new element must be introduced into German political life, and a due appreciation of the present relative position of the military and all the arts of war, to the other classes and all the arts of peace, is, perhaps, one of the things they most need.

That the Sovereigns generally are unfitted, by education and habit—by being generally brought up in the army, not in the workshop—to appreciate the present condition and wants of society, is only too lamentably evident by all their proceedings. Of the late King of Prussia, we are told in "Tait's Edinburgh Magazine" for November:—

His early education was confided to a fantastic hypochondriac of the name of Behnisch, who was tortured by the appearance of spirits, and by pangs of conscience for having sinned against the Holy Ghost. In his sixteenth year, the King was placed under reasonable teachers, but he had acquired habits of vague contemplation and dislike to work. When he attained manhood, Major-General Von Kockeritz was appointed his adjutant, and soon became his friend and confidant. Kockeritz was an honourable and well-meaning man, and, according to his convictions, a good councillor for the King; but he was of very limited comprehension, and without education. His whole life had been passed in the routine service of the Potsdam garrison, where, by the severest discipline, the annihilation of independence, subserviency, and monkish obedience were brought about. His narrow mind was there drilled into vulgarity and submissiveness; and, capable only of the shallowest insight, had no other wish than to enjoy in peace and quietness, undisturbed either by foreign or home affairs, his game of cards and his pipe.

Of a soft and yielding nature, under such teaching and with such companions, Frederick William the Third, like most of the hereditary monarchs of the period, was quite unequal to its emergencies. Continual complaints were made by all his councillors, but it was impossible to bring him to a decision; so that favourable opportunities were lost, and the nation sacrificed by his procrastination. If, in the end, Prussia was triumphant, it was due to the insane arrogance of his conqueror, a very severe winter, and the control which Prince Hardenberg obtained over the King and his affairs. He seems to have been only obstinately consistent in refusing to allow an appeal to his people, whose freedom he dreaded apparently more than the success of the French. From the character of the monarch, and the nature of his government, we are at no loss to account for the degradation of Prussia till a Russian winter destroyed the French army. We cannot, however, fail to remark that the system requires revision which places the destiny of a fettered people in the hands of an uncontrolled hereditary monarch.

Of the present King of Prussia, a correspondent says:—

The King is an absurd "Phantast," and must be compelled to abdicate his throne. Ere long this or a terrible conflict will ensue here. He is really a European nuisance; full of sublime and glorious fancies, without the wit or the courage to execute one; devoted to the cause of his Maker, by whose grace he considers himself possessed of the throne of Prussia, he will never take a single step contrary to his own wishes, because he believes his wishes to be inspirations. He is the cause of all the mischief. But enough of him.

Where such Sovereigns are guided by an enlightened public opinion, or by sedate and wise ministers, they cannot do much harm; but, unfortunately, the restrictions on the press in Ger-

many, and the peculiar aptitude of its learned men for abstract studies, have prevented the formation there of an enlightened public opinion; and the education in general of its statesmen has not been calculated to give them commanding political wisdom. Count Brandenburg, Prince Schwartzberg, and a number of others are soldiers by profession, and the teaching they receive is actually hostile to their becoming good ministers of a society of peaceful and industrious men. Of General Von Radowitz, very lately the bosom friend and long the chief counsellor of the vague-minded King of Prussia, we are told in a short but excellent memoir of him which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of last week:—

General Joseph Von Radowitz was born at Blackenburgh in the Harz, in 1792. By origin his family is Slavonian, of the class of petty nobles, his grandfather having quitted Hungary and settled in Germany in the middle of the last century. His father studied the law in Göttingen; became a titular rath of the grand duchy of Brunswick, having a residence in the Harz and at Altenburg. Till his fourteenth year he was educated in the religion of his father, who was a Protestant; but in 1812 he embraced that of his mother, who was a Catholic; and for some years he resided at a Jesuit seminary; nay, it is even said that he prepared himself for an ecclesiastical career, and received the first or minor orders of a priest; it is certain that he is a zealous Catholic, a good theologian, an enthusiastic admirer of the architecture, the painting, and the symbolical sculpture, of the different ages of the church from the earliest times. His work entitled the "Iconography of the Saints" is a production of extraordinary research, treating the various forms under which the earlier saints and martyrs have been drawn or carved in different nations or centuries, from an exclusively artistic point of view. He left the Jesuit seminary and entered the military service of Westphalia, at that time a mere vassal state of Napoleon, among whose legions the Westphalian army was enrolled. He served through the year 1813, when the star of Napoleon had already begun to decline, and distinguished himself sufficiently to be found worthy of the order of the Legion of Honour. With Napoleon fell the kingdom he had created; but amid the political wrecks and ruins of the times Radowitz contrived to shape a forward path. With the old princely family of Westphalia he went to Cassel, became known to the Court of Hesse, was employed and favoured, and from four years, from 1815 to 1819, he was engaged as teacher of mathematics and military tactics in the school of cadets. In the *Chronique Scandaleuse* of the German courts, that of Hesse stands among the most notorious: the profligacy of the Elector was unbounded, and out of one shameful act of the Prince, Von Radowitz made the stepping-stone of his future fortune. The Princess of Hesse was the sister of Frederick III, the father of the present King of Prussia; the Elector was enamoured of a certain Emilie Ortlepp, who became his mistress, and was created Countess of Reichenbach, just as Lola Montes was, at a much later date, ennobled by the dotage of the King of Bavaria. In this respect, the Princes of Germany still honour the traditions of the age of our second Charles, of Louis XIV, and the Regency. To complete the resemblance to what are called the good old times, the Elector insisted that his Princess, the sister of one of the most powerful monarchs of Europe, should receive the mistress at court, and lend her countenance to the connection. The blood of the Hohenzollerns rebelled against the indignity; M. Von Radowitz sided with the insulted Princess, and advised her by letter to quit the court; the Prince seized the letter by force, and dismissed the writer from his service. The Princess, however, fled from Cassel to Bonn, and was brought back by force under a guard of Hessian gendarmes, i.e. mounted policemen. Such things could happen in the golden days of censorship, when no journals were allowed to publish anything likely to excite "hatred or contempt of the authorities." The affair was only one of the many scandals of the Court of Hesse, and by no means the worst. M. Von Radowitz, a sufferer in the cause of the Princess, came as an exile to Berlin, recommended to the favour of Frederick William III by a letter from his sister, and was received with more than usual kindness. He was attached as captain to the general staff, and appointed tutor to Prince Albrecht. While holding this post, he wrote several mathematical works. His promotion in the Prussian service was rapid: he was named a member of the Upper Commission of military instruction, and for proving the artillery. He was made major, and appointed one of the tutors in the War Academy, an institution where lectures on the art of war are given to an audience of officers.

Such was the education and the antecedents of the man who was the adviser and guide of the King of Prussia. With that great industrial society, which Kings have now to govern, he had obviously no means of becoming acquainted, however intimate he might be with armies, and artillery, and church architecture, and the intrigues of courts. Another class of statesmen, plodding men of business, the men who preside over the offices, are at the head of the provincial governments, and finally become ministers of state, are so drilled into the petty cumbrous forms of office, that they, as the rule, cannot grasp large affairs. Of one of the most distinguished of them of late years, Baron Stein, we are told in the Magazine we have already quoted:—

In February, 1780, Stein began his career in the Prussian service. Frederick the Great was then King, and Stein was placed in the department of the Mines. In 1782 he was made Ober-Berg Rath, or Upper Mine Councillor, and in 1784 he was appointed Superintendent of the Westphalian Mines, and removed from Berlin to Hugen. His probation had been without a stipend; his new appointment carried with it a salary of 1,260 thalers, about 189l (Stein is said to have wept on receiving the money), a house, and some perquisites. He was shifted from one place to another, always remaining out of the capital, and rose gradually to the highest provincial honours. From being the chief of a mining district he became the chief administrator of a province; and after twenty-four years' service, having filled many subordinate situations to the satisfaction of the Ministers of three kings, and to the contentment of his inferiors and the people under him, he became a Cabinet Minister. In 1804 he was placed at the head of the excise, customs, and manufactures, being more than any one else the Finance Minister, the finances not being all collected under one head; and then began the more distinguished, if not more active, part of his life. His salary as a Minister was 4,000 thalers, or about 600l a-year.

The length of time he filled subordinate stations, notwithstanding his assiduity and acquirements, marks the difference by which the highest offices of the State are reached in Prussia and in England. Mr Herries, Mr Huskisson, Mr Goulburn, and some others, have become Ministers after years of probation in subordinate stations; but those gentlemen, almost from the first, had seats in Parliament; and there, at the very source of all our policy, sharing in the conflicts of the master minds of the empire, as well as attending to the details of administration in the capital—not on the hills of Cornwall or Wales—they ac-

quired those enlarged views and business habits that fitted them for successful statesmen. Our system imparts to statesmen large and world-wide views; but it makes them dependant for administrative details on permanent secretaries and clerks. The German system gives statesmen the education of clerks. They acquire a perfect familiarity with all the details of administration; they are skilful at concepts, references, memorials, reports, stating opinions, protocols, and all the needless complexities of a system which is mainly carried on by much writing. To such men, a Sovereign whose mind is unencumbered with many petty details, though an insignificant man, may with some justice aspire to dictate. Frederick the Great did it most successfully. He was at once King and Minister. His successors had the same task to execute, without his abilities. Feeble, vacillating, capricious, vain, and self-h, they were unfit to govern; and the system raised men to be Ministers who, from their mode of education, were equally unfit. The kings continually interfered, the clerk-ministers submitted to the royal caprices, changes were incessant, and the system was running fast to ruin before it was mowed down by the victorious sword of Bonaparte.

There has since then been no important change in the system. After the downfall of Bonaparte it was, on the contrary, re-invigorated and extended. The Sovereigns have only become more vacillating, capricious, vain and selfish, and their councillors only more addicted to old forms, more encumbered with a vast multiplicity of valueless details, or more inclined to cut every knot by the sword, or solve every problem of civil society by military rules. The Governments being in the hands of the nobility, having for their aids and drudges a great army of these clerk-taught and clerk-minded men, and little influenced by any practical knowledge of civil affairs—of which none can be gathered at Universities, or in bureaus, or in the army—have become more and more unsuitable to the growing and prosperous condition of Germany. In the lamentable consequences of such a system we now find ourselves here, in England, involved and deeply interested; for out of the confusion of Germany—out of the contests there for greater power or more liberty—out of the unfounded theories of professors, and the vain ambition of Kings and soldiers or clerk-ministers—out of the want there of a controlling and guiding public opinion, exercised on behalf of the great industrial interests of society—we have been threatened with an interruption of commerce, and all Europe has been threatened with all the horrible calamities of war.

THE METROPOLITAN SUPPLY OF WATER.

WE must presume, from the manifesto in favour of the Hon. William Napier's Report, published in the *Globe* of Tuesday, that we were mistaken last week in saying that it would not satisfy his employers. If we were mistaken, and the Board of Health approve of the report, it must, like ordinary mortals, be easily satisfied with its own deeds. The Board states in its report, dated May 20, 1850, that "Professor Way called our attention to a specimen of water, which he had found at the other extremity of the district, at the town of Farnham, which was supplied by the drainage of a small portion of the tract." "At the instance of Mr Paice, of Farnham, an eminent agriculturist, agricultural drains were put into less than two acres of the common land; these were led into a small reservoir, or rather well, as it is not more than four feet in diameter and ten feet deep, and from thence the water is delivered to the town," &c. Both these passages expressly say that the water at Farnham is obtained by the "drainage of a small portion," "two acres" of the gathering ground; directly contrary to that, Mr Napier states, "the Farnham water does not come from the surface drainage, but is derived from sixteen small springs, issuing at the south side," but coming whence Mr Napier knows not, though he supposes from some hill as distant from Farnham as certain mountains in China are from the island of Hong Kong. If the Board be satisfied with this contradiction to their much-cherished theory, it must be abundantly gifted with that amiable propensity of being delighted at the discovery of its own errors, the *Globe* so profusely ascribes to Mr Robert Stephenson.

The *Globe* reminds us that the Board modestly suggested "more close examination and trials," and so it sent out Mr Napier on an exploring expedition. But, before it had done that, on a mere vague notion that vast gathering grounds were to be found somewhere between Claremont and the borders of Hampshire, "an area of less than 100 square miles lying East and West" of a line from Bagshot to Farnham, "waste lands and moors" of notoriously "small value," it had decided that "the water of the Thames, the Lea, the New River, the Colne, and the Wandle, as well as that of the other tributaries and sources of the same degrees of hardness, should be as early as practicable abandoned." Thus, on a theory which the investigations of their own reporter has shown to be incorrect, the Board decided at once that all our old sources of supply ought to be given up. Their reporter has indeed found, in a wide tract of country, a considerable number of "springs and rivulets," yielding a total supply of water, as he says, of exactly 39,407,324 gals; but, with the exception of Chobham and Farnham, not one of the places mentioned by Mr Napier is to be found in the map which accompanies the report of the Board, nor is one of them named in that voluminous document. Mr Napier's table of springs and rivulets in the Surrey Hills may have come very timely to the relief of the Board; but

it was made subsequently to the decision of the Board to cut off the present supplies. Even with that help, it seems a rash proceeding to denounce all our present sources of supply before it was certain that a more abundant, a better, and a cheaper supply could be obtained elsewhere.

The recommendation of the Board, too, was based on the supposition that a liberal compensation to the owners of manorial and other rights, for taking from moors and wastes water, by draining, for the supply of the metropolis, would be a small sum; but for taking away springs and rivulets that probably turn mills and supply many places with water, the compensation, if liberal, must be large. When the inhabitants of Edinburgh, as long ago as 1690, wished to bring into that town the Hare and Mowbray wells and any other springs in the district, they had to pay the Laird of Comiston an annual rent of 18*l*. Mr Napier has not informed us what rent the metropolis must pay for taking away the numerous springs and rivulets he proposes to bring into it; but, we apprehend, when that sum is added to the 6,000,000*l* required to compensate the existing Water Companies, not twopence per week per house, as the *Globe* says, nor four times twopence will pay the expense of a continuous supply of water obtained from that source. If that be the case, some other persons than the *Economist* "incur a high moral responsibility for concealing evidence," though the *Economist* has concealed no evidence. It has had none to conceal, whatever may be the case with its accusers. At the same time, it has not given the sanction of its character to every crude theory of every philanthropic speculator on public credulity or public terror.

The *Globe* seems to misunderstand what we said last week of Mr Stephenson. We stated that when the question of improving the water supply of Liverpool was agitated, the Corporation of that borough employed Mr Robert Stephenson, but the Board of Health employed the Hon. William Napier. Our argument was, that the Corporation had selected a man known for his skill, but the Board had selected an unknown person, when it might have commanded the services of the first men of the empire. We said nothing about Mr Robert Stephenson's opinion being taken; we thought of the great question at issue, and the fitness of the unknown Mr Napier to decide it; and we contrasted the conduct of the Board in selecting an unknown man, with that of the Corporation of Liverpool in selecting a man of tried experience.

Last session of Parliament all the bills relative to increasing and improving the supply of water to the metropolis were suspended, for the Board of Health to examine the subject, and make a report. There were seven new schemes proposed, besides the improvements promoted by the existing companies. Between all these the Board had to decide, and it could only decide by a careful examination of them all, comparing them with one another. It had, independently of them, to ascertain the best method of supplying the metropolis now and at all times. It had to consider whether, as its Commissioner suggests, and as is practised in Philadelphia, and in Accrington, Lancashire, to some extent, the metropolis might not be supplied with that pure soft rain water which falls on the roofs of the metropolitan houses, as well as at Farnham, and could probably be passed as easily and as cheaply here through artificial filters, as it is supposed to pass there through a natural filter; and it had to consider every other possible mode of obtaining a supply of water. Considering these very important duties, we supposed that the very highest authorities should have been consulted, and that by their advice the alteration should be recommended. Instead of that, the Board selected a gentleman whose name cannot carry any weight with the public, even if he had the abilities of all the Napiers; and by so doing necessarily postponed, indefinitely, that decision, waiting for which all means of improving the supply were suspended.

From the first the Board adopted a principle totally at variance with the experience of this mercantile community. It considers it a "dereliction of duty in the Legislature to abandon to companies the supply of water to towns as a matter of profit." "It involves the disregard of public interests." The Board declares "that the principle of trade and trading considerations are wholly repugnant to improvements in detail, from which no immediate profit can be insured to shareholders," though immense improvements have been made from no other motive. It dwells on the evils of "allowing the supply of water to be made a subject of profit to trading companies." It is of opinion that "it is an implied duty of the supreme Executive, or the State, to regulate the supply, the distribution, and the discharge or removal of waters"—a duty of which the State has for centuries been happily ignorant. The Board started, therefore, from a principle hostile to the very principle on which the supply of the metropolis has been obtained for two hundred years. On its own suggestions, it undertook to overturn a system which has been in every branch of society, and certainly in the supply of water, eminently advantageous. It was not only opposed to the usurpations and faults of the companies, but to the very principle of their existence. It did not say, as wise and reasonable men might have been expected to say, the Legislature has perhaps given them too much power—has conferred on them too many privileges, which they abuse, and has enabled them to establish a quasi monopoly and charge too much, and it

must be ascertained whether these evils of the system cannot be remedied. It said plainly, that the principle of allowing the supply of water to be provided by private interest for a profit was an improper one, and was, at all hazards, to be set aside, that the supply might be placed under the supreme Executive authority, or, in other words, under the Board of Health.

The Board came to this conclusion, with the fact staring it in the face, that, side by side with this water supply, under private interest for a profit, is the system of sewers under public commissioners, and that the supply of water is perfection itself compared to the system of drainage. The Board states, in its report, "that in the city of Paris, where there is a defective system of water distribution, the supply to a large proportion of the houses is by hand." "In all continental cities," it says, "where the supply to upper rooms is by hand labour, the actual consumption is extremely small. We believe that in Paris the domestic consumption does not exceed two gallons per head on the population, even in well-conditioned houses." The Board does not state in what time this average consumption takes place; we presume a day, which will make the average consumption in London about eleven times as great as that of Paris. Now, in Paris, and in most of the continental cities, the supply of water has been regulated and controlled by the supreme Executive. It has been considered a duty of the State. The result is, that the very worst parts of London are better supplied with water under the profit system than Paris under the supreme Executive. Yet, in the teeth of these facts, reported by the Board, it declares against the principle of private interest, and insists on burdening the Government, in addition to its many other impossible and incompatible duties, with the duty of regulating the supply of water. What if it does not rain? Is the Government to be responsible for that? From the first, therefore, the Board set out from an erroneous principle, benevolently supposing, no doubt, that public servants would at all times be as patriotic and enlightened as its own members, and that the charms of duty would always excite exertion, where private interest would leave men cold and dead.

But having adopted this principle, the Board proceeded, as we have seen, to carry it out, first of all by resolving to cut off all our usual supplies, except that it proposed to retain the Vauxhall and Grand Junction Companies, with their machinery, to obtain supplies from the "Thames on extraordinary emergencies;" next, to seek out other sources of supply; and, finally, it deputed Mr Napier to examine those sources; and on his evidence, supported by that of a herbalist, a peasant, and a poacher, though directly at variance with its own assumptions, the most stupendous change that ever was at once made in administering the social affairs of the metropolis, or perhaps of the empire, is to be undertaken. Such a scheme should at least have been backed by the very highest scientific authority. On the contrary, the Board, has no other authority for these new sources of supply than that of Mr Napier, and no other justification of changing the whole principle of the supply than its own assumptions. If not prodigiously arrogant, the scheme is, to say the very least of it, founded on a very lamentable error.

In point of fact, since the original plan of the Board has been set aside by its own man, the gigantic change it proposes now rests on no other evidence or recommendation whatever than that of this new report. And after all its diatribes against private profits in Water Companies, even Mr Napier proposes nothing more or better, as we have already said, than was done nearly two centuries ago by private enterprise for private profit. Every improvement hitherto made in the supply of the metropolis with water, with bread, or with meat, has been accomplished by private enterprise for profit, and the Board would put a stop to acting on this principle. It is relapsing into protection; it is going from competition, and carrying the Government back to the very errors which all free traders have laboured zealously to explode. Water is as much food as bread, and if the Government must control the supply of the one, why not the other? The most astounding fact, however, of this most extraordinary retrogression under the name of improvement is, that it is to be done, according to the elaborate article in the *Globe*, that gentlemen may obtain soft water to shave with. Let us inform the Board, if it be ignorant on the subject, that its clients, the soft-shaving gentlemen, may obtain the softest, and with a little filtration, the purest water, by catching the rain from their house tops.

The Board is virtuously irate with the companies. They have not unfortunately carried instantly into effect all the schemes of all the water improvers. They have charged too high. The poor are not sufficiently supplied. We do not deny these facts. For the poor, however, the companies are not responsible. Nothing is easier than to find fault. There is not an institution, not a family even in the whole empire which a searching investigation would show to be clear of blame. The question is not whether the companies are perfect, but whether their long tried-system, far superior to that of the supreme Executive meddling with the water supply, as it heretofore meddled with the bread supply, is to be continued with all the improvements of which it is susceptible, or overthrown on the presumptions of the Board and the report of the Hon. William Napier. Whatever sneers it may please the *Globe* to

express of our economy, we shall stoutly and openly declare that we are for continuing the system of supplying the metropolis with water on the principle of profit to the individuals who undertake that business, and not for making the Executive responsible for the supply of the water. We must further declare, that the great principle which the Board of Health so dogmatically sets aside is for us so firmly established, that we regard its opinion, repugnant to all exience, on which the whole gigantic changes it advocates rests, as not worthy of the least attention.

Agriculture.

LAND DRAINING.

SETTLED ESTATES.

ALL that has passed at the agricultural meetings of the autumn indicates that the owners and occupiers of land are at last looking to improvement as the remedy for their "difficulties." Now, of all the improvements required on land, none is more urgent than draining wherever drainage is necessary, and on all strong land and land having impervious subsoil drainage is wanted. It forms the first and preliminary improvement, without the performance of which there can be no permanent advance in the system of cultivation. The present is the season for the commencement of such works, and, though some controversy still exists in the mode in which the drainage of that kind of land most requiring to be drained—strong clay—ought to be effected, and some local prejudices on the subject yet linger, there is no practical difficulty in determining the best and cheapest plans of draining, regard being had to effectiveness and permanency. But the great obstacle is the cost. Much has been done of late years to cheapen draining tiles, and the cutting of drains is in most districts more expertly, and therefore more cheaply, executed than heretofore, while the shallow draining, which rendered very frequent drains necessary and the cost of tiles so heavy, has been well nigh universally abandoned. Still draining a farm or an estate is costly work, which tenants in general can scarcely be expected to undertake, and from which proprietors shrink or execute it reluctantly and partially. Even now the cost and carriage of tiles is a formidable item in drainage works carried on upon a large scale, and therefore not only tenants, but owners are extensively using bushes and other perishable materials in the construction of drains. This may serve a tenant's purpose whose landlord will not supply him with tiles; for a bush drain, laid three feet or three and a half feet deep in a clay soil, will, apart from accidents, usually last for fifteen or twenty years. Such drains are, however, constantly liable to be injured by moles and other vermin, or by anything producing the slightest obstruction in the water channels, so that we doubt the real economy of using perishable materials even by tenants if they have terms of considerable length. But for the proprietor to use such materials, or to contribute towards the cost of so draining his land, is positively absurd. Land so drained, after the first eight or ten years, is gradually relapsing to its old state, or perhaps to a condition worse than its old state, while land properly drained with tiles is permanently improved. There seems to be no reason for supposing that a well-burnt clay tile will not last for ages. The main obstacle, however, to this general and complete drainage of wet land consists in the limited interests most of our landed proprietors have in their estates. This and the habit of giving the bulk of the landed property to one son, even where the proprietor is absolute owner, will fully account for the very unimproved state of so much land in this country. Some mitigation of this evil, as regards draining, has been afforded by various recent acts of Parliament, of which the most important are the Private Money Drainage Act (12 and 13 Vic., cap. 100), and the Drainage Advances Act (13 and 14 Vic., cap. 31). Of the provisions of these acts we shall presently give some account.

First, as to the best mode of effective drainage, we shall take from a well-written article on "Drainage of Land," in the tenth part of "Morton's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture," a few practical passages which comprise the modern canons of the subject.

The size and form of the tile is a first consideration. The cylindrical pipe tile is confessedly the best form of draining tile. Theoretically, the oval pipe has an advantage in the narrower channel it presents; but there is difficulty in placing them expeditiously, which more than counterbalances that advantage. "A cylinder can hardly be placed improperly, if the trench be properly finished with a semi-cylindrical scoop, as it at once finds its place in the centre of the cavity; whereas, if the pipe have a flat bottom, or be of an oval form, it requires to be placed with great accuracy, in order to make it fit to its fellows above and below."

The extreme portability of tile pipes is an important consideration in extensive operations. A ton of two-inch pipes will furnish materials for forty-eight rods of drain, while a ton of broken stones will only form two rods.

Draining tiles and pipes have been made in a great variety of forms; of these, the earliest since the introduction of thorough draining was the horse-shoe tile; so called from its shape. The horse-shoe tile has sometimes been used without the addition of any sole or flat to form the bottom of the drain; but there cannot be any question of the impropriety of such false economy. Even the most obdurate subsoils become soft when exposed to the action of air and water; after which the edges of the tile are liable to sink, and thus destroy the drain. Various devices have been fallen upon to prevent such an accident, and yet to save the expense of laying the drain throughout with soles; such as providing the edges of the tile with flanges, or using only pieces of soles on which to rest the ends of the tiles; but all these plans are open to the most serious objections. They all leave the bottom of the drain unprotected against the wearing action of the water, and they all leave the conduit exposed to the entrance of the burrowing animals which infest our fields. In every case, therefore, in which the horse-shoe tile is used, no consideration of economy ought to prevent the protecting of every portion of the bottom of the drain with soles or some other substitute.

Pipes of the diameter of one and a half or two inches seem sufficient to carry off any quantity of water not arising from a spring, while there is not the danger that slight displacement of the pipes will stop the drain, as is the case where one-inch pipes are used. The effect of drainage on clay soils is thus stated :—

Clay soils are called impervious soils, because in their natural state they resist the passage of water through them. They are also called retentive soils, because, if water does gain access to them, their power of adhesion enables them to retain a large quantity of it for a great length of time. These are properties which have a very injurious effect on all agricultural operations, and their removal is one of the results which the scientific drainer seeks to effect. Let us consider how this is to be accomplished.

We have it in our power to increase for a time the permeability of clay soils by mechanical means. By pulverising them when dry, we so separate their parts as to afford a ready passage to water. Natural causes also have a like tendency. The summer drought causes numerous cracks and fissures, which admit the rains to all parts of the soil. This temporary permeability on undrained clay land is, however, found to be an evil; for by means of it, the rain is enabled to penetrate and saturate the soil, in autumn, to a considerable depth; while their great adhesive power retains it to an extent which reduces the soil to the state of a quagmire during the winter months. Accordingly, we find that the clay land farmer is by no means ambitious to pulverise his soil very finely when it is undrained. He prefers a rough clod on his wheat land, which has to contend with the watery influences of the wintery months; and he very properly eschews all attempts at subsoiling in the wet months of the year, or anything which may bring into play the water-retaining powers of his soil.

When clay is properly and thoroughly drained, however, a new element is brought into operation by the constant supply of air to the soil. By its means, the permeability is increased, while the adhesiveness, if not removed, is at least prevented from exercising any other than a beneficial influence.

When the rain falls upon the surface of soils which rest upon an impervious, or very slightly pervious, substratum, it is gradually diffused through all the porous and absorbent portions by capillary attraction, assisted in clays by the cracks and fissures they may contain. If the fall continues, the soil becomes saturated, and the excess then forms pools, or makes its escape by flowing over the surface to any neighbouring water-course which may exist. When the rain ceases to fall, those parts of the surface which are higher than the rest, gradually become drier, because the water, being no longer poured upon them, the law of gravitation produces its natural results. Now, we cannot raise the soil, but we can, as we shall presently see, low the impervious or saturated bed on which it rests, and so increase the depth of porous soil.

If we cut a trench or drain into the subsoil, we immediately disarrange the hydrostatic relations which exist in its neighbourhood, in a greater or less degree, according to its depth. The capillary force which retained the water in the soil to the height of a few inches, is no longer able to sustain it when the height is increased to feet, and a portion descends into the drain, leaving the upper part of the surface comparatively dry. Now the unequal pressure of different heights of water in the land, immediately compels the portion of soil next to that from which the water has been drawn to yield up a portion of its excess to it, obtaining, in its turn, a portion from that further off, and so on through the whole mass of the surface soil; but as fast as it is supplied, the drain draws it off, so that in a short time the level of the water in the whole mass is lowered. This is the action which is indicated by the term *draining* which is so often applied to drains, probably in many cases without any very definite idea of its meaning.

All soils, too, but especially those containing clay, possess the property of expanding when wetted, and contracting when dried; so that after the drain has removed a portion of the water, a considerable contraction takes place, especially in a dry season; but as the ends of a field cannot approach each other to suit the contraction, both soil and subsoil are torn asunder, and divided into small portions by a net work of cracks and fissures; the sum of which represents the amount of lateral contraction throughout the field.

These phenomena are of the utmost consequence in draining land; indeed, it may well be doubted, whether without such properties in the soil or subsoil, we could drain our clay lands at all. It is worthy of remark here, that as on stiff soils the cracking action is strongest, nature seems to second the efforts of man, and compensates the want of porosity in clays, by the more powerful development of a property which, under skilful treatment, renders them almost as easy to drain as the more porous soils.

The tendency of draining is to increase and guide the course of this cracking action. The main fissures all commence at the drain, and spread from it in almost straight lines into the subsoil; forming so many minor drains or feeders, all leading to the conduit. These main fissures have numerous small ones diverging from them, so that the whole mass of earth is divided and subdivided into the most minute portions. The main fissures are at first small, but gradually enlarge as the dryness increases, and at the same time lengthen out; so that when a very dry season happens, they may be traced the whole way between the drains.

When the fissures are once formed, the falling of loose earth into them, and the growing action of the water which passes through them, prevents them from ever closing so perfectly as to hinder the passage of water; while each successive summer produces new fissures, till the whole body of the subsoil is pervaded by a perfect network of them, which gradually alters the very nature of both soil and subsoil; and in connection with judicious and liberal manuring, has the effect of converting poor old clays into something not very different from a good clay loam.

Here we see that permanent drainage of clay land is above all things to be sought, for the improvement produced by draining is increased the longer it has been effected. Where the land was to be subsoiled, it became obvious that the drains must be deep enough to be out of the reach of injury from a subsoil plough going to the depth of sixteen or eighteen inches, and for this purpose from six to eight inches of soil must remain undisturbed at the top of the drain. These considerations led Mr Smith, of Deans on, to adopt the depth of thirty inches for his drains on arable land. That depth has, however, been found to be scarcely sufficient, and "taking three feet as a minimum depth for drains, three and a half and four feet will be found safe and efficient depths at which to place them, where there are no peculiar circumstances demanding special depths to suit them." Such drains will dry most clay land, increasing in efficiency as the shrinkage of the soil extends. Let it not, however, be supposed that any draining can so alter the character of clay land as to allow it to be usefully worked in wet weather, but it will, from draining, become gradually ameliorated, and may be worked much sooner after a fall of rain than in its original state. As to the distance at which drains should be laid, the writer says :—

The distance, like the depth of drains, must be governed by a variety of cir-

cumstances, all of which demand strict and careful investigation before proceeding to set off any system of drainage. The most important of these considerations is the nature of the subsoil, and the effects which the removal of stagnant water will produce upon it. If the subsoil be very porous; or, although not porous in itself, if it rests on a porous substratum, from which the drains are calculated to remove the water, the parallel drains may be deep and placed at considerable intervals. On the other hand, where the subsoil is impervious, the drains must be placed at much shorter intervals.

In estimating the imperviousness of subsoils, it is not only necessary to have a due consideration for their nature before drainage; the effects which drainage will produce upon them must also be taken into account. In some soils, as we have seen, a great degree of artificial porosity will be produced by draining; on these the drains may, with propriety, be at wider intervals than on soils in which this cracking action is less powerfully developed.

The subsoil upon which draining acts to a shorter distance perhaps than any others, are those clay subsoils, containing a large quantity of imbedded stones, which characterise a large portion of the surface of the carboniferous and Cambrian formations. They are often so completely indurated as to be almost impervious to water; and when cut into, are almost dry, even although the surface soil which rests upon them may be at the same time of the consistency of soft soap. The great portion of their mass, which consists of inexpandable materials, prevents the production of that artificial porosity which plays such an important part in the draining of the purer clays. Subsoiling, as an adjunct to drainage, on such soils, proves of the greatest value.

In planning the draining of clay soils, climate must also be allowed its due effect. Thus, the summer drought may be expected to exercise a much more powerful effect in producing fissures in a clay soil in Kent or Essex than in the West of Scotland, Wales, or Ireland. We have already seen that a drain may pass very near a spring without drawing off its waters, because the perennial supply of water prevents the formation of fissures by shrinkage; and Mr Parkes details an instance which bears, upon the same point, which occurred at Strathfieldsaye, where drains of various depths had been tried without success, "as cracks had only opened in dry seasons to fifteen inches deep." This, Mr Parkes found to arise from the existence of a watery bed at a lower level, which kept up such a constant supply of water in the soil as to prevent any shrinkage from extending beyond the mere surface.

Our own experience over a considerable range of soils and climate, collated with the experience of a very large number of careful and unprejudiced observers, has convinced us that the extreme distances named both by Mr Smith and Mr Parkes are to be avoided. There can hardly occur any instance in which drains require to be placed at such close intervals as ten feet. There may be isolated spots in a field into which it may be necessary to extend a branch, to draw off some minor spring; but, as a general rule, it may be held that draining at ten feet apart is a waste of labour and materials. On the other hand, we think sixty-six feet an extreme and unsafe distance for thorough draining.

A scale of distances ranging from eighteen to forty feet will be found to suit almost any case which may occur; while it will not incur the charge of waste of means on the one hand, or inefficiency on the other. We have found a distance of twenty-four feet, with a depth of from three and a half to four feet, produce very perfect results on soils of considerable tenacity, in districts subject to more than the average fall of rain in the British Islands. These will be found safe examples to follow under similar circumstances; and, where there is nothing in the formation of the subsoil calling for a particular arrangement to meet it, these intervals and depths will generally be found perfectly successful.

And finally, the question is, what should be the direction of the drains? In the answer supplied by the following passages we quite agree :—

As the law of gravitation, when permitted to act by either natural or artificial porosity, is that which governs the descent of water into drains, the chief object to be considered in laying out drains is, the placing of them in such a position as will bring this principle to bear most fully upon them, in reference to the land on which they are intended to act.

Where the slope or fall is very slight, the necessity for selecting the line in which it is greatest for the direction of the drains, in order to obtain a flow in them, will be admitted by all. This rule ought also to obtain in all cases of sloping land, though for different reasons. . . . These reasons are applicable only to special cases; but there are reasons for selecting the line of the greatest fall for the direction of the drains, which are applicable to all lands alike. The most important of these is, that the line of the greatest fall is the only line in which a drain is relatively lower than the land on either side of it.

Let us suppose it to be decided, that drains in certain soil will effect the drainage of it to the distance of twelve feet. If the drains are placed in a direction nearly transverse to the slope of the surface, it will at once be apparent that they must be formed at only twelve feet apart; for inasmuch as water cannot flow upwards, they can only drain the water from the land above them. Whereas, if carried directly down the fall, they may be placed at twenty-four feet apart, for each drain will draw the water with equal facility from both sides; because, when so placed, it is lower by its own depth than the land on either side of it.

And, in conclusion, the writer well says, "that there is no kind of drain which possesses so many of the qualities required in a perfect drain, as pipe tiles of adequate dimensions; but in order to obtain the most perfect results, neither these nor any other kind of drain should be placed at too great intervals. No system of drainage can be cheap which is not efficient, and the greater part of the advantages of draining is lost if land is only partially drained." In addition to the benefits above enumerated by draining wet land, is the increased temperature of the soil, by which crops mature upon it with much greater rapidity.

We proceed to state the facilities the acts of Parliament before-mentioned afford for supplying to settled estates the many advantages of draining.

In 1846 an act was passed to authorise advances by the Treasury of money to be applied to draining land in Great Britain. Of the sum then authorised to be advanced, the Scotch proprietors obtained the largest share. In the previous year a committee of the House of Lords had inquired into the expediency of enabling the possessors of entailed estates to charge their estates with money to be expended in draining. The report of that committee expressed a strong opinion of the necessity for draining, enumerated some of the benefits to be derived from such operations, and added, "that the attainment of these benefits is in many instances prevented by the natural reluctance of proprietors to expend capital upon the permanent improvement of land in which they have only a limited or partial interest." Some suggestions were made for an act to carry out the recommendations of the committee; and in 1848 an act was passed to simplify the proceedings in Chancery, under which owners of settled

estates were to obtain the necessary authority to charge their lands. Little was done under the provisions of that act; and in 1849 the act "to promote the advance of private money for drainage" was passed, which authorised the owner of any land in Great Britain or Ireland to borrow money to be expended in draining, and to charge the amount with the expenses, on the inheritance. Application under this act must be made to the Inclosure Commissioners to authorise a loan, who then cause the land to be inspected by a surveyor appointed by them, and on his report the Commissioners certify whether any and what amount of money shall be authorised to be advanced under the act, and fix the rate of interest. The report of the surveyor must contain the particulars of the land proposed to be drained, the manner of effecting it, the estimated expense, and the improvement in the annual value of the land from the proposed work. Notice of all such applications are to be advertised in the manner prescribed by the former act, and in the event of any persons interested in the estate dissenting, proceedings are to be taken before a Master in Chancery as directed by that act. With such litigated applications we do not now propose to deal; but, assuming, as would happen in the great majority of cases, that no objection be taken to the proposed loan by any person interested in the land intended to be drained, and the Commissioners having authorised a certain sum of money to be raised, the person willing to advance the money will be required to pay it into the Bank of England, or into an incorporated or chartered bank in Scotland or Ireland, to the credit of the Commissioners, there to remain till applied under the provisions of the act. A provision is contained for several persons contributing towards any advance authorised to be made. The money having been paid in, the banker's certificate for the amount is to be transmitted to the Commissioners, who, in exchange for the same, are to issue a grant, in their name and under their seal, to the person or persons named in the banker's certificate, of a rent-charge issuable out of the land, in respect whereof the advance may have been authorised, payable half-yearly for twenty-two years. This rent-charge is to commence from the date of the banker's certificate, and to be personal estate.

Where the owner has himself advanced the authorised sum, and the Commissioners have been satisfied by the report of their surveyor that it has been duly expended upon the drainage works, and that the same will be durable and effectual, a similar rent-charge will be granted to such owner or to some person nominated by him. The rent-charges may be apportioned to different parts of the estate, so that separate farms may bear a defined amount of the rent-charge, no separate rent-charge being less than twenty shillings. These rent-charges are to form indefeasible charges on the land, and will take priority of all other charges, except title rent-charges, land tax, local rates and taxes, quit or chief rents incidental to tenure, and charges for advances of public money for drainage. The means of recovering rent-charges granted under this act, are the same as exist for recovering title rent-charges. Tenants may join their landlords in applications for improvement loans, and agree in uniting to pay the rent-charges during their tenancies, or the rent-charges may be apportioned by the Commissioners between the landlord and tenant; but where the landlord alone obtains an advance, any tenant paying the rent-charge may deduct it from his rent. Rent-charges must be kept down by tenants for life. The Commissioners are to cause the works done under the act to be inspected, in order to ascertain that the works have been properly done, and the money duly expended.

Payment is to be made out of the money paid into the bank, as the works proceed, by means of cheques drawn by the Commissioners; but such payments are not to be made unless the Commissioners are satisfied (by inspection of their surveyor, we presume) that the part of the work executed is complete in itself, and will produce an improvement in the yearly value of the land exceeding the amount of the annual rent-charge. There are other subsidiary provisions for working out the main objects of the act, which we need not more particularly notice.

Now here we find an act which, by a simple and unexpensive process, enables the owner of an entailed estate to obtain money for draining, by a yearly charge on the property itself, which will terminate at the end of twenty-two years, and the money may be advanced either by the owner himself, or by any other person who may agree to do so, on terms the Commissioners deem fair and reasonable. All the expenses of effecting the arrangement are also charged on the estate, and constitute, in fact, an addition to the advance. There can be no great difficulty in finding persons willing to purchase such terminable annuities, having parliamentary titles and being absolutely secured as the first charges on land; while proprietors, who have themselves available capital, cannot employ it better than in improving their own estates, with the certainty of receiving a fair interest. By nominating another person to receive the rent-charge, a proprietor may create a trust to accumulate so much of the yearly rent-charge as will replace, by the end of the term, the capital sum he has expended; and thus, without any loss, but on the contrary by a beneficial employment of his own money, he may improve the settled estate for the entailed heir, without diminution of the fortunes of his younger children or other collateral relatives. Surely, when so much attention is directed towards land, and when so many demands for reductions of rent are made, the landowners who neglect to drain their wet land can blame themselves only if their rents fall and their unimproved farms are thrown upon their hands, as will happen in very many cases where landowners decline to effect those permanent improvements without which profitable farming is hopeless. We have but little space left for comment on the Public Advances Act of last session. That act authorises the advance, by the Treasury, of 2,000,000 for Great Britain and 200,000 for Ireland, for the improvement of landed property by draining. The machinery of the former act is to be applied to such advances, and no larger sum than 5,000 is to be advanced to any one proprietor. The instalments, payable half-yearly, on advances made under this act will be collected in the same manner and with the same powers as the assessed taxes. It is a striking proof of the apathy and want of

business-like energy which beset our English landowners, that notwithstanding the vast tracts requiring drainage, the whole of that portion of the loan appropriated to England has not yet been applied for.

HUSBANDRY IN LOWER CANADA.

EVERY glimpse we obtain of the details of either foreign or colonial husbandry tends to prove that, backward as our own husbandry is in many wide districts, we have nothing so "slow" as that which prevails abroad. Take, for instance, the following observations by the editor of the "Agricultural Journal, and Transactions of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society," in his November number, in reference to a show of live stock at St John's, for the district of Montreal:—

There were many fine bulls, cows, and heifers of different breeds scattered over the ground, and all varieties and ages mixed. This sort of confusion renders it impossible to form a correct estimate of the relative quality of the various breeds and crosses. With sheep it is the same case. There was the Leicester, Southdown, Merino, and numerous mixtures of all these breeds, and, we believe, all allowed to compete in one class for premiums. We cannot even conjecture how judges could award prizes correctly under such circumstances. Leicester sheep may be very good as a separate variety competing in a separate class, and so may any other variety of sheep competing in separate classes. But why should we compare the Leicester with the Southdown, Merino, or mixed breeds? What would be a perfection in one breed would not in the other. It is the same case with horses and cattle of different breeds; their owners can only be done justice to by having the various breeds competing in separate classes for each. The Ayrshire breed of neat cattle are not fit to compete with the Durham, nor are the Canadian breed fit to compete with either of these in the same class. There should be a separate class for each of the two first breeds, and always a separate class for Canadian or mixed breeds to compete together, in order to show the effects of crossing, compared with the pure breed, that farmers may be able to determine the best course to pursue in regard to the breeding of neat cattle.

This bespeaks a very rude state of agriculture in the district. And in speaking of the capacity of the farmers of Lower Canada to compete with the cultivators of other parts of North America, the writer says:—

We do not pretend that we can dispose of the produce of an acre for as much money as can be had for the produce of an acre in many parts of the United States; we only state that we can raise, acre for acre, as much of the products of husbandry here as in any part of North America, so far as regards the common crops raised upon a farm, including wheat (perhaps), barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, peas, beans, hops, hay, pasture, potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, mangel-wurtzel, beets, every description and variety of garden vegetables—most of the varieties of fruits—dairy produce—beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork, wool, honey, flax, hemp, horses, &c.

Now, as about sixteen bushels of wheat to the acre is the average produce of the United States, there would seem to be no great difficulty in the Lower Canadian attaining an equality with his American competitors. But surely from the competition of such husbandry we have nothing to fear. In the agricultural report for October it is said "the result of the year will be favourable as regards the general produce of the crops."

O A T S.

THE following circumstantial and elaborate account of the oat trade, in a letter to a gentleman, drawn up for a particular purpose, will be found of general utility and worthy of the attention of all agriculturists:—

Sir,—In obedience to your wish that we should state our views on the oat trade for this season, we will commence by a review of the season just passed, commencing from harvest to harvest, say from the 1st October, 1849, to the 30th September, 1850. The supplies to London consisted of—

	qrs	per cent
English oats.....	107,461	say 8
Scotch	6,587	5
Irish	64,998	5
Foreign	1,043,584	82
	1,282,630	100

Now, turning back to the season from the 1st October, 1843, to the 30th September, 1844, the supplies to London then consisted of—

	qrs	per cent
English oats.....	96,032	say 8
Scotch	17,906	9
Irish	849,802	70
Foreign	153,996	13
	1,207,736	100

The season 1843-4 was the last in which we had any large quantity of Irish oats at this market; the potato rot and other causes have prevented many being sent here since; but it appears the gap has been more than made up by the foreign.

The supplies to London in the season just passed have come forward very irregularly, as it appears from the following tables, say—in the fourth quarter, 1849:—

	qrs	or, weekly	qrs
English.....	19,153	.....	1,473
Scotch	22,622	.....	1,740
Irish	44,607	.....	3,431
Foreign.....	273,653	.....	21,050
	360,035	.....	27,695

In the first quarter, 1850:—

	qrs	or, weekly	qrs
English.....	56,610	.....	4,314
Scotch	38,738	.....	2,979
Irish	11,321	.....	870
Foreign.....	97,607	.....	7,508
	204,276	.....	15,713

In the second quarter, 1850:—

	qrs	or, weekly	qrs
English.....	19,927	.....	1,532
Scotch	3,310	.....	254
Irish	1,525	.....	117
Foreign.....	337,066	.....	27,466
	361,828	.....	29,369

In the third quarter, 1850:—

	qrs	cr, weekly	qrs
English.....	11,771	908	
Scotch	1,917	147	
Irish	7,545	580	
Foreign	315,258	24,250	
	336,491	25,882	

What appears remarkable is, that the supplies now are not much larger than they were in 1843-4, and yet, as prices are not higher, we can only suppose that the railway works in progress in 1843-4 must have consumed much more than is now taken off for similar purposes, as undoubtedly the number of street conveyances now is considerably greater than in 1843-4, as we know that the metropolis has increased 60,000 houses since 1840, a fair proportion of which have no doubt been constructed since 1844, and therefore the number of street conveyances must have increased also.

One point is certain, that the crop of oats in the South of England was very great in 1849. Consequently, not only have we experienced very little country demand in the season just passed, but it is probable large quantities of country oats have been drawn into London from the environs, no return of which is kept. This year we believe the crop to have been generally deficient, so that probably we shall have a country demand, in addition to our own increasing consumption.

On the whole, then, we expect prices to range higher than last year for equal quality.

We may as well, however, see whence the foreign oats came last season. We find that out of the 1,043,584 qrs, there came from—

	qrs
Holland.....	124,125
Hanover	134,112
Oldenburg	39,254
Hamburg	34,824
Denmark	215,556
Sweden	135,467
Prussia	115,623
Russia	220,434
	1,019,395

Various small shipments made up the balance. We hear that this year the Dutch oats are not good; that in Denmark, whence the largest supplies were received, the farmers find that cattle pays them better than corn, and are consequently likely to send us less of the latter. In Sweden we hear the crops are very good; and we are told that the shipments from Russia will be large next season, and of fine quality.

We see nothing, however, to alter our opinion, that prices will be higher this season than last. Consumption is evidently increasing, and we see nowhere to draw increased supplies from, unless prices increase. Meanwhile, the best security for the home-grower will be to grow fine quality, till the ground well, select good seed, stack his corn carefully, and send it to market as fresh from the straw as possible. When he has done this he can do no more; and we trust that of the certainly increasing general prosperity of the country he may enjoy a fair share.

At present, well-harvested old potato oats fresh from the straw, and 43 lbs to 44 lbs per bushel, are inquired for at 23s to 24s per qr. Similarly fine old Angus and Sandy, 22s; fine new 43 lbs potato oats, bright colour, 22s to 23s; do Angus and Sandy, 20s to 21s.—We are respectfully, your obedient servants,
London, Nov. 12, 1850. GILLIES and HORNE.

WHEAT SOWING.

WE have been informed by a high authority in such matters, that what we stated last week in reference to winter wheat not having made its way into England, was not strictly correct. It was imported more than four years ago in considerable quantities from Fife, by Messrs Gillies and Horne, and was then and has ever since been used extensively in Essex, where it is, as in Scotland, very much approved of.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

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

Liverpool, Nov. 18, 1850.

Though business has been checked by the uneasy, unsettled appearance of the Continent, prices of produce, with scarcely an exception, mark higher than in October. Shipments of goods, and British products of all kinds have continued on a very large scale, and at this period of the year, when inactivity is the rule, we have seldom seen so much activity based on such sound principles.

The continued scarcity of British shipping in the port obliges many foreign vessels to be taken for the Brazils and other parts which would not otherwise be the case, whilst so actively employed elsewhere are our best A. 1. ships that great difficulty is found in procuring vessels for which a tonnage of 300 to 400 tons is only admissible. We would again call the attention of consignees in Ceylon, China, and the East Indies to our low port charges and to the comparatively high prices for produce obtainable here over London. A vessel will ordinarily earn from 300l to 500l a voyage more by going from Liverpool than London.

The establishment of a direct steam-line to Philadelphia, adds another link to the facility of communication, and as the City of Glasgow takes goods at 4l per ton, and there is a railway connection with New York, we think it likely that there will be much cargo offering each trip.

(From Messrs Gribanoff, Fontaines, and Co.'s Circular.)

Archangel, Oct. 14—26, 1849.

During the first half of our contract season we had very little demand for any article of export. A favourable feeling existed for—

Linseed at from ro. 6 10 to ro. 6 20 cop. S., at which prices there were willing buyers for considerable quantities, but the dealers were very shy of selling, and even at ro. 6 30 cop. only a couple of thousand chetverts were purchased (from a needy seller) upon which, prices were not long in advancing to cop. 650 to 670 cop., according to quality. Towards the end of December the price further advanced about 10 cop. S. per chetvert, and was maintained thereat during the remainder of the contract season, although the entire transactions were not of any magnitude. After a few unimportant purchases during the early summer at cop. 665 to 670 cop. a dull time ensued, and the rate declined to 650 cop., but it hardly remained thereat for fourteen days when, a renewed demand appearing, prices gradually went up to 7 ro. and 7½ ro. and even higher, and it was only the want of ship room towards autumn that obliged holders either to accept the lower rates of cop. 675 to 670 cop. S. or to land their parcels.

In the beginning of the contract season—

Flax goods were by no means in any particular favour; and, in consequence, up to the end of January, very moderate prices only were granted, as ro. 29 to 29½ ro. S. for fourth sort; ro. 26 to 27 ro. S. for third crown; and ro. 22½ to 24 ro. S. for fourth sort. First sort tow, at 17½ ro. S.; second sort, at 15½ ro. S.; and third sort Codilla, at 13 ro. S. On receipt of the advices of the speculative purchases in London, and of the excited state of the market there, a similar impulse communicated itself to ours, and an advance of from cop. 10 to 25 cop. S., principally on the lower sorts, was established upon each succeeding purchase, until, about the middle of March, prices reached 50 ro. S. for Orborne; 34½ ro. S. for crown; ro. 35 to 35½ ro. S. for second crown; ro. 31 to ro. 31½ ro. S. for third crown; and ro. 28 to 28½ ro. S. for Zabrack, and at which they continued for the remainder of the contract season, and even a few parcels changed hands at the same rates in the beginning of summer. About the middle of June, however, the demand again became very eager, and caused a gradual advance of prices, up to ro. 37 to 37½ ro. for crown, in sorts; ro. 37½ to 38 ro. for second sort crown; ro. 35 to 36 ro. for third sort crown; and ro. 31½ to 32 ro. for Zabrack. Tows and codillas partook of the advance only in a very limited degree, and at their highest point stood ro. 20½ to 21½ ro. S. for the first sort tow; ro. 19 to 19½ ro. S. for second sort; ro. 18½ to 19 ro. S. for second sort codilla; and ro. 14½ to 15 ro. S. for third sort codilla. A scarcity of freight accounts, and the arrival soon after of duller accounts from abroad, put an end to the excitement long before the end of the shipping season; and, finally, many a holder of dearly-bought goods found himself under the necessity of either making a considerable reduction in his demands, or of warehousing his parcels.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Nov. 21, 1850.

The Message of the President, which was sent to the Assembly on the 12th of November, announced that the French army had been reduced, and would be limited to the credits of the Budget. That solemn declaration was received with much applause, as it proved that the Government had no serious apprehensions of a German war, though the information previously received from Berlin, Vienna, and Frankfort were very warlike. The hopes of the friends of peace were increased during the same week, when it was known that the Prussian troops had evacuated Fulda, and negotiations had been re-opened between Vienna and Berlin; but it was precisely when the letters from Germany were more encouraging and more pacific that the French Cabinet resolved upon a levy of forty thousand soldiers, who will serve to increase the regiments which are garrisoned upon our frontiers of the Rhine.

As soon as the measure was known by the public, it created alarm, and produced a heavy fall in the stocks. It was supposed that the Government had been apprised of some threatening measure from the German Cabinet. It seems, however, that the increase of our troops in Alsace has been determined by the sole desire of putting a stop to any revolutionary attempt of the German and French democrats. Our Cabinet is not ready to support the Prussian Cabinet in its views of aggrandisement. It has already promised to unite with Austria and Russia in order to force the Cabinet of Berlin to abandon all its claims, in spite of the national enthusiasm which has been roused by the war cry. I doubt whether this course of policy will be generally approved in France, where the influence of Russia over Germany is more apprehended than anything. An alliance of Louis Napoleon's Government with Russia would not give him a great popularity in France. As to a general war in Europe, nobody believes it possible, provided the Austrian Cabinet takes care to spare the national pride of the Prussians, and consents to grant some concession.

The good effect of the Presidential Message begins to wear off; and you may be sure that before a fortnight has elapsed the hostilities will be again declared between the Elysee and the National Assembly. As soon as it was published, the Burgraves were furious that the President had not made the slightest reference to the Electoral Law of May, 1850, though that bill was one of the most important of last session. They observed besides, that he announced that if the constitution were not revised in 1852, the people would be called upon to pronounce themselves for the next election of the President. They concluded from this paragraph that Louis Napoleon desired to get rid of the new Electoral Law, and make an appeal to the universal vote without restriction.

The Montagne have already made some attempts to excite the bad passions of the representatives, but they were abortive. They endeavoured to prevent General Lahitte from being accepted as representative of the Nord Department, because one half of the electors had abstained from voting, in order to protest against the Electoral Law. But their opposition did not prevent the election from being validated by a large majority.

The ridiculous affair of the Bonapartist conspiracy, is about to be debated by the Assembly. Negotiations have taken place to hush it; but the questors of the Assembly will not withdraw their proposition relating to a Special Commissary of Police, and the Government will not consent to abandon its prerogative. It is said, however, that M. You will obtain another situation, and will be replaced by another Commissary of Police, who will be paid by the Assembly, and will receive directly his orders from the President of the Chamber.

As to the conspiracy itself, it is as mysterious as ever. There is a man named Alais, who has given evidence, in which he declares that he was present in the sitting of the 26th December, when the assassination of General Changarnier and Dupin the elder were voted. He himself was designed for the murder of General Changarnier. It seems that it ought to be very easy to discover whether these particulars are true, since Alais is at the disposal of the authorities. But this man had disappeared during a few days, and he has been suddenly recognised in an hospital. Nobody is allowed to approach him, and it seems the Prefect of Police prevents truth from being known.

The hoax which M. de Girardin practised upon his readers, by giving the title of Message to a medley of passages taken from Louis Napoleon's political works, will cost a great deal to M. E. de Girardin. The editor of the *Presse*, M. Neffzer, who was perfectly innocent of the hoax which had been imagined and inserted by M. de Girardin himself, has been condemned to one year's imprisonment, and to a fine of 2,000 francs. Besides, the *Presse* will lose more than 4,000 of its subscribers. It was already reduced to 21,000 from the number of 70,000 subscribers, which existed in April and May, 1848. Each of the 50 parts or shares of the *Presse* were worth 24,000 francs a year ago, and there is one to be sold at this moment at the price of 14,000 francs.

Our manufacturers are preparing themselves for the universal exhibition at London; many of them have announced that their packages will be ready towards the first days of December, and a steamer has already arrived from Cherbourg to Havre, in order to take them to London. The objects sent by the French industry will not be a great value, but they will be remarkable by the *bon gout* of the designs. The jewellery and bronze manufactures will be represented by our ablest artists. It had been supposed that the approaching exhibition would engage many inventors to take patents in France and in England, but the number of patents registered has not materially increased until now.

Our trade is very dull, and it has not recovered its activity since the re-opening of the Assembly. The price of wheat is rather more steady, but it has not yet rallied from the lowest figure.

The republican papers published this morning a very important letter from General Cavaignac. You know that M. Digouard Deminique had declared that the general would resist, even with arms, any attempt at the violation of the constitution, and oppose the re-election of Louis Napoleon. Some Elyséan papers had contradicted this statement, pretending that General Cavaignac would submit to the award of the Assembly or of the universal vote.

General Cavaignac has sent the following letter to the *Moniteur du Soir* :—

Your article of this evening has been just communicated to me. [The *Moniteur* said that Cavaignac had declared, in a private conversation, that he would submit to the universal vote if it returned again Louis Napoleon for the President-ship]. I contradict publicly whoever would pretend that he had heard me pronounce a single word implying that I have not the deepest respect for the fundamental law of the country.

I contradict publicly whoever would pretend I have said, directly or indirectly, that I am ready to put my affection and my sword at the service of him who, after swearing to observe the constitution of the country, should accept a candidature and an election which are forbidden by that constitution.—I am, &c.,

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

The Custom House administration has just published a report upon the trade of France with its colonies, and the foreign countries in 1849.

The general trade, imports and exports united, has represented in 1849 an official value of 2,565 millions of francs; it is an increase of 550 millions, or 27 per cent over the result of the preceding year, and of 199 millions, or 8 per cent over the average of the five preceding years.

If we calculate our commercial barter by the rates of valuation fixed for 1849, they represent but a sum of 2,291 million of francs, it is a difference of 274 millions, or 11 per cent with the official figure of 2,565 millions.

The total figure of 2,565 millions is divided thus:—Imports, 1,142 millions; exports, 1,423 millions of francs. The value of the imported products is inferior by 281 millions, or 10 per cent, to the value of the exported products.

As for the special trade, the total amount of the commercial barter represents 1,812 millions of francs. It is an increase of 30 per cent over 1848, and of 8 per cent over the average of the five preceding years. That figure of 1,812 millions is divided into 780 millions for imports, and 1,032 for exports.

The current account, by debit and credit, of the 12 countries with which the commercial intercourse of France had the greatest activity is established in the following manner, if we take as a basis of the comparison the special trade :—

	Official value.		Real value.	
	Debit Millions of francs	Cr Millions of francs	Debit Millions of francs	Cr Millions of francs
1. United States...	147	147	106	149
2. England..	59	200	60	209
3. Belgium	91	85	103	78
4. Sardinian States	77	53	69	46
5. Spain	28	69	24	55
6. Switzerland ...	23	63	22	46
7. Zollverein	20	42	32	38
8. Turkey	33	19	31	19
9. Russia.....	31	19	23	19
10. Brazil.....	11	21	10	18
11. Neapolitan States	16	14	18	13
12. Low Countries...	18	12	17	9

The following are the prices of our securities from Nov. 20 to Nov. 24 :—

	f	c	f	c	f	c	
The Three per Cents varied from	57	95	to 57	60	and left off at	58	0
The Five per Cents.....	93	20	92	75	—	93	35
Bank Shares.....	2295	0	2295	0	—	2295	0
Orleans.....	785	0	792	50	—	787	50
Rouen.....	610	0	607	50	—	610	0
Marseilles.....	175	0	187	50	—	187	50
Northern Shares	461	25	460	0	—	462	50
Central.....	362	50	375	0	—	375	0
Bordeaux.....	386	25	387	50	—	387	50
Nantes.....	242	50	240	0	—	241	25
Strasbourg.....	343	75	340	0	—	342	50

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The information which we have received this morning from Germany was not satisfactory. The quotations from Berlin had arrived with a heavy fall from November 19: the 5 per

Cents had declined upon that market from 99½ to 97½; the 4½ per Cents from 95½ to 94½; and the 3½ per Cents from 77½ to 76. The prices were also declining at Frankfurt on the 18th inst. The 5 per Cent Metalliques from 75½ to 73½; the 4½ per Cents from 65½ to 63½; the Bank Shares from 1,102 to 1,052. Upon our market the prices were declining, but there was no serious decline:—the 5 per Cents were done from 93f 25c to 92f 95c; the 3 per Cents from 57f 85c to 57f 75c; the Bank Shares rallied from 2,295f to 2,310f, as it was announced that the approaching dividend would be fixed at 58f for the last half year; the Northern Shares declined from 462f 50c to 460f; Strasburg from 342f 50c to 341f 25c; Nantes from 241f 25c to 240f; Marseilles were done at 191f 25c; Bale are 128f 75c.

Correspondence.

COPYHOLDS PREVENT IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I wish to call your attention to the passages you quoted in a recent number, from the speeches of the Earl of Lonsdale and Mr Outhwaite at the meeting of the Appleby Agricultural Association, respecting hedge-row timbers and drainage, &c., which, the noble earl says, "is so much wanted in not a few of the farms of Westmoreland."

Many of your readers may probably not be aware that in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland there are a great number of small copyhold estates, each belonging to a different owner; and although Mr Outhwaite may have called a little more attention to the evil of hedge-row timber, by the surprise he expressed at its being allowed to injure the crops on so much ground, I do not expect to see an alteration, so long as the lord of the manor holds certain rights in timber on land of this tenure.

The most serious obstacle to drainage in these counties is from the same cause. No customary property can change hands without paying a fine to the lord of the manor; it is also subject to a fine on the death of the owner, or the death of the lord; and all fines are levied on the *improved* value of the property, and generally amount to two years' valuation for each fine. I may also state that the owner of the manorial rights *alone* appoints the valuer. Under such circumstances, it would answer the purpose of the Earl of Lonsdale, and all owners of manorial rights, very well to induce improvements that would so largely benefit themselves and their successors without the expenditure of a farthing; I but think it very doubtful policy on the part of the owners to expend much in permanent improvements on such property. Many of the small estates above referred to are in the occupation of the owners, and it would be almost too much to expect very high farming with such serious impediments. I do not remember to have seen, in any of your able articles on agriculture, that you have called attention to the disadvantages of this class of property.

Manchester, Nov. 19, 1850.

J. D.

[The operation of the copyhold tenure to prevent improvement, agricultural or otherwise, is well understood; indeed, it is only necessary to mention the peculiarities and restrictions of that tenure to render that fact obvious, and it is greatly to be regretted that some measure for the general enfranchisement of all copyholds cannot be obtained from the Legislature. But in the speech of Lord Lonsdale from which we quoted, he referred to land held by tenants, and not to copyholds; for he spoke of landlords allowing all trees and hedge-rows to be removed if the tenants would give equivalent rents.—ED. ECON.]

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal family continue at Windsor. On Saturday the Dahoman Princess, who is not more than eight years of age, was presented to the Queen and the Prince Consort, in the presence of the Royal Family.

On Saturday the Earl and Countess Granville arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen and the Prince.

On Wednesday Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar arrived at the Castle on a visit to Her Majesty and the Prince.

METROPOLIS.

WOODS AND FORESTS.—The Solicitors of the "Woods and Forests" have received instructions to give the necessary parliamentary notices, preparatory to the introduction of a bill to extinguish the right of the Crown to stock the New Forest, in Hampshire, with deer, and other wild beasts of the forest, and to empower Her Majesty to inclose the several portions of the said forest.

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S MANIFESTO.—Dr Wiseman has issued a manifesto on the Bull of Pius the Ninth, which now so powerfully agitates the country. In his introductory remarks, he asserts that the affair did not originate with the Pope, but that in 1834 the Vicars Apostolic in England felt the necessity of a Catholic Hierarchy, to enable them to conduct the affairs of their own Church with order and propriety. That the step the Pope has taken, refers to the internal organisation of the Catholic Church exclusively. That all they claimed for the Catholic Church in England had been granted to Australia, and was about to be granted to other colonies without complaint from any one. And that Lord John Russell, in his letter to the Bishop of Durham, insinuates that up to this time the Catholic policy was quite satisfactory to him. The Holy See listened to the petition of the Vicars Apostolic, and, after a full consideration, the desired boon was granted. There was no concealment of what was going on; it was so notorious that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster petitioned Parliament against it. Why then is this act, which was openly denounced of three years ago, and hardly attracted attention, now so furiously spoken of? This is no sudden act, it is not grasping and aggressive. Time will disperse the mist, and show the transaction in its true light. It is strictly within the law. The Cardinal complains loudly of the opposition to what the Catholics regard as a blessing and an honour. The Established Church of England, says he, looks upon this new constitution, accorded by the Holy See to Catholics, as a rival existence. When a similar excitement was caused by the grant to Maynooth, the great statesman who then presided over Her Majesty's Councils nobly stemmed the tide, and yielded nought to public outcry. Dr Wiseman complains that the Prime Minister has not preserved himself from being committed by a hasty and unofficial expression of opinion, and that the Lord Chancellor has suffered the very spring of equity to be disturbed, instead of waiting till he was called upon to speak with impartial solemnity on what may be thought a momentous question, but that Lord Campbell justly censured the undignified and un-English phrases which he heard. The Cardinal then appeals

to God, and to the manly sense and honest heart of a generous people, which is the instinct of an Englishman. He tells us we have been deceived both as to facts and intentions; that he will be plain and simple, but straightforward and bold; that he will brief as he can, but as explicit as may be necessary.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Shortly before daybreak, on Saturday morning, the neighbourhood of the Grange and Sparoads, Bermondsey, was the scene of a very extensive conflagration, probably the largest that has occurred in the district for years. The premises on which the fire happened were those of Messrs H. N. and H. Eason, tanners and leather-dressers. The loss is estimated at from 20,000l to 25,000l.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Policemen were stationed on Sunday last at the different entrances leading to the building preparing for the Exhibition of 1851, for the purpose of numbering the persons who went to view this wonderful structure. The result was that upwards of *Seventy Thousand* persons, chiefly of the working classes, visited it on that day. No better evidence could be afforded of the intense interest felt in this undertaking.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The mortality of London, which rose, in its weekly sum, considerably above 900 at the end of October, when a sudden fall of temperature was experienced, has again declined, but only to a small extent, during the succeeding period, in which the thermometer, as regards the mean value of its indications, has nearly recovered its former position. In the last three weeks the deaths have been successively 945, 921, and 908. Taking the ten weeks of 1840-49, which correspond to that ending last Saturday, the average number was 991; and if this be increased in the ratio of probable increase of population, it becomes 1,081, compared with which the 908 deaths registered last week show a decrease of 173. The births of 787 boys and 791 girls, in all 1,581 children, were registered during the week. The mean reading of the barometer at the Royal Observatory during the week was 30 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 46.2 deg., which is rather more than the average of the same week in seven years.

PROVINCES.

REPRESENTATION OF ST ALBAN'S.—Upon the decease of Mr Raphael being known, an influential meeting of the liberal party in this borough took place, and the name of Mr Edwin James, the Queen's counsel, was mentioned as a gentleman to be requested to stand on the Liberal interest. The Conservative party are astir, but have not named their candidate.—*Globe.*

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—On Friday morning an explosion took place in a coal-pit at Singing Clough, near Stone Clough, belonging to Messrs Knowles and Scott. Two men were killed on the spot, and two have been so much injured that but little hope can be entertained of their recovery.

DESTRUCTION OF CUCKERMOUTH CHURCH.—This fine church was destroyed by fire on Friday. Scarcely a portion, with the exception of the walls and the tower, is left standing.

IRELAND.

RE-ADJUSTMENT OF RENTS.—Amongst the reductions last announced is one by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who have made an abatement of 20 per cent. in the rents of the Crown tenants at Charlemont.

ABOLITION OF THE LORD-LIUTENANCY.—The city of Dublin Grand Jury has adopted a resolution earnestly deprecating the contemplated abolition of the Viceroyalty, as a measure most pernicious to Ireland. An address to the Queen on the subject is to be prepared by a committee.

PAUPERS IN THE WORKHOUSES.—As the winter advances paupers are returning to the workhouses. Twenty were admitted at Armagh on Monday last. An increase was to be expected at this season, on account of the decrease of agricultural labour, but generally the numbers seeking admission are less than usual at this period of the year; and, altogether, there is a decided diminution in the workhouses as compared with the famine years, whilst out-door relief is wholly abandoned, unless in a few of the more distressed and pauperized unions.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.—The first list for the county of Longford under the new act has been made out by the Clerk of the Peace. It contains 2,623 names, which, added to the old constituency of 731, makes a gross total of 3,354 electors. The new constituency for the county of Tyrone amounts to 5,667.

DEATH OF BISHOP KENNEDY.—The Right Rev. Dr Kennedy, titular Bishop of Killaloe, expired at his residence in Parsonstown, on Tuesday last, in the 60th year of his age. The deceased Prelate belonged to the moderate and enlightened section of the Romish hierarchy.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSIONERS are exerting themselves vigorously to prevent the accumulation of business. The prices realised are considered generally as amply sufficient in proportion to the present high valuation of the rentals. During the week ending on Tuesday last, fifteen new petitions for sale, were lodged in the court. Among them was one for the sale of the estates of Sir R. W. De Bourgho, Bart, the encumbrances being 17,830l.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE.—Lord Dunsany has been elected a Representative Peer in the room of the Earl of Dunraven, deceased.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Advices from Rendsburgh contradict the late statement, according to which the Cabinet of Berlin had desired the Stadtholders to submit to Denmark.

The Stadtholders have received no such communication from the Prussian Cabinet.

Hanover has protested against the proposal to join its troops to the Federal army; but no protest has been made against the march of that army through the Hanoverian territory.

The Danes are fortifying their position at Ban. Their forces are concentrated upon Sanderburgh.

The Holsteiners advanced on the 14th instant upon Selkholm Ockenber. They took four prisoners and had several men wounded and two men killed. After this the Holsteiners retreated.

WURTEMBERG.

The King of Wurtemberg, true to the principles which he upheld at Bregenz, has applied to the Austrian government for assistance against his own people. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Linden, has been dispatched to Vienna to ask for Austrian intervention, the chambers having refused to grant the money asked for by the ministry for the purpose of arming the people against Prussia, and the people themselves having shown the greatest dissatisfaction at the conduct of their king.

HESSE CASSEL.

An armistice has been concluded between the commanders of the Prussian and Federal armies in Hesse. It appears that this armistice must have been caused, in the first instance, by a movement in advance which the Bavarian troops at Fulda attempted upon Hersfeld.

A letter from Cassel says:—The Prussian forces are increasingly extended over the several military roads; the head-quarters are still at Friedwald; General Titzen, with his staff and a battalion of the 18th Light Infantry, is at Hersfeld. These things do not disquiet us so much as the appearance of certain persons whose presence denotes a return to the old wretched rule. Thus Obermuller, the conductor of Hassenpflug's paper, the *Cassel Gazette*, is here to make arrangements for printing it in this city.

The Bavarians feel so sure of their success that they have thrown off all reserve towards the inhabitants, and are not very gradually bringing the province under martial law. The screw placed on the recalcitrant taxpayers is to quarter a batch of soldiers on each of them, and to multiply the number progressively in proportion to the opposition.

The Prussians were in full retreat from Baden.

The general opinion was that peace would not be disturbed.

AUSTRIA.

The news of the evacuation by the Prussian troops had excited a great sensation at Vienna.

It confirms the hopes of a peaceable solution.

Great stress is laid on the recognition by Russia of the Federal Diet.

The Emperor continued to review the troops which passed the capital on their way to the Austrian armies of Bohemia and Bavaria.

The Archduke Charles and Sigismund have left the capital for Lombardy. The Northern Railway has been monopolized for the transport of troops. Advices from Cracow state that large columns of Russian troops are concentrating upon the frontier.

Baron Gehringer has been definitively appointed to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Hungary.

PRUSSIA.

The substance of the Austrian answer to the final propositions of Prussia were discussed in sittings of the Cabinet both on the 15th and 16th; on the whole it is favourable to the preservation of peace, but is in some respects described as not so clear and distinct as could be desired. Austria proposes that the Free Conferences shall be held in Vienna, a condition which it is believed the Prussian government cannot accept, as, from the very nature of Free Conferences, it is necessary they should be held on neutral territory. An answer has been sent to the note; but a fuller explanation of some points involved in it has been demanded, both from Frankfurt and Vienna. Till they have been received no final decision will be come to. Austria, it is stated, is prepared to suspend her warlike preparations if Prussia will do the same. The note was accompanied by a communication to M. Prokesch, the Austrian ambassador here, from Prince Schwarzenberg himself, directing him to assure the Prussian government of the pacific disposition of the cabinet of Vienna.

Meanwhile the Prussian armament is being pressed on with as much vigour as ever. The chief source of danger, the temper of the army, remains unaffected, or rather increased in irritation by the continuance of negotiations, which it believes to be incompatible with the dignity of Prussia after it has drawn its sword.

Baron Bodelschwing has been ordered to proceed to Berlin. The Prince of Prussia's staff has proceeded from Coblenz to Cassel.

TURKEY.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Vienna, on the 13th inst., says:—“It has become necessary that I should call your serious attention to what is going on in both Asiatic and European Turkey. In the former, the religious zeal of the Turks prompts them to fanatical excesses against the Christian population; in the latter, an obstinate struggle for political supremacy has already commenced between the respective followers of Christ and Mahomet. The Sultan seems fated soon to be no more than the protector of European Turkey, for Bulgaria has been already made a principality as little dependent on the Porte as Servia and Bosnia; the Herzegovina and Albania are evidently aiming at the same privilege. Indeed the present position of Turkey appears anything but satisfactory. The situation of Omer Pasha becomes daily more critical; no troops have been sent to restore order in Candia. Samos refuses to receive Komemenos, its new governor, and the old gold and silver coinage has been withdrawn, to make way for an inferior currency. The explosion of the man-of-war is also considered a bad omen at Constantinople; it has created a great sensation at court, and the Sultan has been forced to console the Capudan Pasha, who is said to be extremely dejected. The persecution of the Christians in Asiatic Turkey is terrible. On the 18th of October an attack was to have been made on the Christians at Liwno, and one actually did take place, on the 16th, at Aleppo. A body of Turks and Arabs fell upon the Christians during the night, and a fearful massacre took place. Few escaped with their lives, and such as did were wounded. The Greek bishop was among those murdered. The Pasha locked himself up in the fortress, and the troops did not attempt to interfere. At Monasta, a fanatical dervish, who professed to be inspired, killed a Christian boy of fourteen years of age, and a certain Guiseppe Thomaso, an Italian emigrant, in the open street.

CANADA.

Montreal dates are to the 5th inst. The customs returns to the 31st of October show a revenue from that source, since the beginning of the financial year, of 2,983,698 dollars; being an increase on the corresponding portion of last year of 866,179 dollars. At the present rate of increase the provincial revenue for 1850 will exceed that of 1849 by 2,449,699 dol.

The last of the political trials for the burning of the parliament house has taken place in Montreal. It resulted in an acquittal. The name of the individual tried was Jameson. It is not needful to give details of the trial; it will be enough to say that the fact came clearly out that the attack and burning of the parliament house in 1849 was a con-entaneous act on the spur of the moment, and not a premeditated one; which was doubtful before the trial.

A subject of some interest is being discussed at Montreal; it is the proposition to make the island of Anticosti a convict station of Great Britain. Anticosti is a large island, 125 miles long, 30 miles broad, and contains about a million of acres. Situated at the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and presenting an inhospitable shore, without any harbours for the protection of shipping, it is dangerous to navigators. It is not likely that it will ever be settled, as both the land and the timber upon it are very poor. It is contended by those in favour of making this island a convict station, that a large breakwater might be constructed by convict labour for the formation of a harbour, which would be of immense advantage to navigators in the Gulf.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York are to the 6th inst. The excitement caused by the efforts made to enforce the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Bill appears to be on the increase.

At a meeting of the Virginia Convention, a motion was made for a committee "to report upon a proper method of defraying the expenses of such free negroes and mulattoes as may be removed under any act of the legislature." It was rejected, but the mere discussion had caused great excitement in the district of Columbia, from an impression that the Virginians contemplated sending all their free blacks into it.

A southern rights meeting, at Wilmington [N. C.], had passed resolutions in favour of establishing a southern commercial marine, in order to render themselves independent of northern manufacturers and shipowners.

The state elections were over, or nearly so. On the whole, they are understood to have gone in favour of the Whigs. The Whig candidate for the mayoralty of New York had been elected by an unprecedented majority; and pretty confident expectations were entertained that the entire Whig state ticket would be chosen.

We have intelligence from Hayti to October 15. Hostilities have actually commenced between the Haytians and the Dominicans. The van-guard of Soulonque's army, while descending the pass of Bonica, was attacked on the 9th ultimo by 500 Dominican troops and repulsed with great slaughter. The Emperor was thrown into a state of great excitement by the report of the skirmish, and immediately took the field in person, at the head of his staff and 400 of his guards. A Haytian brig of war, carrying 250 men, has also been captured by two Dominican gun-boats, and carried as a trophy into Macao roadstead.

WEST INDIES.

Advices by the last mail state that the cholera was raging fearfully in Kingston, Port Royal, and St. Catherine's; and, up to the time of the packet's departure, the deaths in Kingston averaged at least 30 a-day. The latest official accounts, published up to the morning of the 27th of October, showed a total of 266 deaths in Kingston alone. In Port Royal and St. Catherine's the actual numbers were less; but, compared to the population of Kingston, the mortality has been far greater, particularly in Port Royal, where about an eighth of the population has been cut off. The deaths in all parts, with two or three exceptions, occurred among the lower orders of the black people, some of whom resided in miserable hovels and damp localities.

Trinidad letters extend to the 27th ult. Although the general aspect of affairs was dull and gloomy, yet hopes were entertained that a change for the better was not far distant. The vegetation was splendid and the canes promised an abundant crop. Wages were unaltered, and labourers not wanting. Some planters in possession of unnumbered estates had stated that with the present rate of wages, sugar at 3 dols. would amply repay their exertions. Our correspondent adds that the time is perhaps not far distant when the estates quoted at their real value will be amply remunerative to the owners, but this will be when proprietors are resident on their properties and attending to their own affairs.

Barbadoes dates are to the 29th ult. In the House of Assembly a bill had been introduced for the admission into the island of sugar, molasses, and syrup from the neighbouring British colonies to be refined in bond and exported. The weather continued to be highly satisfactory to the great majority of the planters, and the crops of every kind wore a most promising appearance.

INDIA.

Indian intelligence continues unimportant. The hill tribes on the Kohat frontier were again manifesting a hostile disposition, and the passage through their defiles was interrupted. It is again announced that the works on the Bombay Railway had been commenced. Disaffection and mutinies among the Nizam's native regiments still continue. The Governor-General was on the point of departing for Peshawar.

The forts in the Punjab are said to be about being fully armed and garrisoned, heavy guns having been ordered up from Delhi and Agra for the purpose.

CHINA.

From Hong Kong we learn that the insurgents were getting the better of the Imperial troops. By the last accounts an insurgent army of 50,000 strong had marched within 120 miles of Canton. One district town had been sacked; another of greater importance was in a state of siege; the Imperial troops had been repulsed with loss; and the governor of the district had fled in dismay to Peking. The effect of these reverses upon trade were most serious. An embargo had been placed upon the traffic of the West River, and a regular black mail was levied upon all teas passing through the tracts occupied by the insurgent force.

The movement is said to be chiefly directed against the Tartar dynasty, but it is impossible to obtain correct information.

The alarming state of the country occasions much uneasiness to the Chinese population in Canton, and has an injurious effect on trade.

In tea the settlements since the opening of the market amount to 320 chops, and 170 remain unsold, consisting chiefly of third-class sorts. At present there is little doing, owing to the high prices asked. There is reason to believe that the supplies this year to Canton will be smaller than was at first expected. The total export from China to date is 16,700,000 lb, against 21,000,000 lb for the same period last year.

Intelligence had reached Singapore of a victory gained by the Dutch over the Chinese in the Sombas river, in Borneo, after a bloody engagement.

"The French vessel 'Albert,' which sailed from Hong Kong about a month ago, with a cargo of silk and with 180 Chinese labourers for Peru, has just returned under charge of the second-mate.

The Chinese, soon after leaving Hong Kong, rose upon the captain and crew; killed the former, the supercargo, the chief mate, and two others; and after plundering the vessel, 140 landed with their booty in fishing-boats. The remainder have been taken charge of by the police here, and are undergoing an examination.

BIRTHS.

At No 8 Eaton place West, on the 17th inst., the Lady Elizabeth Russell, of a daughter, stillborn.

On the 17th instant, at 2 Park street, Westminster, the wife of S. Christy, Esq., M.P., of a son and heir.

On the 15th instant, at 65 Gloucester terrace, Hyde park, the lady of Samuel Daniel, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at St Peter's, Isle of Thanet, by the Rev. Thomas W. Wrench, rector of St Michael's, Cornhill, the Rev. Taylor White, vicar of Norton Cuckney,

Notts, son of the late Sir Thomas Woollaston White, of Walling Wells, in the same county, to Charlotte Bates, only child of Robert Lofts, Esq., of Dumpton-park, Isle of Thanet, and niece of Sir Richard Burton, of Sackett's hill.

On the 3rd instant at Florence, the Marquis Attilio Incontri, to Mary, daughter of the late William Reader, Esq. of Baughurst house, Hampshire.

DEATHS.

On the 15th instant, at 47 Belgrave square, Elizabeth, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, Governor of Jamaica.

On the 10th instant, Sir Lumley St George Skeffington, Bart., late of the county of Leicestershire, aged 82. Interred at Norwood Cemetery on the 15th inst.

On the 18th instant, at Tunbridge Wells, Lieutenant-General Middlemore, C.B., Colonel of the 48th Regiment.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We understand that arrangements are in progress for making experiments on a large scale in Manchester, with respect to the value of Chevalier P. Claussen's mode of adapting the flax fibre to the cotton machinery. The experiments are to be made in the presence of an impartial and well qualified person, to be selected by some members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. We stated on a former occasion that M. Claussen had formally addressed the Board of Trade, requesting that an opportunity should be afforded him for fully testing the capabilities of his invention on a large scale, and it is, we believe, in consequence of this application that several gentlemen connected with manufactures in Manchester, have decided upon affording to the inventor the requisite facilities, and of placing some machinery at his disposal.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Attention is being called to the propriety of repealing the act of 1840, which imposed an additional five per cent. on the Customs duties.

A meeting of the London iron trade, held on Wednesday, pledged itself to co-operate with the trade of Liverpool and Glasgow to discountenance and suppress "scrap," and to assist in carrying out measures for the security of dealers in pig iron.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council of Trade have given notice that they have determined to grant certificates of competency under the Mercantile Marine Act to all masters and mates who had obtained certificates, under the regulations for establishing examinations issued by their lordships on the 19th of August, 1845, in all cases in which there are no special reasons to the contrary.

Some three or four months ago, a notice of the extraordinary metalliferous formation in which the Craftnaut copper mine is situated, near Harlech, appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Within the last few days an additional impetus has been given to them, by the fact of the miners having cut a fine lode of solid copper, three feet wide, in the deep adit level, thereby proving the continuous character of one of the above chief surface masses of ore, to a depth of about 20 fathoms.

Rajah Brooke's mission to Siam has completely failed.

The trade with Madagascar has been opened. By the French ship *Industrie*, arrived at Bourbon on the 8th September, it was reported that the contract with M. de Lastelle was fully agreed upon. He is to have authority to export the produce of his establishments until the 31st of December, in consideration of 15,000 dols. The Queen is, it is said, disposed to extend this privilege to the trade of the Mauritius and Bourbon in general, in consideration of a subsidy of 20,000 dols. from each of the colonies.

A proclamation for the freedom of navigation with the Republic of Chili, to take effect on the 31st of October, had been issued by the President of the United States.

In answer to a letter from the Transatlantic Steam Packet Commission, asking the opinion of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on the expediency of removing the American mail packet station to a port on the south or west coast of Ireland, the Council decided that it would be most undesirable to make any such change as that suggested.

A special meeting of the General Screw-steam Shipping Company was held a few days since, when the terms of the contract entered into with the Government for the conveyance of the mails from England to the Cape were submitted to the proprietors, and were approved of. The directors also informed the meeting that they had obtained the assent of the Board of Trade to increase the present capital of the company for the purposes of the new service.

On and after the 1st of January next, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will book passengers from Southampton throughout to California and the ports on the west coast of Mexico, by their steamers on the 2nd and 17th of every month for Chagres, and connecting with the semi-monthly mail steamers plying between Panama and San Francisco. The Royal Mail Company have concluded immediate arrangements for conveying passengers and treasure in like manner to the above from England to the ports southward of Panama.

A commercial house in Manchester is spinning a pound of cotton for the Great Exhibition of 1851, in length 238 miles and 1,120 yards, being the finest ever yet produced. It is thus calculated:—There are 80 layers of one yard and a half each in a warp, 7 warps in a hank, and 500 in a pound of cotton. Those most conversant with the details of cotton-spinning can best appreciate the value of the machinery and the talent displayed in so wonderful a production.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

Don Pacifico has brought an action against the *Morning Herald* for libel. The libel consisted of a letter from the *Herald's* Athenian correspondent, retelling some current scandals respecting Pacifico's daughters.

The steam-yacht built in this country for the Emperor of Russia has been wrecked in consequence of the master having mistaken the light on the island of Oesel for one thirty miles distant. Her loss, it is said, will exceed 20,000*l*.

On the 3rd instant a solemn *Te Deum* and grand mass was celebrated in the parochial church of Santa Cruz, at Seville, in commemoration of the promotion to the dignity of cardinal of his Eminence Doctor Don Nicolas Wiseman, of Strange, native of that place.

The election of Lord Rector of Glasgow University took place on the 15th instant, when out of the four "nations," into which the students are divided, two voted for Lord Palmerton, and two for Mr Alison, the historian. Mr Macaulay, the late Lord-Rector, has the casting-vote. Mr Alison has a majority of 30 individual votes.

The installation of Cardinal Wiseman will, it is rumoured, take place in about ten days time, and that the ceremony will be gone through in private, with closed doors, for the purpose of avoiding the annoyance anticipated on the part of those whom curiosity might lead to witness it.

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival in Australia of the two ships first despatched with emigrants under the auspices of Mr. Sidney Herbert's fund. The girls, 38 in number, were landed at Melbourne on the 8th of July, and the *Melbourne Argus*, of the 11th of July, states that 31 of them had been engaged, at wages varying from 12*l* to 20*l* a year. Subsequent advices state that every one of the girls had obtained excellent situations.

Literature.

A DISSERTATION ON CHURCH POLITY. By ANDREW COVENTRY DICK, Esq., Advocate. Second Edition. Ward and Co., Paternoster row.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SPIRITS IN RELATION TO MATTER, &c. By C. M. BURNETT, M.D. Highley, Fleet street.

BEFORE giving any account of this book, let us place the subject discussed by Dr Burnett fairly before our readers. The infant soon after birth is sensible to light, and groups with its little hands over the soft warm fount that nourishes its new life. As it grows, light is for ever present to it in all its waking existence, and as it extends its hands or moves its feet it encounters some resistance, or comes into contact with something, be it clothing or the nurse who carries it, external to itself. The same or similar impressions are made on the boy, on the man, and through the whole period of life, till the being dwindles away, and passes into that unknown world whence the infant came. At every moment of waking existence he is sensible of the presence of external objects. He can do nothing without them. He must stand or lie on the earth. He must use it as a fulcrum to walk or spring from; he gathers his food from it, he is blown down by the storm, he is pelted with the rain, his house or the tree he had looked to for shelter is struck by lightning, and he is hourly, momentarily, perpetually, and incessantly made sensible of the presence of external objects, and of his dependence on them. All impressions, sensations, and perceptions of the external world are, from the first moment of his breathing life till the last breath has passed away, a part of himself. They are, in fact, himself, though not his whole self, for his passions, his appetites, his thoughts, are also himself, and not to be separated from him. To the single objects he becomes acquainted with he gives a name, and in the process of generalisation he bestows a name on them all collectively, and calls them all matter. Thus, matter being a part of himself, coeval with his existence, always surrounding him, he laughs at the philosophers who discourse about the non-existence of matter, and thinks it quite enough to refute all such theories to tell Mr Philosopher to run his head against a post, or he serves the purpose of the post, and giving Mr Philosopher a smart blow, asks him, was not that matter? With such an overwhelming amount of testimony from all mankind, it is an absurdity to question the existence of what every one sees and feels, or has incorporated, as it were, into his own being.

But as the infant grows to be a man, and as the savage becomes civilised, curiosity is excited, reflection is awakened, memory is exercised, and all the gorgeous external world is renewed within himself; the image of an absent friend, the wide-spread landscape that he looked on in youth, rises before him when he is in distant lands or on the ocean; imagination is called into play, and adorns the landscape with new beauties, acquires it as property, peoples it with those the man loves, with wife or children; and all this renewed or revived representation of the external world existing in him when its prototype is not actually present, with numerous combinations and variations, and all the possible thoughts or fancies it suggests, he calls, in contradistinction to matter, mind or spirit.

Observation, early begun and continued through many generations, teaches that colours spread over all things and not perceptible in the dark, are like his memory of them, within himself, and not external to him. The growth and decay of human bodies, the similar growth and decay of all animals and all plants that affect him during their existence, in a manner similar to what are supposed to be the more durable parts of matter, convey a conviction to him when he comes to inquire and reflect, that the visible and tangible forms of the external world have, like colours, an existence within himself. To observation, succeeds chemical analysis and scientific experiment. The hardest substances disappear before the electric spark or the blow-pipe, and it is only necessary for man to command heat enough and electricity enough to dissipate into apparent nothingness the whole terrestrial globe. Newton showed that it was impossible to bring two pieces of glass into actual contact, and thus resolved all the phenomena of the universe into laws of repulsion and attraction. Bosovich took up the idea, and demonstrated that on them and on atoms depend all the phenomena the infant is unwittingly impressed with and the man is sensible of. Chemists, electricians, and magneticians followed in the same course, and showed that all the varied and wonderful phenomena called matter, were resolved into laws of chemical affinity, into caloric, light, electricity, magnetism, and other agencies to which they gave names, partly as helps to their memories, partly to assist in classification, and partly to conceal their ignorance of the causes of the phenomena they investigated and in a great measure explained. In the last or furthest pushed conclusions to which observation and experiment has led the civilised man of science, whether he be a metaphysician, like Berkeley—who demonstrated that all knowledge is consciousness, and is within the man himself—or a natural philosopher like scores of those who live in our day, and who have demonstrated that all the external objects are resolved into agencies—gravity, light, heat, repulsion, &c.—in the ultimate conclusion at which science has arrived, that the whole of man's knowledge is a part of his fleeting being, there is nothing more contradictory or at variance with the impressions of our senses than the fact which the astronomer has unanswerably demonstrated, that our earth revolves on its axis and revolves round the sun. The common apprehension—at variance with philosophical conclusions—the first impression, expressed we believe in all languages, is, that the sun moves—the sun rises, and the sun sets—not the earth. The world, it is supposed, is a fixed outspread plain, and that the stars shine in a fixed firmament. Dr Burnett talks of common sense teaching us that the world must rest on something; but philosophy teaches us that the world and all the planets are in motion in boundless space, that there is nothing like a fixed firmament, and that the stars are probably other

suns having other worlds revolving around them. We live in an age wonderful for the discoveries of the qualities of matter, and for the skilful appliance of them to the gratification of our wants; but these are not so wonderful as the conclusions to which philosophy has come preceding arts, of which no other use can yet be made than to guide other researches. Now, all our remembrances and imaginations—all our fancies, our hopes, and our fears—all the results of observation and the deductions of science, though derived from the impressions of the external world, being different from those continual impressions it makes on us from the cradle to the grave, we call mind or spirit.

We distinguish, then, and probably all men distinguish, and have at almost every period distinguished, matter from spirit. In the comparatively permanent and universal perceptions excited in all men at all times, from the beginning to the end of existence, and in the comparatively fleeting and partial nature of all remembered and imagined ideas, and of all observations and deductions of science—for they are continually superseded by more correct or extended observations, and more enlarged deductions, and are confined in the first instance to a few, however much in time they may become diffused over all—in these differences between the two classes of sensations, there are good reasons for giving them different names, and calling one matter and the other spirit. But, in fact, in creation they are inseparably united, and they are all parts of one whole, and the different nomenclature is a mere matter of classification. It is simply a help to discrimination—a part of the arts taught to man in his progress, but every step in the progress more and more leads to the conclusion, that what we call matter is resolved into agencies, and what we call spirit is also resolved into agencies—terms that probably are invented to conceal ignorance—and that matter and spirit are one, or have one and the same origin. But, to whatever conclusion extended observation or science may ultimately lead, the distinction on which the classification is founded remains, and will for ever remain. By the permanent and universal impressions, conduct is instinctively dictated; they are the guides of all men; by observation and science this instinctive conduct may and will be enlightened and corrected. Not only our conduct, our language, and all our subordinate classification have some reference to this great distinction. Thus we speak of the properties or qualities of matter, but we do not, as the rule, speak of the properties and qualities of spirit. When we do apply such terms, we borrow them from matter, and use them metaphorically. Dr Burnett, throughout his work, seems to overlook this fundamental distinction, and to fail by applying the term spirit to external objects. His whole work is a mere application of the name spirits, to what in common language are known as the properties and qualities of matter. Nothing is gained for philosophy by such a transformation of terms, or rather such a misapplication of language. It leads Dr Burnett to assume the real existence of two separate and created kinds of entity in the universe, when there is in truth an inconceivable number of entities, or there is only one. From there being no perceptions of form, or none of those primary and universal impressions called matter, connected with caloric and electricity, which are intangible, imponderable, and invisible, he speaks of the spirits of heat and electricity as if they had spirits different from what we know of them. Dr Burnett refers to many branches of philosophy, refers to facts in astronomy, in natural history, and in mechanical philosophy which cannot be denied; but science is not promoted nor knowledge enlarged by substituting "the spirits of bodies" for their effects or qualities, which is all we know or probably ever can learn concerning them. Dr Burnett does not seem very clear in some cases as to his own conclusion. He discourses on changes of the stars, and is convinced that "the dissolution of systems as well as worlds may form part of the gigantic scheme designed to bring about the perfection of things." He quotes this passage from Mrs Somerville's "Connexion of the Physical Sciences":—

In 1572 a star was discovered in Cassiopeia, which rapidly increased in brightness that it even surpassed that of Jupiter; it then gradually diminished in splendour, and having exhibited all the variety of tints that indicate the changes of combustion, vanished sixteen months after its discovery, without altering its position. It is impossible to imagine anything more tremendous than a conflagration that could be visible at such a distance.

He also quotes this passage from Dr Nichol's work, on the "Architecture of the Heavens":—

The idea of the ultimate dissolution of the solar system has usually been felt as painful, and forcibly resisted by philosophers. When Newton saw no end to the deranging effect of the common planetary perturbations, he called for the special interference of the Almighty to avert the catastrophe; and great was the rejoicing when the recent analyst described a memorable power of conservation in our system's constituent phenomena; but, after all, why should it be painful? Absolute permanence is visible nowhere around us; and the fact of change merely intimates that, in the exhaustless womb of the future, unenvolved wonders are in store. The phenomenon referred to would simply point to the close of one mighty cycle in the history of the solar orb; the passing away of arrangements which have fulfilled their objects that they might be transformed into new. Thus is the periodic death of a plant perhaps the essential to its prolonged life; and when the individual dies and disappears, fresh and vigorous forms spring from the elements which composed it. Mark the chrysalis! It is the grave of the worm, but the cradle of the sunborn insect. The broken bowl shall yet be healed and beautified by the potter, and a voice of joyful note shall awaken one day even the silence of the urn.

He is sensible, therefore, of a perpetual change—of a continued destruction, and yet he speaks doubtfully and disparagingly of the idea of a perpetual and continued creation. How the one can take place, and utter annihilation not in the end ensue, we cannot imagine. One seems to us the necessary consequence of the other. The approach to perfection of which he speaks, the development according to fixed principles which other writers have spoken of, is a perpetual creation. The continual renewal of life, the reclothing the earth annually with verdure, the reproduction of all the means of living as well as of life itself, are all acts of creation, of the same Power which created life at first, and continually creates it now.

Though Dr Burnett's book is not one of those worthless produc-

tions with which the press teems—which do not pretend to inform the public of anything new or good, but merely vamp up old opinions or old facts, to substitute for old books new ones, that are not better, and give us the trouble to read works that are perfectly unnecessary, and that have nothing to recommend them other than the profits they may procure for scheming booksellers or needy authors, at the expense of others of their craft—we cannot say it is a good book. Dr Burnett fancies, at least, that he has something to say—that he has made a discovery in inventing a phrase. His book, if for us vague and mystical, will have charms for many persons, who will believe the phrase to be a discovery, and that Dr Burnett has happily explained many of the phenomena of creation by ascribing spirits to light, heat, electricity, &c., &c. To us his book seems founded on a perversion of all common language; and as it is our duty to stop the propagation of error in philosophy where we detect it, as well as in politics, and to diffuse truth wherever we discover it, we must say of Dr Burnett's book, that, if it have any effect, it can only generate confusion, and check healthy and rational research.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- A Treatise on the Law and Practice of Agricultural Tenancies, &c. By G. W. Cooke, Stevens and Co.
- An Inquiry into the Principles of the Distribution of Wealth most conducive to Human Happiness. By William Thompson. Orr and Co.
- Bibliothèque Universelle de Geneve for September.
- K night's Pictorial Shakespeare. Part III. C. Knight.
- A Dissertation on Church Polity. By A. C. Dick. Ward and Co.
- The Roar of the Lion. By A. J. Morris. Ward and Co.
- The Philosophy of Spirits in Relation to Matter. By C. M. Burnett, M.D. Highley.
- A Paper Lantern for Puseyites. Smith, Elder, and Co.
- Imagination: an Original Popm. By Spero. Bogue.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

A RESPECTOR OF JUST LAWS, BUT A LOVER OF LIBERTY.—This communication has been received, but too late to receive that attention which the subject merits this week.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 16th day of Nov. 1850:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
L.		L.	
Notes issued	29,499,550	Government debt	11,015,160
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	15,453,883
		Silver bullion	45,667
	29,499,550		29,499,550
L.		L.	
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity ..	14,238,901
Rest	3,134,661	Other Securities	11,320,567
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	8,240,834	Notes	10,397,480
Other Deposits	2,385,599	Gold and Silver Coin	676,134
Seven Day and other Bills	1,304,938		
	36,623,082		36,623,082

Dated the 21st Nov. 1850. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

Liabilities.	L.	Assets.	L.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	20,407,078	Securities	24,576,468
Public Deposits	8,240,834	Bullion	16,173,684
Other or private Deposits	9,385,599		
	28,033,491		41,172,152

The balance of assets above liabilities being 2,138,661, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£187,687
An increase of Public Deposits of	938,695
A decrease of Other Deposits of	332,834
An increase of Securities of	340,427
An increase of Bullion of	80,168
An increase of Rest of	2,421
An increase of Reserve of	242,128

THE present returns show that the circulation has decreased 187,687l; the public deposits have increased 938,695l; the private deposits have decreased 332,834l; the securities have increased 340,427l, the whole increase being of private securities; the bullion has increased 80,168l; the rest has increased 2,421l; and the reserve has increased 242,128l. The chief thing to be noticed is the increase of private securities; the Bank, having, it is understood, discounted bills to a considerable extent last week, to which the returns refer. In the present week the Bank has again discounted bills largely, which will show itself in a further increase of securities next week. It may also be noted that the bullion does not decrease, but by these returns, as for some time past, has increased, notwithstanding the low rate of the exchanges with the Continent.

The Money Market is tighter. A report has prevailed that the Bank of England contemplated raising the rate of interest, but for

that we believe there is at present not the shadow of a foundation. When it discounts bills, money brokers can make nothing by doing it at 2½ per cent, and that, therefore, must now be considered as the very lowest rate for the best bills. We have not heard of any gold being exported except a very small quantity. The exportation of silver to the Continent continues, and its price has again risen almost unprecedentedly from 5s 0d to 5s 1½d.

The public funds showed firmness and a tendency upwards in the early part of the week. To-day they were less firm, and not a great deal of business doing. The uncertainty that hangs over the relations between Prussia and Austria continues to affect the funds. The following is our usual list of prices:—

	CONSOLS.		Account	
	Money	Account	Money	Account
Saturday	96½ 7	97 ¼	96½ 7	96½ 7
Monday	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7
Tuesday	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7
Wednesday	97 ¼	97 ¼	97 ¼	97 ¼
Thursday	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7
Friday	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 percent consols, account ..	96½ 7	96½ 7
— money ..	96½ 7	96½ 7
2½ percents	97½ ¼	97½ ¼
5 percent reduced	96 ½	96 ½
Exchequer bills, large	66s 9s	66s 9s
Bank stock	212 13	211 12
East India stock	268 71	268 71
Spanish 3 percents	39 ½	39 ½
Portuguese 4 per cents	33 ¼	33 ¼
Mexican 5 per cents	31½ 2½	31½ 2½
Dutch 2½ per cents	59½ 7½	59½ 7½
— 4 per cents	86½ 2	86½ 2
Russian, 4½ stock	95½ 6½	95½ 6½

In the Railway Market there has been in the week a fair business, with prices tending upwards. To-day the market was rather dull, with less business doing on the whole, though particular persons have as much as usual. It is noticed that formerly, when the post had arrived, brokers knew what orders they were to receive, and they were pretty well certain of their business for the day, but, since the use of the telegraph, which brings orders at all hours and from all quarters, they never know when their business is ended. More business ensues, but the orders are uncertain and delayed. The following is our usual list of the closing price of the railways last Friday and this day:—

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
London and North Western ..	117½ 18½	118½ 19½
Midland counties	41½ 2½	41½ 2½
Brighton Stock	84 5	84 5
Great Westerns	70½ 1½	71½ 2½
Eastern Counties	5½ 6½	6½ 7½
South Westerns	67½ 8½	68½ 9½
South Easterns	15½ 20½	20 ½
Norfolk	16 18	19 21
Great North of England	242 5	242 5
York and North Midland	222 3½	221 3½
York, Newcastle, and Berwick ..	163 17½	163 17½
Newcastle and Berwick Ext. ...	8½ 7½ dia	8½ 7½ dia
Lancashire and Yorkshire	47 8	49 50
North British	6½ 7½	7 7½
Edinburgh and Glasgow	23 4	23 5
Hull and Selby	96 8	96 8
Lancaster and Carlisle	61 3	62 4
North Staffordshire	10½ 10	9½ ¼ dis
Birmingham and Oxford, gua. ..	27 9	28 9
Birmingham and Dudley, do. ...	7½ 8½ pm	7½ 8½ pm
Caledonian	92 10	10 ½
Aberdeen	8½ 2	10 ½
Northern of France	14½ ¼	14½ ¼
Central	14½ ¼	14½ ¼
Paris and Rouen	23½ ¼	24 ¼
Rouen and Havre	9½ 2	9½ 2
Dutch Rhenish	5½ ¼ dia	5½ ¼ dia

By the last arrivals from the United States, we have received the following account of the Revenue of the United States for the first nine months of the year. It is as follows:—

Treasury of the United States.	
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1850.	
	d.s.
RECEIPTS.	
From Customs	14,764,040 5
Lands	317,082 0
Loan of 1847 (Treasury notes funded) ..	116,050 0
Miscellaneous sources	428,274 64
	15,625,446 60
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse ..	1,909,337 63
On account of the army, &c	1,792,997 35
Fortifications	92,331 14
	1,885,328 48
Indian department, &c	148,521 54
Pensions	1,007,694 94
	1,156,216 48
Navy	1,408,732 73
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes ..	5,289 34
Reimbursement of Treasury notes	116,050 0
	6,480,954 73

The following is the amount of Treasury notes outstanding November 1, 1850:—

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to the act of 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	130,189 31
Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	26,100 0
Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1847, as per records of this office	46,650 0
	211,939 31

Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers, of the several issues prior to 22d July, 1846

	150 0
Total	211,789 31

Townsend Haines, Register.
Treasury Department, Register's office, Nov. 1, 1850.

The Bank of the State of New York has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on the 10th of November. Our Exchanges continue very low, as low as they have been for a long period, and some merchants complain that the rate of exchange is a great bar to business. Probably they have already imported all the goods that there is a market for, and the exports of commodities being interrupted by the uncertainty of the relations of the Powers in Germany; and the people, in expectation of war, preferring to keep their money to venturing it in trade, or to spending it on consumption, our foreign trade suffers. The uncertainty paralyzing exertions, by making every operation doubtful, is probably for the moment more injurious to trade than actual war. People abroad preparing for the worst will have money, and hence silver is continually exported in considerable quantities.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Place	Date	Rate of Exchange on London	Term
Paris	Nov. 20	25 25	3 days' sight
Antwerp	20	112 1/2	1 month's date
Amsterdam	19	11 80	3 days' sight
Hamburg	19	11 75	2 months' date
St Petersburg	8	38 1/2 to 38 5/16	3 days' sight
Madrid	16	50 35-100d	3 months' date
Lisbon	9	54 1/2 to 54 1/4	3 days' sight
Gibraltar	11	50d	3 months' date
New York	6	10 to 10 1/4 per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	Oct. 26	1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent pm	30 days' sight
Havana	24	11 1/2 to 12 per cent pm	60 days' sight
Rio de Janeiro	Sept. 12	28 1/2 to 1/4	60 days' sight
Bahia	26	28d	60 days' sight
Pernambuco	Oct. 2	28d	60 days' sight
Buenos Ayres	July 3	3 5-16d	60 days' sight
Valparaiso	Sept. 26	46 1/2d	60 days' sight
Singapore	Oct. 5	4s 9d	6 months' sight
Ceylon	15	2 1/2 per cent dis	1 month's date
Bombay	17	2 1/4 per cent dis	1 month's date
Calcutta	7	2s 1 1/2d to 2s 1 1/4d	1 month's date
Hong Kong	Sept. 29	4s 8 1/2d to 4s 9d	1 month's date
Sydney	Aug. 2	par	30 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris is 2 1/2 per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 24; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25-15, it follows that gold is 0-36 per cent dearer in Paris than in London. By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 429 1/2 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13-7 1/2; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-5, it follows that gold is 1-06 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London. The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 1/4 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.

Item	Price (£ s d)
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	3 17 9
Spanish doubloons	0 0 0
Foreign gold in coin, Portugal pieces	0 0 0
New dollars	0 4 11 1/2
Silver in bars (standard)	0 5 1 1/2

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Stock	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	212	213	212	212	212	212
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	97	96 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	98 1/2	97 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent Anns.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	98 1/2	97 1/2
New 5 per Cent	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98	98 1/2	97 1/2
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent	271	271	271	271	271	271
Do. Bonds, 3 1/2 per Cent 1000, 88s p	87s 90s p	86s p	86s p	86s p	86s p	86s p
Ditto under 1000, 86s p	90s p	89s p	89s p	89s p	89s p	89s p
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
1 per Cent Anns., 1751	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Bank Stock for acct. Dec. 12	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
3 per Cent Cons. for acct. Dec. 11	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
India Stock for acct. Dec. 12	271	271	271	271	271	271
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent	69s p	69s p	69s p	69s p	69s p	69s p
Excheq. Bills, 1000, 1 1/4d	68s p	68s p	68s p	68s p	68s p	68s p
Ditto 500	68s p	68s p	68s p	68s p	68s p	68s p
Ditto Small	70s 66s p	66s p	66s p	66s p	66s p	66s p
Ditto Advertised	70s 67s p	67s p	67s p	67s p	67s p	67s p

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS

Stock	Payable	Amount in Dollars	Dividends	London Prices	Amer. Prices
United States Bonds	cent	65,000,000	Jan. and July	109 1/2	117 1/2
— Certificates	6	1862	—	—	—
Alabama	Sterling 5	9,000,000	—	106	86
Indiana	4	5,600,000	—	73 1/2	79
— Canal Preferred	2 1/2	2,000,000	—	33 1/2	38 40
— Special do.	5	4,500,000	—	—	28 30
Illinois	6	1,300,000	—	—	12 15
Kentucky	6	10,000,000	—	—	55
Louisiana	Sterling 5	4,250,000	Feb. and Aug.	96 xd	95
Maryland	Sterling 5	3,000,000	Jan. and July	91	—
Massachusetts	Sterling 5	3,000,000	April and Oct.	106	—
Michigan	6	5,000,000	Jan. and July	—	—
Mississippi	6	2,000,000	May and Nov.	—	—
New York	5	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	—	—
Ohio	5	13,124,270	Quarterly	93	105
Pennsylvania	6	19,000,000	Jan. and July	106	115
South Carolina	5	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	81 1/2	92
Tennessee	5	3,000,000	Jan. and July	89	103
Virginia	6	3,000,000	—	—	—
United States Bank Shares	1866	35,000,000	—	—	2 1/2
Louisiana State Bank	1870	2,000,000	—	—	—
Bank of Louisiana	8	4,000,000	—	—	—
New York City	5	9,600,000	Quarterly	95 xd	104
New Orleans City	5	1,500,000	Jan. and July	—	16 1/2
— Canal and Banking	1863	—	—	—	—
Camden & Amboy R. R.	6	£225,000	Feb. and Aug.	—	—
City of Boston	1864	—	—	—	92 1/2 xd

Exchange at New York 110 1/4.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend	Names	Shares	Paid	Price pr. share
2,000	3l 10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	86
50,000	7l 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	21 1/2
50,000	6l p cent	Do. Marine	100	5 0 0	6 1/2
24,000	13s 6d & bs	Atlas	50	5 10 0	17 1/2
3,000	4l p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	—
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
5,000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20
4,000	3l	County	100	10 0 0	8 1/2
—	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	14 1/2
20,000	6s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6 1/2
4,651	10s	European Life	20	20 0 0	11
—	—	General	—	5 0 0	5 1/2
1,000,000	6l p cent	Globe	Stk.	—	133
20,000	5l & bs	Guardian	100	45 0 0	53 1/2
2,400	12l p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	230
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	16 1/2
13,453	14s & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	4 1/2
50,000	—	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	2 1/2
10,000	14 1/2s	Law Life	100	10 0 0	43 1/2
20,000	—	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	4 1/2
3,900	10s	London Fire	25	12 10 0	17 1/2
31,000	10s	London Ship	25	12 10 0	17 1/2
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	—
10,000	4 1/2 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	2 1/2
25,000	5 1/2 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2 1/2
5,000	8 1/2 p cent	National Life	100	5 0 0	—
30,000	5 1/2 p cent	Palladium Life	50	5 0 0	2 1/2
—	—	Pelican	—	—	—
—	3l p sh & bs	Phoenix	—	—	145
2,500	14s & bs	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	30
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	6 1/2
689,220	6l p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	—	210
—	6 1/2	Sun Fire	—	—	209
4,000	14 1/2s	Do. Life	—	—	48
25,000	4 1/2 p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	5 1/2
5,000	10 1/2 p c & bs	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	—
—	5 1/2 p cent	Victoria Life	—	4 12 6	5

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares	Dividends per annum	Names	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	1l 4s	Australasia	40	40 0 0	28 1/2
20,000	5l per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	—
5,000	7l per ct	Ceylon	25	25 0 0	—
20,000	5l per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	—
—	6 & 7s 6d bs	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	—
10,000	6l per ct	London and County	50	20 0 0	—
60,000	6 & 7s 6d bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	—
50,000	6l per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	27 1/2
10,000	6l per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	—
10,000	5 1/2 p cent	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	—
20,000	5 1/2 p cent	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	—
20,000	8 1/2 p cent	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	43 1/2
4,000	8l per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	—
12,000	15l per ct	Gloucestershire	—	—	—
4,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	—
20,000	6l & bs	South Australia	25	25 0 0	24 3/4
8,000	6l per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	—
60,000	6l per ct	Ditto Ditto	—	2 10 0	—
15,000	—	Union of London	50	10 0 0	14 1/2
—	—	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	—

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
313,400	4 p cent	Commercial	—	—	81
2,065,668	6 p cent	East and West India	—	—	111
1,038	1l p sh	East Country	—	—	100
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	—	—	120
300,000	4 p cent	Ditto Bonds	—	—	77 1/2
1,352,752	4 p cent	St Katharine	—	—	—
500,000	4 1/2 p cent	Ditto Bonds	—	—	9 1/2
7,000	2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	—

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam ...	short	11 15½	11 16	11 15	11 15½
Ditto	3 ms	11 17	11 17½	11 16½	11 17
Rotterdam ...	—	25 30	25 35	25 30	25 35
Antwerp ...	—	25 30	25 35	25 30	25 35
Brussels ...	—	13 6½	13 6½	13 4½	—
Hamburg ...	short	25 10	25 17½	25 10	25 15
Ditto	3 ms	25 32½	25 40	25 30	25 35
Marseilles ...	—	25 35	25 40	25 32½	25 37½
Frankfort on the Main	—	119½	—	118½	119½
Vienna ...	—	12 20	12 30	12 25	12 30
Trieste ...	—	12 20	12 30	12 25	12 30
Petersburg ...	—	37½	37½	37½	37½
Madrid ...	—	49½	49½	49½	49½
Cadiz ...	—	49½	—	49½	—
Leghorn ...	—	30 90	31 0	31 90	31 0
Genoa ...	—	25 50	26 0	25 90	26 0
Naples ...	—	40½	41	40½	41
Palermo ...	—	123½	123½	123½	123½
Messina ...	—	123½	124	123½	124
Lisbon ...	90 ds dt	53½	53½	53½	—
Oporto ...	—	53½	53½	53½	—
Rio Janeiro ...	60 ds sgt	—	—	27½	—
New York ...	—	—	—	—	—

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris	London	Paris	London	Paris	London
	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Nov. 20	Nov. 22
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22½	93 10	—	93 45	—	93 40	—
March and 22 Sept. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22½	57 90	—	57 80	—	57 85	—
June and 22 December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	2300	—	2315	—	2295 0	—
and 1 July ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange on London 1 month	25 7½	—	25 7½	—	25 7½	—
Ditto 3 months	25 25	—	25 0	—	25 0	—

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent...	87½	87½	87½	88½	—	—
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	86	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto New, 1843 ...	89	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	101½
Ditto 3 per cent	—	—	61½	—	—	—
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	—	—	100	—	99½	—
Ditto Scrip	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equador Bonds	—	—	3½	—	—	—
Grenada Bonds, 1½ per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ex over-due coupons...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex Jan. coupons	32 1½	31½	31½	32	31½	31½
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent, 1849...	80 7½	—	80	80	—	—
Ditto Deferred	36 5½	36 ½	—	36½	—	36
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	86½	—	85	—
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per cent	—	34	33½	—	—	—
Ditto 3 per cent, 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in £ sterling	108½	109	109½	108	108	—
Ditto 4½ per cent	96½	96½	96½	96½	96	96
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent div. from Nov. 1840	—	—	18½	18½	18 17½	18 17½
Ditto ditto ditto 1841	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto ditto 1849	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Coupons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Passive Bonds	—	—	3½	—	3½	—
Ditto Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds...	—	—	29½	39½	39½	—
Venezuela 2½ per cent Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred	—	—	11½	—	—	—
Dividends on the above payable in London.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 10 gu. p. £ st.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds, 4½ per cent	—	—	88½	—	—	90
Ditto, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders...	57	57	57	57	56½	56½
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	87 ½	87 ½	87 ½	86½	87 ½	86½
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Commercial Times.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Nov. 1850.—Henceforward all letters addressed to Bremen, specially endorsed "via Ostend," or "via Belgium," will be forwarded in the closed mail sent daily by the route of Belgium, although the words "by closed mail" may not be written on them. The following are the rates of postage to which such letters will be liable:—

	Under ½ oz	not exc ½ oz	Exc ½ oz	½ oz and under 1 oz	Exc 1 oz
British and Prussian	0 10	0 10	1 8	1 8	3 4
Belgian	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 10
Total to destination	1 0	1 2	1 4	2 2	2 6

The postage on the letters for Bremen forwarded in these closed mails, may be paid in advance, or the letters sent unpaid, at the option of the sender, but the payment of the postage for a portion of the distance only is not permitted.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 18th Nov., AMERICA, per Asia steamer, via Liverpool—St John's, N.B., Oct. 31; Montreal, Nov. 4; Boston, 5; New York, 6.
On 19th Nov., INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Shanghai, Sept. 20; Hong Kong, 28; Batavia, 26; Borneo, Oct. 1; Singapore, 5; Penang, 8; Calcutta, 7; Madras, 14; Bombay, 17; Ceylon, 15; Mauritius, Sept. 20; Aden, Oct. 29; Corfu, Nov. 5; Malta, 12.

On 19th Nov., CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Sept. 25, per Lady Flora, via Deal.
On 20th Nov., WEST INDIES and PACIFIC, per Medway steamer, via Southampton—Valparaiso, Sept. 26; Cobija, 30; Arica, Oct. 2; Lima, 8; Callao, 9; Guayaquil, 13; New Grenada, 17; Panama, 22; California, 1; Honduras, 20; Santa Martha, 26; Carthagena, 27; Demerara, 27; Trinidad, 27; Grenada, 28; Havana, 24; Jamaica, 28; Hayti, 29; Martinique, 29; Barbadoes, 29; Porto Rico, 31; Antigua, 31; Thomas, Nov. 2.
On 22nd Nov., GIBRALTAR, Nov. 11, per Brigand steamer, via Liverpool.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 25th Nov. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.
On 27th Nov. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
On 29th Nov. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, and UNITED STATES, per America steamer, via Liverpool.
On 2nd Dec. (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, and CALIFORNIA (Cuba, Honduras, Nassau, Chili, and Peru excepted; mails to these places on the 17th of each month only), per steamer, via Southampton.
The Sultan steamer is appointed to sail from Southampton on the 29th inst, for Gibraltar, Malta, and Constantinople. Letters in time on the 28th inst.

Mails Due.

Nov. 25.—Brazil and River Plate.
Nov. 26.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
Nov. 27.—America.
Dec. 3 and 23, via Marseilles.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands; Syria, Egypt, and India; China, Singapore, and Straits.
Dec. 5.—Mexico.
Dec. 5.—West Indies.
Dec. 5.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
Dec. 20.—Havana, Hayti, Honduras, and Nassau.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	32,560	78,238	24,006	90	3,998	1,448
Weekly average, Nov. 16.....	39 11	24 1	17 2	24 2	28 9	29 0
— 9.....	40 5	24 4	17 0	26 7	29 0	29 11
— 2.....	40 2	24 1	17 3	23 6	29 1	29 2
— Oct. 26.....	39 9	24 0	16 8	25 1	28 10	30 6
— 19.....	39 10	24 2	16 7	26 7	28 7	29 6
— 12.....	41 2	24 2	17 1	25 8	29 6	29 7
Six weeks' average	40 2	24 2	16 11	25 3	29 1	29 7
Saved time last year	41 1	28 4	17 1	23 7	29 4	30 9
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 Nov. 13, 1850.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck-wheat-meal
Foreign ...	50,763 qrs	2,752 qrs	3,085 qrs	—	1,276 qrs	10,086 qrs	2,018 qrs	—
Colonial ...	4,914 qrs	—	6 qrs	—	23 qrs	—	—	—
Total ...	55,677	2,752	3,091	—	1,299	10,086	2,018	—
Total imports of the week	74,926 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The trade in corn to-day was firm but dull. There was no alteration in prices. On Monday, however, the price of wheat rose from 1s to 2s, and that rise continues. Throughout the week the arrivals have been short both of foreign and home-grown wheat. It appears, however, by the returns of the Board of Trade, that taking the whole of the wheat and flour imported into the kingdom in the last two months, that it exceeds the quantity ever before imported in any consecutive two months since Free-trade came into operation. There have been single months, as in Feb. 1849, when the quantity exceeded the quantity imported either in October or September, but in no two consecutive months was the aggregate importation of wheat and flour so large. Of spring grain the quantities imported in the last two months have before been exceeded. A considerable portion of these imports is American flour. Another portion is French wheat and flour, only a small part of which has come to London, the trade in grain and flour with France being more carried on with the outports, where it passes immediately into consumption, than with the metropolis. It is an example of trade diffusing itself rather than centering itself on one spot. Whatever the agriculturists may think of this continued large importation, the community may be well pleased with it. Should the interruption to trade take place which is threatened by war, our supplies may not be obtained so abundantly and at so low a cost; and looking at all the chances, we may be grateful that we have received such large supplies in good time. From both Amsterdam and Rotterdam of the 19th inst, we learn that there was a brisk demand for wheat, and that the market was cleared at full prices. Similar reports come from other places.

The price of good malting barley is comparatively very high, prime samples sell for 33s. The high duty on malt necessarily makes the distillers use only the best, and the maltsters will therefore buy only the best barley. In this manner the duty operates injuriously to the inferior barleys, which would be used indiscriminately, probably with the best barleys by the distillers, were there no duty on malt. Now they will buy only the prime barley.

The rise in the price of fine barley and other causes seem to have had an effect on the price of corn spirit, which has lately gone up, and has still a tendency to rise.

In all the Colonial Produce Markets this week there has been a great cessation of business. Prices have been maintained, but in the present uncertainty there is a reluctance to act. The only article at all on the move is saltpetre, in which the price has a tendency to rise, and some speculative offers have been made. The sugar market is firm, and at the close to-day some sales of British West India and Bengal took place at improved rates. With reference to sugar, we learn from the circular of Messrs M. de Embil and Co., forwarded by Mr Bade, dated Havana, October 23, that—"The stock of sugars is much reduced, and very little in first hands; an exact amount as to quantity remaining still to be shipped cannot be given, but the present stock is decidedly smaller than at the same period for several years past. Prices, within a month's time, have advanced about $\frac{1}{2}$ rial per arroba.

"Shipments of sugars in the month ending 20th October, from Havana and Matanzas, amount to 13,769 boxes to the United States, 12,489 boxes for the North of Europe, and 5,733 boxes to other parts—making a total of 31,991 boxes.

"The prospects for the new crop are very favourable. Vessels beginning to be scarce."

In Ceylon Coffee there has been a decline of from 2s to 3s.

The holders of tea, in consequence of the late news from China, expect an advance, but as yet the market has not responded to their wishes. The quantity of tea on which duty was paid in the week ending the 14th inst was 553,500 lbs against 448,428 in the corresponding week of last year. From the circular of Messrs Carlisle, Capel, and Co, we learn that parties are beginning to speculate on the probabilities of the tea duties being reduced next year. They say—"Our market has been firmly supported throughout the past month, and though the demand from the trade for common tea has not been quite so general as heretofore, prices have been sustained by speculative operations, which have left but a small supply of this class available for consumption. These operations have been confined to one interest, and are understood to have been based on an anticipation that the opportunity of a large surplus revenue next spring may be embraced by the Government, to afford some relief in the duty on an article which is admitted on all hands to be so greatly overtaxed."

Our cotton market has been dull, and prices are a shade lower. By our usual cotton tables published in another part of this journal, it will be seen that the quantity exported from the United States continues large as compared to last year, and that the whole return is less disadvantageous than we might have expected.

The fourth series of public colonial wool sales commenced yesterday, with as numerous an attendance of buyers (say Messrs. Bradbury and Cook) as we have ever before witnessed, and prices opened $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb higher than the average of last series, or a shade above the highest prices obtained towards the close of those sales.

There were many buyers again to-day and a brisk competition, the wool generally selling at yesterday's prices.

We have received the following note with reference to the account of casualties we published last week. Probably the author expects a great deal too much when he seeks to divert from the port of London a large part of its trade. At the same time his arguments hold good for the diffusion of our trade as much as possible to the different ports, that can be reached by rail, so as to lessen that tendency to rapid increase in the metropolis which is so generally complained of as an evil:—

Lloyd's, Royal Exchange.

SIR,—I believe that the melancholy list of casualties at sea, noticed by your last number, affords evidence for its publication, and needs no apology. My object has been to point out to the merchant, the shipowner, and the public, the vast amount of property that could be saved by adopting Southampton as a port, by which the whole or nearly so of so large an amount of loss could be annually saved, could they be made alive to their own interests. To the annual loss of 300,000l should be added the saving of lights, pilotage, river and dock dues, interest of money, wear and tear, insurance and freight, consequent upon three millions of tons of goods passing up and down the English Channel, all of which might ultimately be saved to the consumer in the event of such a course being pursued, as produce of every description could be absorbed into consumption equally well from Southampton as from London, besides being the position of all others the most central for goods in *entrepot* for the Continent. As an Economist, you will doubtless be inclined to look at it in this light, and I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG.

The last accounts from the United States mention that a great falling off in the value of imports into New York for the month of October had taken place.

The value of merchandise exported from that port for the month of October, 1850, was 5,060,240 dols, of which 4,561,742 dols. was in produce of the United States; 227,323 dols goods not entitled to debenture; 57,710 dols goods entitled to debenture; 213,465 dols withdrawn from warehouse.

By a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated November 1, Prussia and Chili having satisfactorily notified to the President that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost exist in those States against American vessels, so much of the several Acts of the United States imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are, and shall be,

suspended and discontinued, so far as respects their vessels, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the United States in the same, from any foreign country whatever. That is another evidence of the progress abroad of free navigation and free trade.

INDIGO.

The Overland Mail arrived in the beginning of the week, bringing accounts from Calcutta dated 8th October, which we subjoin. Since the receipt of these accounts several hundred chests have been sold by private contract, at prices which range a shade above the October rates. It is reported that the transactions in this market during the last two weeks amount altogether to 7 or 800 chests. The purchases for actual consumption in this country and abroad, have latterly been very small.

Calcutta, Oct. 8, 1850.

The Hindostan steamer arrived here from Suez on the 30th ultimo, with London dates up to the 24th of August, mentioning that about 1,000 chests of indigo had changed hands at an advance of 3d to 4d on the current rates of last July sale.

Several parties in this market had been anxious for some time past to secure a few of our greater marks, and contracts of sale for the delivery of the indigo, in due course, on its arrival from the factories have been made. The quantity thus disposed of is, as far as we understand, 11,200 factory maunds, which, added to about 2,000 maunds similarly sold or transferred at different periods of the last two months, make a total amount of upwards of 13,000 maunds of the new crop at present out of the market. The prices paid appear to be at the rate of Co.'s rs 155 for good Tirhoot, and Co.'s rs 175 to 180 for good Jessore and Kishnaghur, making an advance of Co.'s rs 25 to 30 on our rates at the commencement of January last, besides a difference of 10 to 12 per cent in the exchange.

We have a very great confidence in the present position and immediate prospects of our favourite article, but we were not, we must confess, prepared for such an early move and so long a stride when the exchange on London (at present 2s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per Co.'s re) will almost certainly range from 2s 2d to 2s 3d in December next, if not earlier, and it is as yet uncertain how the late sudden increase in the value of indigo may affect consumption. That there is, in the general posture of affairs, no chance of loss at these prices, at least in England, is pretty evident, but the chance of profit may not be equally certain. At all events our planters are greatly pleased with these sales, and promise themselves a further advance of fully 10 rupees.

54 chests of very inferior Doab indigo were sold by public auction on the 30th ultimo, about as much of the same description is, we hear, all that is now expected from the interior, and, in the bazaar, not one chest of old goods at present remains.

We have just now finished a completely new list of the crop, but, without troubling you with another detailed statement, beg to submit only the following summary:—

CROP OF CULTIVATION 1849-50, ESTIMATED AS UNDER:

	21st August.	7th September.	8th October.
	Fy. Mds.	Fy. Mds.	Fy. Mds.
Doab	7,600	8,200	7,800
Allahabad to Gorraekpore	10,800	9,700	11,950
Tirhoot and Chuprah	22,400	21,600	21,845
Bengal	69,290	70,410	70,545
	Fy. Mds. 1,10,090	Fy. Mds. 1,09,910	Fy. Mds. 1,12,200

The above will exemplify the difficulty of making early estimates in such a season at the last and in the midst of so many conflicting reports from the Zillahs. Tirhoot and Chuprah will, upon the whole, make a very fair season, though in many factories the second cuttings added but little to the produce of the first, owing principally to much heavy rain during the last days of September, which rain will, however, be of good service next spring for the cultivation of 1850-51. In the Benares Zillahs matters appear to have somewhat improved of late, despite of the many letters received from those parts four or five weeks ago, which stated that nearly all the factories there would fall short by 20 to 30 per cent of their out-turn of the previous year. After the cessation of the drought of July and August the Doab planters appear not to have had rain in sufficient quantity to mitigate its effects; nearly the whole of the plant had been worked off when good rains at last fell about the 27th ultimo. The colder nights which these brought on will at once put a stop to the manufacture, and, if we have somewhat less indigo from that quarter than we expected a month ago, a larger proportion of the plant (much benefited by the rains) will thus be forcibly kept for seed. We may therefore begin to look for a fair supply of good fresh seed for next spring sowings.—*William Moran and Co.'s Circular.*

MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE STOCKS AND SUPPLY OF SUGAR AND COFFEE IN THE SIX PRINCIPAL MARKETS OF EUROPE.

	Nov. 1,	1847	1848	1849	1850
		cwt's	cwt's	cwt's	cwt's
Holland*		117,000	230,000	195,000	169,000
Antwerp		72,000	100,000	177,000	41,000
Hamburg		120,000	185,000	210,000	100,000
Trieste		160,000	148,000	278,000	375,000
Havre		100,000	175,000	97,000	12,000
		575,000	838,000	957,000	697,000
England..		2,377,000	2,462,000	2,606,000	2,198,000
Total		2,956,000	3,306,000	3,567,000	2,895,000
Total in Gt. Britain of col. sugar		1,579,000	1,712,000	1,484,000	1,142,000
Total Foreign Sugar		1,377,000	1,588,000	2,099,000	1,753,000

* In first hands only; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of Nov. in London, per cwt. without the Duty.

	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	
Musco., E. and W. India $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt	22	to	0	23	to	0	25	to	0
Havana, white	25	30	25	32	26	35	28	33	
— yellow and brown	18	25	16	23	17	23	20	27	
Brazil, white	21	25	18	23	20	25	23	26	
— yellow and brown	17	20	14	17	16	21	18	22	
Java	18	30	14	24	17	26	18	28	
Patent, crushed in bond	29	30	25	27	27	28	29	0	

The principal feature in the above table is the diminution of the stocks of British plantation sugar since the commencement of last month, being about 100,000 cwt, or nearly 10 per cent.; they likewise show a great falling off against this period in former years. The stocks of foreign sugar, taking the whole of Great Britain and the Continent, are nearly the same as at the beginning of October, and equal to the average of the last three years. The total stocks of sugar (both British plantation and foreign) in the above-named *entrepôts*, appear likewise considerably smaller at the beginning of this month than at the corresponding period in 1848 and 1849, whilst, compared with 1847, the difference is but trifling.

The value of all kinds of sugar slightly rose during the second half of last month; latterly, however, owing to a diminished demand, foreign sorts have again receded. All descriptions of sugar are dearer at present than at the same time in the last three years; in this country, however, the consumption has not decreased in consequence thereof. From the official returns it appears that the total quantity of sugar cleared for consumption during the first 9 months of this year amounts to 4,912,347 cwt; calculating the last 3 months of 1850 at the same rate, there would be an increase of 600,000 cwt, or 10 per cent. in the total consumption of 1850, compared with 1849. In this proportion the present stocks of British plantation sugar, as given in the above table, would only suffice for two months' consumption. Large supplies of foreign sugar will therefore be necessary before the time when the first arrivals from the new crops make their appearance.

In the course of last month, some further importations of foreign sugar from European *entrepôts* have taken place here, and realised remunerative prices.

The importation and consumption of foreign refined sugar, though very trifling yet, in comparison with the total consumption, has materially increased this year; during the first nine months 61,000 cwt were cleared for consumption, against 12,000 cwt during the same period last year, and 17,000 cwt in 1848.

COFFEE.

	Nov. 1,	1847	1848	1849	1850
Holland*	314,000	416,000	158,000	139,000	139,000
Antwerp	92,000	139,000	76,000	94,000	94,000
Hamburg	125,000	154,000	170,000	90,000	90,000
Trieste	60,000	85,000	95,000	56,000	56,000
Havre	34,000	53,000	30,000	43,000	43,000
England	312,000	406,000	331,000	390,000	390,000
Total	937,000	1,242,000	861,000	812,000	812,000

* In first hands only; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of Nov. in London, per cwt. without the Duty.

	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	
Jamaica, good to fine ord. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt	30	to	36	28	to	31	39	to	48
Ceylon, real ordinary	34	0	26	27	46	47	54	55	
Brazil, good ordinary	29	30	24	25	43	44	47	49	
St Domingo, good ordinary	29	30	26	27	43	44	47	49	
In Holland—Java, gd. ord. $\frac{1}{2}$ kil.	19	$\frac{1}{2}$ cts	18	cts	30	cts	37	cts	

Total stock on the 1st of January 1,218,000 cwt 1,010,000 cwt
 Total import during the first ten months (Jan. to Oct.):

	1849	1850
In Holland	92,000	622,000
Antwerp	330,000	247,000
Hamburg	565,000	550,000
Trieste	291,000	164,000
Havre	215,000	269,000
England	482,000	396,000
Total	2,905,000	2,188,000

Total stock on the 1st Nov. as per table 861,000 cwt 812,000 cwt
 Deliveries in ten months 3,262,000 cwt 2,386,000 cwt

The total stocks of coffee in the six principal European *entrepôts*, as they appear in the above table, are certainly somewhat larger than they were at the commencement of last month; but, on a comparison with previous years, it will be observed that they are smaller than at the corresponding time in 1849, and considerably smaller than in 1848 and 1847. The total importation of coffee during October (288,000 cwt) exceeded that of previous months of this year, but, compared with the same month of last year (375,000 cwt), it continues to show a deficiency. The deliveries in October, 1850, amounted to 234,000 cwt, against 394,000 cwt in October, 1849. The total deficiency of the supplies in 1850, compared with those of 1849, now amounts to 717,000 cwt, that of the deliveries to 876,000 cwt.

The value of coffee was well maintained in all the European markets till the beginning of the present month. The general fear of a war breaking out in Germany has, however, caused buyers to withdraw, and, consequently, prices to give way a little. Java coffee and other foreign sorts now differ in value but slightly from the corresponding period of last year, whilst those kinds which enjoy a privilege for consumption in this country are still considerably dearer.

If the outgoings from the seaports of the Continent had continued at the same rate as they were immediately after the last Dutch sales, the deficiency of stocks would by this time far exceed what it is at present. It is, however, established beyond a doubt, that the deliveries which have taken place, are by no means sufficient to satisfy the wants of actual consumption, and it now appears that the stocks

in the interior of Germany, as well as other consuming countries, are again uncommonly reduced. If the peace of Europe is not disturbed, there is no doubt that a revival of the demand, accompanied with a moderate improvement in prices, will soon take place, for the consumption of coffee has not decreased.

In the United States, notwithstanding an abundant importation, the stocks of coffee continue to be very small, and prices rule above the rates established in the European markets. The consumption in North America this year will probably exceed former estimates.

The stocks in London on the 1st of November were:—

	1849	1850
British West India and Ceylon, duty 4d per lb.....	199,000 cwt	221,000 cwt
Foreign, of all kinds — 6d —	100,000	113,000
Total	299,000	334,000

The last accounts from Rio de Janeiro (towards the end of September) again report large purchases for and shipments to North America, and small ones for Europe. Letters from La Guayra (23rd Oct.) and St Thomas (31st Oct.) state that the next crops both in Venezuela and Porto Rico will be deficient. The overland advices from Java, received this week, state that the *entire* crop of that island, this year, was not likely to yield above 800,000 peculs, if even as much.

COTTON.

New York, Nov. 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT

NEW YORK, ON.....Nov. 5	GEORGIA, ON.....Oct. 30
NEW ORLEANS.....Oct. 26	SOUTH CAROLINA.....Nov. 1
MOBILE.....26	NORTH CAROLINA.....2
FLORIDA.....23	VIRGINIA.....Oct. 1
TEXAS.....19	OTHER PORTS.....Nov. 2

	1850-51	1849-50	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	1850-51	1850-51
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1850.....	148,246	149,934	7,312	...
Received at the ports since do.....	210,880	220,801	...	9,921
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.....	111,101	30,010	81,091	...
Exported to France since do.....	25,833	22,154	3,679	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.....	14,228	10,034	4,194	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.....	9,691	6,459	3,232	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	160,853	68,657	92,196	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	147,310	221,303	...	73,993

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts).

	1850-51	1849-50
At latest corresponding dates.....	40,795 bales	36,693 bales

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1850-51	1849-50
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1850.....	148,246 bales	149,934 bales
Received since.....	210,880	220,801
Total supply.....	359,126	261,735
Deduct shipments.....	160,853	68,657
Deduct stock left on hand.....	147,310	221,303
Leaves for American consumption.....	50,963	71,785

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Port
At New York.....Nov. 5	23	7	64
— New Orleans.....Oct. 26	11	4	2
— Mobile.....26	3	1	2
— Savannah.....30	3	1	3
— Charleston.....Nov. 1	5	2	...
— Apalachicola.....Oct. 23	...	...	...
Total.....	45	15	69

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, $\frac{1}{4}$ d to 5-8d per lb. Exchange, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 110 $\frac{3}{4}$.

From the date of our notice of this article for the steamer Arctic, 26th ult. to the end of the month, the market continued active and buoyant, and under the influence of the accounts of early frosts at the South and South-West, prices advanced fully one-quarter of a cent, but since the beginning of November it has been quite dull, and since our last nearly at a stand, buyers being indisposed to operate at present rates, and a disposition to wait the Africa's advices, now immediately expected; prices in consequence favour buyers, and we slightly reduce some of our quotations. The receipts (to latest dates) at all the shipping ports are 210,880 bales against 220,201 to the same dates last year—a decrease this season of 9,921 bales. The total foreign export this year is 92,196 bales more than last, say 81,091 bales increase to Great Britain, 3,679 increase to France, 4,194 increase to North of Europe, and 3,232 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 22,488 bales less this season than last; and there is a decrease in stock of 73,993 bales. The sales since our last are 500 bales—for the week ended Friday last, 15,600 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic ports.		Gulf ports.	
	c.	c.	c.	c.
Inferior.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Low to good ordinary.....	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low to good middling.....	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling fair to fair.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fully fair to good fair.....	15	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	...

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Nov. 22.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.		Mid.		Fair.		Good Fair.		Good.		Fine.		1849—Same period		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	7d	7½d	7½d	7½d	7½d	7½d	7½d	7½d	7½d	7½d	7½d	7½d	5½d	6½d	7½d
New Orleans	7	7½	8	8½	8½	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	5½	6½	7½
Pernambuco	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	6½	7	7½
Egyptian	7½	8	8½	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6½	7	7½
Surat and Madras	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	4½	4½	5½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Nov. 22.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Nov. 22.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 22.		Computed Stock, Nov. 22.	
1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,422,426	1,632,215	1,267,890	1,370,370	210,130	179,820	422,680	475,250

During one or two days in the beginning of the week, we had an animated demand for cotton, and in American of current quality an advance of 1d per lb was readily obtained. The market has since become dull, and prices have again receded to the level of last week. We have not altered our quotations. Brazil and Egyptian are in demand, at last week's rates. East India are also without alteration. The sales to-day may amount to 4,000 bales. The market is quiet, but steady. Speculation this week, 4,610 American, 410 Brazil, and 480 Surat. Export—900 American, and 1,050 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, 1850.

(From our own Correspondent.)
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Nov. 21, 1850.		Price Nov. 1849.		Price Nov. 1848.		Price Nov. 1847.		Price Nov. 1846.		Price Nov. 1845.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair.....per lb	0	7½	0	6½	0	4	0	5½	0	6	0	4½
Ditto good fair.....	0	7½	0	6½	0	4½	0	5½	0	6½	0	5½
Pernambuco fair.....	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	7	0	7½	0	6½
Ditto good fair.....	0	8½	0	7½	0	5½	0	7½	0	7½	0	7
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	1	0	0	9½	0	7	0	8½	0	9½	0	10
No. 30 WATER do do.....	0	11	0	9½	0	7	0	8½	0	9½	0	10
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	0	5	1½	3	9	4	3	4	9	4	6
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6	1½	6	1½	4	7½	5	3	5	9	5	7½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	9	3	8	4½	6	9	7	9	7	10½	6	6
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	10	3	9	1½	7	4½	8	1½	8	9	9	0
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz.....	11	3	9	0	7	10½	8	7½	9	7½	9	7½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs.....	8	9	7	0	6	1½	7	6	7	4½	7	7½

We are enabled to report some little improvement in our market this week, but not to the extent that might reasonably have been expected, from the pacific tenor of the accounts from Germany, the good commercial news from Calcutta, and the lower estimates of the American cotton crop; also from China we have rather better commercial advices. The comparatively slight influence of these circumstances may, in some measure, be attributed to its being November, which is almost invariably a dull business month.

The chief transactions in yarn have been for India and China, and for India we have heard of higher prices being obtained, all qualities for this very extensive market being scarce. The demand for China will help to relieve the market of German qualities, which is fortunate, as the German buyers are acting with great caution, purchasing only small quantities, and some of them are reselling in this market their stock and yarn contracted for. Our home manufacturers are doing rather more this week than they have done for two or three weeks past.

In cloth there has been a fair amount of business done for India and the printers, comprising the range of India qualities and the better qualities of printing cloth, such as good 40-inch 66-reed shirtings, which is rapidly displacing ½ printing cloth for home use, which, we have no doubt, will soon spread to foreign markets, it being found that the wider cloth is the most profitable to the wearer, which is a sufficient and good reason for the change. Domestic cloths are also in rather better demand, but are still the most unprofitable cotton fabric to the producer. The Greeks still keep out of the market, except as inquirers; and for the Brazils, although the accounts received from that quarter are more favourable for Manchester goods, there is no disposition on the part of merchants to operate, owing to the very long credits they are obliged to give to native dealers, and the difficulty of bringing them to anything like reasonable terms of credit.

BRADFORD, Nov. 21.—There is no change in the demand for combed wools, which continues on a very limited scale. Noils and brokes, also mohair noils and shorts, are all eagerly sought after, and are commanding firm prices. There is nothing new either with respect to the demand or the production of yarns. The latter is daily getting less, which will prevent any further reduction in price. There is again a piece market that does not give much life to the buyers, and sales are only limited.

LEEDS, Nov. 19.—The markets to-day and on Saturday last have been flat; but still there is a good demand for mohairs and heavy goods, and stocks are light. Business in the warehouses is also dull.

HUDERSFIELD, Nov. 19.—We have nothing of interest to notice in our market to-day. The general cry throughout the warehouses seems to be slackness, and we have had very little doing during the week. Fancy trousers have been in fair demand. The manufacturers are chiefly engaged working to order on light coloured goods. Stocks remain low for the season.

MACCLESFIELD, Nov. 19.—We have no alteration for the better to notice respecting the manufacturing trade of this town, which continues as dull as reported for some time past. This is, however, no new feature at this season of the year, as it is usually flat from this time up to Christmas. In thrown silks we have to notice a slightly improved inquiry for some descriptions suitable for the spring trade; but as yet little actual business has been transacted. The raw silk market remains quite firm, with every appearance of continuing so.

ROCHDALE, Nov. 18.—The market to-day has not been quite so brisk as it has been for some Mondays past, and yet there has been a very fair business transacted, considering the time of year. The wool market is heavy, but prices continue firm.

HALIFAX, Nov. 16.—The threatening aspect of affairs on the continent has thrown a damp over the trade of this district; and comparatively little business has been transacted to-day in our Piece-hall. The same cause has

produced similar effects upon yarn; and the quotations may be noted as decidedly lower. But little wool is changing hands, and there is no alteration in prices.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—GRAIN.—Wheat remains as last noted, very firm, with an active demand for Canada for export, and a good inquiry for domestic for milling; the sales are 44,600 bushels mixed and white Canada at 1 dol 30 to 1 dol 60 in bond for good prime; 9,300 good mixed Ohio, 1 dol 30; 500 fair white Southern, 1 dol; and 500 red, 93¢. Corn has been in but moderate request since our last, and with fair supplies, prices have receded, and the market closes dull; the sales are 26,500 bushels, closing at 70¢ to 71¢ for mixed Western from store and delivered, and 71¢ for round yellow.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has continued a steady good demand for flour, both for export and home use, and with moderate receipts, prices have remained very steady and uniform, having scarcely varied from Friday last; at the close, however, there was on the part of some holders a disposition to realise, and rates were in favour of buyers. Canada has been firm, and closes rather higher, with sales of 4,500 bbls at 4 dols 62½¢ to 4 dols 68½¢ in bond. The sales of domestic were—Saturday 8,000 bbls, Monday 14,000, and yesterday 10,000—a considerable portion of each for export. We quote sour 3 dols 75¢ to 4 dols 6½¢; superfine No. 2, 3 dols 87½¢ to 4 dols 21½¢; common State, 4 dols 56½¢; straight ditto, 4 dols 62½¢; fair white ditto, 4 dols 82½¢; mixed Wisconsin and Indiana, 4 dols 56½¢; mixed Ohio and Michigan, 4 dols 56½¢ to 4 dols 62½¢; straight Mich. and India, 4 dols 62½¢. Corn meal is dull and rather easier; the sales are 200 bbls Jersey at about 3 dols 12½¢; and 200 ditto extra, 3 dols 25¢ cash.

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

From—	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
New York.....to Nov. 5	bbls 326,564	bbls 212,203	bush 68,325	bush	bush	bush
New Orleans.....Oct. 26	10,422	...	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia.....Nov. 1	14,764	1,066	30,451	22,769	...	...
Baltimore.....1	11,977	...	10,657	...	...	...
Boston.....1	1,901	...	...	...	...	...
Other ports.....Oct. 29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	363,538	1,666	253,281	91,034	...	...
About same time last year.....	69,139	960	122,710	331,653	...	...

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

ANTWERP, Nov. 20.—Our market is rather firmer, and prices on the advance. We quote 62 lbs old Louvain wheat 43s 6d to 44s, 61 lbs new ditto 41s 6d to 42s, 61 lbs Prussian 39s, 60 to 61 lbs white Furnes and Bergues 40s 6d to 41s, 60 lbs white Zealand 40s per qr f.o.b.

ALTONA, Nov. 18.—There is great firmness shown in our wheat trade, and holders asking full prices, in consequence of the very small supplies still coming forward. 62 lbs old Waren wheat is worth 43s 6d, 61 lbs old Upland 39s 6d to 40s, 62 lbs new Mark and Mecklenburg 40s 6d, 60 lbs new Holstein 37s to 37s 3d per qr f.o.b.

STETTIN, Nov. 18.—The season being so far advanced, there are but few shipments taking place, and there is also no disposition to effect sales for spring shipment at present, owing to the uncertainty felt about the rate of exchange which will be obtainable at that time. Prices are fully supported, but our quotations must be considered merely nominal, viz. 61 lbs old red Stettin wheat 36s 6d, 62 lbs new Pommeranian and Uckermark 39s per qr f.o.b.

ROSTOCK, Nov. 17.—There continues to be much disposition lay in stocks, and prices have been fully maintained, whilst our supplies are not large. I quote 62½ lbs wheat 39s to 40s per qr f.o.b.

STRALSUND, Nov. 17.—Our market has undergone no alteration since last week, and 61½ lbs wheat continues to find buyers at 38s, whilst 52 lbs barley is not obtainable below 17s per qr f.o.b.

ANCLAM, Nov. 17.—Owing to the short supplies from our farmers our prices of wheat are fully maintained, and good 62 lbs descriptions must be quoted 39s per qr f.o.b.

DANZIG, Nov. 16.—There has been little passing in our market during this week owing to the want of buyers, and new wheats are to be had on rather easier terms, say 36s 6d for 60 lbs, 35s 6d for 58 to 59 lbs descriptions. Old wheats, on the other hand, are firmly maintained in value, and almost all the fine parcels have been taken out of the market at present to hold over for better prices. We quote 62 lbs high mixed 43s to 44s, 61 to 62 lbs fine mixed 40s, 60 to 61 lbs good mixed 39s per qr f.o.b.

KONIGSBERG, Nov. 16.—Owing to the advanced season there has been little passing in our market, and I cannot quote any alteration in our prices of either wheat or spring corn; 61 lbs red wheat is held for 31s 9d per qr, 61 lbs mixed 36s 3d, 61 to 62 lbs high mixed 37s 6d per qr f.o.b.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The short supply of English wheat at Mark Lane last Monday, met a good sale at an advance of 1s per qr on all the best qualities, and an early clearance was effected, whilst for foreign an improved demand took place, at a similar enhancement in value, and there is now a sensible falling off in the importations. These consisted of 300 qrs from Alexandria, 1,326 qrs from Barietta, 112 qrs from Copenhagen, 250 qrs from Cronstadt, 1,940 qrs from Danzig, 349 qrs from Denis, 479 qrs from Lemkenhafen, 580 qrs from Marseilles, 785 qrs from Pillau, 269 qrs from Pontrioux, 2,135 qrs from Rostock, and 186 qrs from Rotterdam, making a total of 7,344 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 5,168 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 5,830 sacks, 6,466 sacks for ign, making a total of 11,634 sacks. Malt and barley was in brisk demand at an advance of 1s per qr, and most other sorts realised higher prices; the imports were 4,564 qrs. Beans and peas were in better request, and both articles in short supply: fine boiling peas were 1s to 2s per qr dearer, this article having taken favour. Oats have been more sought after, and stocks being much reduced, prices are steadily creeping up; good 60 n must be quoted 1s per qr higher than the previous Monday. From our own coast, there were only 370 qrs, from Scotland 1,579 qrs, from Ireland 3,530 qrs, and of foreign 6,575 qrs, making a total of 12,054 qrs.

The imports of all grain at Liverpool on Tuesday were short, and a fair extent of business was transacted in wheat at 1d per 70 lb advance; average, 39s 11d on 334 qrs. Very full rates were paid for barrel and sack

flour. Indian corn improved in value fully 6d per qr. American yellow was in good demand at 30s 6d, and white at 31s per 480 lbs.

An advance of 1s per qr was paid for farmers' wheat at Hull; the best parcels brought 40s to 42s per qr, 63 lb; average, 38s 3d on 558 qrs. Not much passing in foreign grain for want of supplies on board ship, that in granary being held for more money than can be paid at present.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were only moderate; fine samples in some instances were about 1s per qr higher, but without any general activity: average, 40s 11d on 2,752 qrs; arrivals, 5,195 qrs.

Wheat, being in short supply, sold briskly at Ipswich, and an improvement in price of 1s per qr was readily paid: average, 41s 7d on 1,057 qrs. Barley advanced 2s per qr. The supply of this article was large.

Moderately fair deliveries of grain took place at Lynn; fine wheat was 1s per qr dearer: average, 39s 3d on 1,318 qrs. Barley commanded 6d to 1s per qr higher rates.

There were very limited fresh arrivals of all grain at Mark Lane on Wednesday, English as well as foreign. Wheat was held firmly at Monday's advance. Malting barley was rather dearer. Oats met a good sale at full prices.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 39s 11s on 82,560 qrs of wheat, 24s 1d on 78,239 qrs of barley, 17s 2d on 24,007 qrs of oats, 24s 2d on 90 qrs of rye, 28s 9d on 3,998 qrs of beans, 29s on 1,488 qrs of peas.

The fresh arrivals of English grain were limited at Mark Lane on Friday, and of foreign wheat and barley, but there were a few cargoes of foreign and Irish oats reported. Wheat commanded the advance of Monday with a steady sale. Flour supported former rates. Barley was in good request and quite as dear. Fine oats were held rather higher, with a fair steady sale to the consumers.

The London averages announced this day were,—

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Columns for Qrs. and s d.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Flour. Columns for Qrs. and s d.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Large table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flour, Tares, Malze, Beans, Peas, Flour, Tares, Linseed, Rapeseed, Hempseed, Canaryseed, Mustardseed, Cloverseed, Trefoil, Linseed cake, Rape do. Columns for various grades and prices.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has not been any improvement in the demand this week, but the market continues firm, and grocery sugars have in some instances brought rather higher rates. The sales in West India to yesterday did not exceed 800 casks, at last week's prices, the demand from refiners being limited. On Tuesday 163 casks Barbadoes chiefly sold, good to fine qualities bringing 42s to 44s; low middling to fair, 39s 6d to 41s 6d per cwt, which were about last week's rates. The deliveries of sugar for consumption at this port from 1st January to present date are estimated at 159,773 tons, or 1,100 tons less than in 1849. During last week there were 3,569 tons of all kinds cleared, leaving the stock 64,397 tons, against 81,100 tons in the previous season.

Mauritius.—2,703 bags 207 casks offered on Tuesday all found buyers, and grocery kinds went 6d dearer: middling to fair, 39s to 40s; low to middling greyish, 38s to 39s; good brown, 36s to 37s; dark to middling, 35s 6d to 35s per cwt. The stock keeps low, and shipments from the island to latest date of advices showed a decrease of 5,000 tons.

Bengal.—The sales at the commencement of this week comprised 3,603 bags, and about half sold without alteration in prices; low sugars, for which there was no demand, being taken in: good to fine grainy yellow Dhubah sold at 45s to 46s 6d; good yellow Mauritius kind, 41s to 42s; Khaur taken in at 31s 6d; damp yellow and brown grainy, 34s to 37s 6d per cwt. The stock is much reduced.

Madras.—139 bags sold at former rates: low to middling damp yellow, 33s to 35s; brown, 30s to 32s. There is little inquiry for the lower qualities.

Other East India.—About 3,000 bags Manilla have been disposed of at 31s 6d to 32s per cwt.

Foreign.—The demand has been very limited this week, and the transactions by private contract were 1,300 cs Havana at 40s 6d to 42s for brown and yellow, and 150 cs white Bahia at 42s 6d. 340 cks Porto Rico from Havre were submitted on Wednesday, and chiefly taken in at stiff rates: good middling soft to fair yellow, 40s 6d to 41s 6d; low and heavy to middling, 38s to 40s 6d; 90 casks sold at 38s 6d to 40s for low and brown to middling. 336 chests, &c. 259 bags Maroim were nearly all taken in at high rates: white, low soft to good, 41s to 43s; brown and yellow, 37s to 41s; some washed sold in proportion. 123 cases 27 bags, &c. Bahia were chiefly bought in. Yesterday, a few lots of 1,418 chests Havana only partly sold, from 39s 6d to 42s 6d; with fine strong, 44s to 44s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—Rather easier rates have again been accepted, as the market continues flat, and there are large supplies of foreign goods here. Brown patent lumps have sold at 50s to 50s 6d; tilters, middling to good, 51s to 52s; fine, up to 53s 6d. Other goods are quiet, without alteration in prices. Treacle remains at 13s 6d to 20s. Sugars refined in bond are still extremely dull, and prices as last quoted: viz, crushed, 29s to 30s; 10 lb loaves, 32s 6d to 33s. Dutch crushed is also flat and lower.

MOLASSES.—The sales are very limited.

COFFEE.—The market has been very dull throughout this week, the political events of Germany having checked the late speculative feeling on the Continent. Native Ceylons have been almost neglected, and the sales to yesterday did not exceed 1,500 bags at rather lower rates: good ordinary, 53s 6d to 54s, including 500 bags reported at 53s. Scarcely any business is reported in plantation, although prices show a reduction of 2s to 3s from the late highest point. 64 casks 171 bags in public sale were withdrawn, chiefly at 60s for low middling. The deliveries for consumption keep steady. No sales have been made in Mocha or other East India. Stocks are very light. Foreign is flat. A cargo of Rio has sold at 46s, being a lower price.

COCOA.—Yesterday, 261 bags Trinidad sold steadily at the advance quoted last week: one lot good dark red brought 55s; middling grey to middling greyish red, 49s 6d to 51s 6d. 179 bags Grenada sold from 43s to 47s 6d for low to middling dark red. Foreign is firm, and some parcels have lately been cleared for home consumption.

TEA.—The intelligence received from China has not had much effect upon the market beyond rendering it firmer, and common congou has been rather difficult to buy at the former price of 1s 1d per lb; medium to good qualities are unaltered. The principal business done in other kinds has been at the public sales. The demand for congou was active both at Canton and Kianghar since the last mail left, and shipments very large, although 4,304,000 lbs less than last season's, from 1st July to 20th September. Common kinds were held for such high rates, that no business was done and few shipped.

On Tuesday, 1,294 packages Java tea were submitted at public sale, when 600 packages only sold, without spirit, and prices considered rather lower. The sales of China this week have comprised 5,992 packages, of which about 4,000 sold at, and previously, without any material alteration in prices: middling congou went from 1s 1d to 1s 2d. Importers bought in a large proportion above the market value.

RICE.—The transactions in East India have been limited this week, as the market continues dull. A few parcels pinky Madras and Bengal are reported sold at previous rates. 682 bags of the latter in public sale were withdrawn at 10s 6d for low middling white. Cleaned rice is dull.

PIMENTO.—Some few parcels offered this week have been disposed of at 3d to 3d decline, common to middling bringing 5 1/2d to 5 3/4d per lb. About 1,200 bags have arrived and the stock is very large.

PEPPER.—The few sales effected in common kinds of black this week have been at previous rates. 350 bags heavy Malabar were taken in at 3 1/2d per lb for the sound portion. White is quiet, and 262 bags were taken in at full rates: middling to fair 6 1/2d to 7 1/4d per lb.

TAPIOCA.—129 barrels were chiefly taken in; Rio, 4 1/2d to 5d; Bahia, 1 1/2d to 2 1/2d. Fine St. Vincent arrow root has sold at 9d per lb.

RUM.—The market has been quiet this week, and common kinds of West India are getting scarce. Proof Leewards still quoted at 1s 8d per gallon.

OTHER SPICES.—Nutmegs have sold at rather lower rates, 29 cases bringing 3s 8d to 4s for ordinary to good bold brown. 6 casks limed were withdrawn at 2s 8d. 49 cases mace were about half sold, and went at a decline of 2d to 3d: middling to good Singapore, 2s 5d to 2s 7d; deep red, 2s 4d. Large supplies have come in. 428 bags Bourbon cloves were chiefly sold from 6 1/2d to 7d per lb for common to good, being easier rates. A vessel is reported lost with 4,000 chests cassia lignea, but the market is not influenced, and remains flat.

SALTPETRE.—A limited business has been done in East India this week, but the market continues firm, with few parcels offering. The deliveries are steady, and the late heavy stock much reduced.

NITRATE SODA has been flat at 14s to 14s 6d.

GUANO.—The importers' price of Peruvian is 9l 10s per ton.

COCHINEAL.—The market has continued flat, and 97 bags Mexican sold at a further decline of 1d to 2d, ordinary silvers bringing 3s 8d to 3s 9d. 10 bags Lima taken at 3s 9d to 3s 10d per lb. The deliveries have fallen off, and there is a further increase in stock.

LAC DYE.—A steady business has been done for consumption at last week's prices. The stock is rather large, consisting of 5,256 chests.

SHELLAC.—1,720 chests were brought forward on Tuesday, but nearly all withdrawn above the market value. A few lots thick plats garnet sold at 46s to 46s 6d; some black liver and orange, 38s 6d to 43s 6d per cwt, being previous rates.

DRUGS.—Some very large supplies of E. I. castor oil were offered in the sales yesterday, and a considerable portion found buyers at a further decline of 1/4d to 3/4d; good to fine pale quality, 5d to 5 1/2d; other kinds from 3d to 4 1/2d per lb. Some fine East India gum Arabic went at very high rates, bringing 77s 6d to 81s 6d; good bold, 55s to 69s; other kinds rather dearer. Common to middling E. I. senna sold at 2d to 3 1/2d; Malabar cardemoms, 2s 6d to 2s 11d per lb. Garuber is firm at 13s 6d to 14s. Safflower has been in fair demand at last week's rates, 119 bales Bengal chiefly selling from 6l 15s to 9l 5s; for middling to very fine ordinary, 5l to 6l; 60 bales low small, 3l per cwt.

METALS.—A steady business continues to be done in Welsh bar iron at last week's price. The market for Scotch pig is firmer, and rather higher rates demanded, as the makers intend limiting their issue of scrap. Some business has been done in East India tin at 79s for Banca, and the market remains quiet. No change in British tin or copper. Lead has advanced. Holders of spelter are asking higher rates, and 16l 7s 6d has been paid for spring shipment.

HEMP.—No change has occurred in the prices of Baltic kinds, and the demand limited. Manila continues scarce. Jute has been rather dull; 250 bales offered this week partly sold from 12l to 14l per ton.

FLAX is firmer, owing to improved accounts from the North.

OILS.—All kinds of common fish have been firm and prices are the same as quoted last week. Sperm is not so much in demand. A fair amount of business was done in linseed, upon receipt of the intelligence from America, at 6d to 9d advance, viz, 32s 9d on the spot, and 33s for delivery, but the price has since receded about 3d, and the market rather quiet. There is not any change to report in rape. Palm and cocoa nut have been quiet at last week's rates.

LINSEED, &c.—A fair amount of business has been done in seeds this week, Black Sea ex-ship selling at 47s, Riga 43s, East India 48s to 50s per qr. Cakes have met with more inquiry but without any improvement in prices.

TURPENTINE.—Spirits are held for 6d higher rates, viz., British drawn 31s to 31s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—Since last Friday the market has been very flat, and prices have receded about 6d, Y C selling at 37s to 37s 3d on the spot and to the end of the year; 37s 3d demanded for arrival in the first three months of 1850. The stock on Monday had increased to 51,332 casks, against 41,042 casks at same date in 1849. During last week the deliveries did not exceed 1,961 casks.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was not any alteration in prices to-day, the market closing firmly. About 166 casks West India found buyers, and the sales for the week have not exceeded 1,020 casks. Bengal—1,591 bags, consisting chiefly of white Benares, sold at full prices; middling to very good, 44s 6d to 46s 6d; date kinds, 36s to 37s; middling to good Mauritius kind, 30s to 42s per cwt. Refined—The market was very flat to-day.

COFFEE.—245 casks, 350 bags plantation Ceylon found buyers at a further decline of 1s to 2s; fine ordinary panish to low middling, 54s to 58s; triage and ordinary, 48s to 53s; a few lots ragged native went at 51s 6d to 52s 6d. 293 bags Costa Rica were taken in at 49s 6d to 53s; and 195 bags Singapore Java, 51s per cwt.

COCOA.—Of 2,645 bags Guayaquil offered, a considerable portion found buyers at 32s to 33s 6d for common to good grey.

COCHINEAL.—97 bags Mexican partly sold at easier rates; silvers, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; blacks, 3s 9d to 3s 11d. A few lots Honduras and Teneriffe were bought in.

SAFFLOWER.—100 bales Bengal sold steadily from 4l to 6l 2s 6d per cwt.

DYEWOODS.—50 tons Batavia Japan sold from 9l 5s to 12l 10s.

OILS.—80 tuns sperm partly sold at 87l to 87l 10s, and a few lots head matter 99l to 99l 5s; 40 tuns Southern sold at 37l 10s to 38l 10s per tun.

TALLOW.—The sales went off at lower rates. 548 casks Australian half sold from 32s to 37s 3d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar continues very dull, and what sales are effected are at lower rates than last week. The bonded for loaves is rather firmer, crushed remains neglected. Treacle without any alteration. Dutch and Belgium crushed cannot find buyers in this market except in small quantities.

DRY FRUIT.—Currants continue to look up; very heavy sales have been made this week; also in Valencia raisins at 38s to 40s, many out of condition. Figs rather firmer, prices regulated by the various qualities:—

Clearances of Dry Fruit for the week ending Nov. 13.					
	Cwt.	Spanish Raisins.	Smyrna Raisins.	Figs.	Almonds.
1850	7,670	8,125	226	2,277	314
1849	14,271	6,521	511	2,226	282
1848	10,390	10,162	1,211	1,324	870

GREEN FRUIT.—The market for all kinds continues good. Spanish nuts have advanced 3s per barrel. A cargo of chestnuts, consisting of 2,000 barrels, has arrived by the Nautilus screw steamer from France, a portion of which has been sold at public sale by Keeling and Hunt, at a reduction of 3s to 4s per barrel from the price obtained last week. Oranges of all kinds meet with a quick sale. Lisbon and Oporto have improved in price, and altogether the prospects of the season is of a favourable character.

SEEDS.—Trade steady without alteration from last week's currency.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Considerably more business is doing in English wools, and within the last few days prices are rather in favour of the seller.

COLONIAL WOOL.—Our colonial wool sales commenced last night with a large attendance of buyers. The prices paid indicate an advance on last sale's prices of 1d to 1½d per lb.

FLAX AND HEMP.—Flax without alteration; a few orders for exportation is all that can be reported. Hemp—Scarcely anything passing.

METALS remain generally in the same state as in our last. Lead continues in large demand at full rates, and holders not anxious to sell. Iron is rather firmer, without any higher prices having been actually paid. Tin—Foreign is firm in price, and some small transactions have taken place at full rates; English quiet. Tinslates are again held at higher prices.

SILK.—A slightly improved inquiry has shown itself within the last few days, but the present high prices render manufacturers cautious.

COTTON.—The transactions this week (including 150 bales out of 600 Surat offered at public sale yesterday) reach 450 bales, the market continues dull and prices of Surat are again rather lower. Tinnivelly Madras, owing to its scarcity, commands full prices. 500 bales Smt and 200 Madras are advertised for public sale on Thursday, 28th inst. Sales of cotton wool from the 15th to the 21st inclusive: 350 bales Surat at 5½d to 6½d, middling to good; 100 bales Madras at 6½d good fair Tinnivelly.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—We cannot at all boast of our market this week at Leadenhall. There was an unusually short attendance of buyers, and consequently a small business only was transacted; a fair amount, however, of leather has been sold during the past week, at about former prices. At the public sale of raw goods on Thursday last, little occurred worthy of comment. The East India kips, of which the sale almost entirely consisted, and which were not of first-rate quality, sold at former rates; about 20,000 were moved off, chiefly for exportation. By private contract the sales are confined to 573 heavy ox hides, 61 lbs, at 3½d, 5 lbs tare; and 550 light ox, 46 lbs, at 3½d, 4 lbs tare.—At the public sales of hides on Thursday, 73,325 East India were offered (including buffalo and tanned), and 50,000 were sold. About 15,000 were withdrawn above current rates, or sales to a larger extent would have been effected at full prices. The demand for export was not so brisk, but late rates were obtained.

Imports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 21, 1850	1,232,162 hides
Do do Nov. 22 1849	805,401 —
Sales do Nov. 21, 1850	1,264,100 —
Do do Nov. 22, 1849	1,013,600 —
Present stock, 80,000 hides.—Stock Nov. 22, 1849,	57,000 hides.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.—150 hhds Barbadoes, 334 bags Bengal sugar; 260 casks, 800 bags Ceylon, 4,000 bags Costa Rica, 69 bags Tellicherry, 288 cases Tellicherry, 60 bales Mocha coffee; 715 bags East India ginger; 8 bales Ceylon cinnamon; 2,000 bags saltpetre; 350 bales Bengal safflower; 500 slabs tin; 1,000 baskets gambier.

THURSDAY, Nov. 28.—511 bales Surat, 200 bales Madras cotton.

PROVISIONS.

In bacon there is decidedly a better feeling, although very low prices have been taken for some lots of fresh landed of a second rate curer. The shippers show no disposition to sell forward at present rates. A conditional sale at 4s for six weeks is refused. Hamburg bacon 38s to 40s for sizeable.

A little more doing in Irish butter, and the advance of 10s per cwt on Friesland to-day will no doubt bring the finer sorts more into consumption.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1848	64,426	10,122	1,954	1,302
1849	64,262	10,712	1,323	966
1850	66,838	8,053	2,995	1,572

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	4,280
Foreign do	5,000
Bale Bacon	1,902

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.—The arrivals of country-killed meat up to these markets in the past week have fallen off, and the supplies on offer slaughtered in the metropolis being comparatively small, the general demand has ruled steady, and prices have had an upward tendency. About 2,000 carcasses of foreign meat have found buyers.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.—A moderate business was transacted in to-day's markets, on the following terms:—

At per stone by the carcase.			
	s	d	d
Inferior beef	2	2	4
Ditto Middling	2	6	2
Prime large	2	10	3
Prime small	3	4	3
Veal	2	10	3
Mutton, inferior	2	6	2
— middling	3	0	3
— prime	3	8	3
Large pork	2	6	3
Small pork	3	8	4

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.—Notwithstanding that the imports of foreign stock into London last week exhibited a slight decline compared with those reported on this day se'night, they must be considered large for the time of year. The total arrival has amounted to 5,815 head. During the corresponding period in 1847 we received 4,529; in 1848, 2,517; and in 1849, 5,486 head. The week's import consisted of—beasts, 1,271; sheep, 4,233; calves, 295; pigs, 196. At the northern outports only about 800 head of beasts, sheep, calves, and pigs have been received. The arrivals from Ireland, direct by sea, for this market, have been confined to 11 pigs.

From the above statement of the imports into London, it will be perceived that large numbers of beasts continue to reach us from Tonningen. This is chiefly attributed to the unsettled state of things in Schleswig-Holstein. Whilst it continues, we shall doubtless have extensive importations, although the quality of the Jutland beasts is still very inferior.

Judging from the advices from most parts of Holland, there does not appear to be any scarcity of stock in that country, but the shippers state that large sums of money are being lost weekly by the shipments.

Full average time-of-year supplies of foreign stock were on sale in to-day's market, but their quality was inferior.

There was a slight increase in the arrivals of home-fed beasts fresh up this morning. Their condition, however, was by no means first-rate. The primest Scots, Herefords, runts, and short-horns, commanded a steady sale, at fully last week's quotations—the former breed selling at 1s per 8 lbs. In most other breeds only a limited business was transacted, at unaltered currencies. At the close of the trade a fair clearance had been effected. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received about 2,900 short-horns; from other parts of England, 360 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 20 horned and polled Scots. The remainder of the supply was chiefly derived from abroad.

The supply of sheep, though not so extensive, was fully adequate to the wants of the butchers. On the whole, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, yet the improvement in the prices of Monday last was supported, the primest old Downs selling at 4s to 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

We were well supplied with calves, which moved off slowly at about stationary prices. Prime small pigs were scarce, and quite as dear. Otherwise the pork trade was heavy. The supply offering was not large.

SUPPLIES.

	Nov. 20, 1848.	Nov. 19, 1849.	Nov. 18, 1850.
Beasts	3,838	4,721	4,098
Sheep	21,360	26,800	25,730
Calves	119	125	191
Pigs	240	286	391

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.—The numbers of beasts in to-day's market were extensive; the primest Scots, &c., moved off steadily at full prices. The primest old Downs were worth 4s 2d per 8 lbs. Calves changed hands at full currencies. Pigs at full prices. Milch cows at from 14l to 18l 5s each, including their small calf.

Per nine to six the ounce.

	s	d	d		s	d	d
Inferior beasts	2	6	2	Inferior sheep	2	10	3
Second quality do	2	13	3	Second quality sheep	3	4	5
Prime large oxen	3	4	3	Coarse wooled do	3	8	2
Prime Scots, &c.	3	10	4	Southdown wether	4	0	2
Large coarse calves	2	8	3	Large hogs	3	0	6
Prime small do	3	8	3	Small porkers	3	8	4
Sucking Calves	18	0	25	Quarter old Pigs	18	0	24

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 1,094; sheep, 4,002; calves, 256; pigs, 321. Scotch supply:—Beasts, 40; sheep, 25. Foreign supply:—Beasts, 241; sheep, 2,640; calves, 108; pigs, 30.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.—We have a steady though limited demand for the better class of Kent and Sussex hops, at unaltered quotation. Sussex pockets, 6s to 7s; Weald of Kent ditto, 7s to 9s; Mid and East Kents, 9s to 10s.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.—The supply of hops on sale being very extensive, the demand for all descriptions is inactive. Fine parcels are mostly selling at full prices, but most kinds are lower to purchase. Factor's prices (viz., ready money)—New East Kent pockets, 3l 10s to 7l; New Mid Kent ditto, 3l 3s to 4l; New Weald of Kent, do, 2l 10s to 6l 10s; New Sussex ditto, 2l 10s to 3l 14s; New Farnhams, 4l 10s to 7l 7s per cwt.

WORCESTER, Nov. 16.—Our crop of hops is nearly out of the hands of the growers, there being only 46 pockets weighed during the week, and 198 to-day, at prices about the same as last week; but from their scarcity we think more money will be obtained for the few left of best quality. In old hops nothing doing.

POTATO MARKETS.

WATERSIDE, Nov. 21.—This market continues to receive an ample supply from the provinces, and trade is tolerably flourishing. York Regents, from 8s to 5s; Scotch ditto, 7s to 8s; Cambridge and Wisbeach ditto, 6s to 7s; Kent and Essex ditto, 6s to 8s; ditto, middlings, 3s to 4s; ditto, Chats, 2s to 3s; ditto, Shaws, 6s to 7s; Kentish Red Kidney, 6s to 7s; Cambridge ditto, 6s to 7s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—New meadow hay, 60s to 68s; old ditto, 68s to 72s; inferior ditto, 55s to 65s; old clover, 75s to 80s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; wheat straw, 23s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine Upland meadow and rye grass hay, 76s to 78s; inferior ditto 48s to 58s; superior clover, £2s to 8s; inferior ditto, 60s to 70s; straw, 22s to 28s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—The supply at this market to-day was again very limited, and trade continued only middling:—Old meadow hay, 70s to 80s; new ditto, 65s to 70s; old clover 80s to 90s; new ditto 60s to 80s; straw, 24s to 28s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, NOV. 18.—Begbie's Hartley 12s 9d—Clavering's New Tarble's 13s 3d—Holywell 15s 3d—Original Windsor's Pontop 12s 6d—Ord's Main 14s—South Peareth 12s 6d—Tanfield Moor 13s—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s—Townley 14s—West Wylam 13s 6d—Cowpen Hartley 14s 3d—Derwentwater Hartley 14s 3d—Hartley 13s 3d—Sidney's Hartley 14s 3d—S apthorpe 14s. Walls-end: Bewick and Co. 14s 6d—Gosforth 14s 3d—Hutton 14s—Original Gibson 14s 6d—Riddell 14s—Bell 15s—Belmont 14s 9d—Bradyll 15s 6d—Hetton 15s 9d—Russell's Hetton 15s 6d—Stewart's 15s 9d—Caradoc 14s 6d—Whitworth 13s 6d—Adelaide Tees 15s—Cleveland Tees 14s 6d—Maclean's Tees 13s 9d—Seymour Tees 14s—Tees 15s 9d—Vernon's Tees 14s 6d. 92 ships at market; 48 sold, 44 unsold.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.—Bate's West Hartley 13s 6d—Carr's Hartley 14s 3d—Clavering's New Tanfield 13s 6d—North Percy Hartley 13s 6d—Old Tanfield 12s—South Peareth 12s 6d—Tanfield Moor 13s 6d—Westerton Hartley 13s—West Wylam 13s 6d—Birchgrove Graigola 19s—Cowpen Hartley 14s 6d—Londonderry Nuts 11s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 14s 6d. Walls-end: Gosforth 14s 3d—Original Gibson 14s 3d—Riddell 14s—Bell 15s—Belmont 14s 9d—Hetton 15s 9d—Jonassohn 14s—Lambton 15s 6d—Lumley 14s 9d—Russell's Hetton 15s 6d—Scarborough 14s 9d—Stewart's 15s 9d—Whitwell 14s 3d—Caradoc 14s 9d—Cassop 15s—Heselden 14s 6d—Keele 15s—South Hartlepool 15s—Whitworth 13s 6d—Adelaide Tees 15s—Cleveland Tees 14s 3d—Maclean's Tees 13s 9d—Tees 15s 9d. Ships at market, 62; sold 40, unsold 22.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent)

The grain market continues to exhibit great firmness, and, with a steady demand, prices are fully sustained. This morning the transactions in any article were on a small scale. Both wheat and oats supported Tuesday's currency, but were only saleable in limited quantities. Flour and meal were without change in value; some quantity of American flour has been again purchased for Ireland during the last few days, and of wheat a few parcels have also been taken for shipment thither. Indian corn, owing to the firmness of holders more than to the extent of demand, could hardly be bought to-day without paying a small advance on Tuesday's rates.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.

COFFEE.—Through the political difficulties in Germany, business has been confined to home trade and the execution of small commissions for export; prices in consequence are somewhat nominal, although holders are retired; 445 bags Brazil have been bought in at 26½c.

SUGAR (Raw).—Only 200 hhds Surinam have found buyers at 25f to 28f; prices remain the same.

DYES, &c.—Indigo—Prices remain the same. Dyewoods—The only transaction to mention consists in some St. Domingo log, for which last paid prices were allowed. Rosin—100 barrels were sold at 2½f in bond. Madder—At a decline of about 1f.

COTTON.—Besides a single parcel Surinam which found buyers at 52c nothing was done in this article.

SPICES nothing doing. Rice—Dressed Java met with some demand at 8½f to 9f; dressed Arracan at 7½f to 8f. Saffron—The price varied from 14f to 16f per ½ ko, and is actually held at 16½f.

HEMP.—Since our former report Riga Polish clean was sold at 6½f, ditto Outshot 6½f; St Petersburg half-clean 5½f.

SEEDS.—Rape.—The trade was most limited and prices stationary. Linn. calm. Clover.—The demand both for red and white is increasing. Mustard—1st sort brown 16f to 16½f; 2nd sort 15f to 15½f; yellow 11f to 11½f per hect. Canary—North-Holland old, at 9f per hect. North-Holland caraway 14½f to 15f; Gueldrian 13f per 50 ko.

CORN.—Wheat—Polish was taken for home-use only; red sorts were not in demand. Rye animated; of Prussian descriptions several lots were sold for home-use, on speculative and for foreign account, which caused prices to advance 2f to 3f; dried descriptions experienced an advance of 3f. Barley fetched full former prices. Oats with more doing. Buckwheat rather calm.

The Gazette.

Friday, Nov. 15.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Shipton and Buckley, Batherton, near Bath, silk throwsters—Liversers and Rodgett, Blackburn, cotton spinners; as far as regards W. Rodgett—Hulley and Clayton, Hyde and Godley, Cheshire, contractors—Vipond and Lighton, Brighton, boarding house keepers—Higginbotham and Son, Macclesfield, silk throwsters—Middleton and Ivy, Manchester, manufacturers of stocks—Garrard and D'Olier, Little Tower street, wine merchants—F. and C. Barr, Luton, brewers—Ritchie, Stewart, and Co., Bombay; as far as regards H. G. Gordon—Dalton and Fowler, Liverpool, painters—Fenton and Bott, Manchester, manufacturers of Fenton's patent anti-friction metal—Righton, Farrow, and Farrow, Reading, butchers; as far as regards G. L. Farrow—R. and C. Chamberlain, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, mercers—Le Marc and Lane, Manchester, silk manufacturers—Wood and Son, Woodbridge, Suffolk, attorneys—Lazenby, Crawshaw, and Wormald, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, quarrymen—Franklin and Son, Chapel street, Pentonville, butchers; as far as regards J. Cragg—G. and C. Briggs, Wigmore street, Cavendish square, coach makers—Bear and Jones, Manchester, drapers—W. and J. Kenward, Fletching and Iresick, Sussex, farmers—Jepson and Son, Sheffield, spring knife manufacturers—Turley and Wigan, Worcester, linendrapers—The London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping Company; as far as regards J. T. Gordon.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Robinson and E. Moore, Wakefield, spinners—first div of 10s, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, and any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

J. Potts, New Mills, Derbyshire, engraver—second and final div of 10½d, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

G. Rogers, Compstall bridge, Cheshire, grocer—first div of 2s 7½d, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hobson's, Manchester.

S. Knight, Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, hosier—first div of 7½d, any Thursday, at Mr Christie's, Birmingham.

D. W., W. E., and A. J. Acraman, W. Morgan, T. Holroyd, and J. N. Franklyn, Bristol, ship builders—second div of 1s, together with a first div of 2s 6d on new profits, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Hutton's, Bristol.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

R. M'Entire, Glasgow, commission agent.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. and C. Ashton, Mark lane, manure manufacturers—Blagg and Franks, Flintham, Nottinghamshire, maltsters—T. and E. Whitley, Hildix, Yorkshire, woolstaplers—Musgrove and Gadsden, Old Broad street, auctioneers—Seville, Milne, and Co., Ryeaton and Manchester, cotton spinners; as far as regards F. Mayson—E. and H. S. Southbee, hoymen, Whitstable and London—Wood and Brownfield, Cobridge, Staffordshire Potteries, earthenware manufacturers—Murgatroyd and Armitstead, Kendal, carpenters—Woods and Wilson, Moorgate street, tailors—Haskayne and Cooper, Liverpool, shipbrokers—L. and J. Wilson, Milton-next-Gravesend, coopers—H. and S. Tomlinson, Birmingham, iron merchants—J. and G. Munday, Abchurch lane, builders—Burrage and Staff, East road, City road, zincworkers—Williams and Co., Weymouth place, New Kent road, or elsewhere, cigar manufacturers; as far as regards I. Bloomenthal—Bickerton and Spear, Selby, Yorkshire, grocers—Harrison and Son, Scarborough, bricklayers—Barnes and Boardman, Church, Lancashire, coalmasters—Nicholson and Hobson, Scarborough, Yorkshire, coach builders—Bentley and Curr, Sheffield, steel refiners.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

M. B. Shoolbred, Manchester, cotton manufacturer—first and final div of 2s 4d, on Tuesday, December 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Fraser's, Manchester.

J. Honiball, Ingram court, Fenchurch street and Wickham, Durham, anchor manufacturer—first div of 2s, on Monday, Nov. 25, and two subsequent Mondays, at Mr Curran's, Birchin lane.

R. Fenning's, Chaucery lane, law stationer—first div of 3s 5½d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

J. Geale, New Burlington mews, Regent street, jobmaster—third div of 3½d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

A. Cohen, Lloyd's Coffee house, and Magdalen row, Prescott street, merchant—second and final div of 9d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

W. Hamley, Crockernewell, Devonshire, victualler—first div of 4s 2d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Hirtzel's, Exeter.

S. Pattison, Winchester, Hampshire, plumber—first div of 7s 6d, on Thursday, Nov. 21, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

H. Waddington, Bridge street, Blackfriars, merchant—sixth div of 13-16d, on Thursday, Nov. 21, and following Thursday, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

G. Bodington, Birmingham, chymist—first div of 1s 11d, on Thursday, Nov. 21, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Valpy's, Birm'ham.

T. Thomas, Dudley, Worcestershire, ironmaster—first div of 6s 9d, on Thursday, Nov. 21, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Valpy's, Birmingham.

D. H. Haley, Horsley heath, Staffordshire, ironfounder—first div of ½d, on Thursday, Nov. 21, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Valpy's, Birmingham.

J. Hilton and J. Fisher, Foleshill, Warwickshire, silk manufacturers—first div of 1½d, on Thursday, Nov. 21, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Valpy's, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTS.

Ann Elizabeth Hickman and Moses John Hickman, Cannon street road, and Princes place, St George's-in-the-East, undertakers.

Edward Brewster, Hand court, Upper Thames street, printer.

William Negus, Bagnage wells road, victualler.

James Butfield, Newbury, Berkshire, grocer.

Thomas Tuffield, Hoxton Old Town, tallowchandler.

William Bennett, jun., Worley Wigan, Worcestershire, brickmaker.

Joseph Smith, Liverpool, haberdasher.

Abraham Chadwick, Rochdale, and Fair view, near Littleborough, Lancashire, cotton spinner.

Edmund Chadwick, Manchester, starch manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. Peat, Glasgow, grocer.

R. Struthers, Glasgow, cabinetmaker.

Gazette of Last Night.

William King, draper, Gravesend.

Robert Mills, grocer, Pontypridd, Glamorgan-shire.

George Augustus Clare, house decorator, Mount street, Grosvenor square.

William Bradburn, corn dealer, Shiffnal, Shropshire.

Francois Felix Vouillon, court milliner, Hanover square.

Edward Hedges, builder, Chilton Follat, Wiltshire.

Arthur Beard, wine merchant, Liverpool and Bootle.

Robert Gibson, ironmonger, York.

William Huze, draper, Stockport, Cheshire.

Edward Leigh, cotton manufacturer, Glossop, Derbyshire.

John Simpson, grocer, Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS DONE IN THE COUNTY COURTS.—Some returns to Parliament, now before the public, show the work done in the County Courts from their establishment, in March 1847, to December last. From March to the 31st of December, 1847, there were 429,215 plaintiffs entered, and the number of causes tried in the period was 267,445; the amount of the plaintiffs was 1,352,035l. In the year 1848 there were 427,611 plaintiffs entered, amounting to 1,346,802l, showing that, in the first 21 months, from March, 1847, to December, 1848, the amount sued for would be about 2,700,000l. In 1849 the business decreased; the plaintiffs numbered 395,191, while the number of causes tried was 226,493; the amount of the plaintiffs was 1,188,504l 11s 8½d; the amount of costs, including witnesses' and attorneys' expenses, was 170,957l, it being a somewhat large sum on the judgments obtained, which amounted to 628,402l 14s 6½d. Thus will be seen the immense business done in the courts since their establishment, and the next return will show the increase since the jurisdiction was extended to 50l.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The representatives of the various railway companies have assented to certain recommendations to the effect that each railway company should afford every facility for the conveyance and delivery of articles intended for the exhibition, allowing a deduction of one-half the railway charge to exhibitors on certain conditions, and at the exclusive risk of the owners, without any liability on the part of the railway company. That in order to encourage the early formation of "subscription clubs" in the country, to enable the labouring classes to travel to London and back during the exhibition of 1851, the railway companies should undertake to convey all persons so subscribing to local clubs at a single fare to London and back, which shall in no case exceed the existing fare by Parliamentary trains for the journey in one direction, namely 1d per mile, or one ½d per mile for the whole distance there and back, with an abatement for distances exceeding 120 miles from London; for instance, a distance of 150 miles will be paid for as 140 miles; 200 miles, as 180 miles; 300 miles, as 250 miles; 400 miles, as 310 miles; 500 miles, as 360 miles, and in like proportion between the respective distances. In order to engage a special train, 250 passengers for the whole journey must be secured, the hour of arrival in London being made as convenient as possible for the excursionists, and the time of departure for the return journey being previously arranged according to circumstances, but in no case to exceed six days from that of arrival. That the railway companies shall not be required to bring up any subscription clubs before the first of July 1851, nor until the admittance to the exhibition shall have been reduced to 1s, and then only at such time as may be specially fixed according to the general convenience of each company.

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, allow, sugar, nutmegs, and timber.

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 29 0d 30 0d Montreal 29 0 30 0 First sort Pearl, U.S. 29 0 30 0 Montreal 29 0 30 0

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d. Trinidad per cwt 46 0 55 0 Grenada 43 0 50 0 Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil 28 6 33 6

Coffee duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 6d Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 44 0 50 0 good and fine ord 54 0 60 0 low to good middling 62 0 70 0 fine middling and fine 75 0 100 0

Ceylon, ord to good ord of native growth 54 0 55 0 plantation kind, triage and ord 46 0 54 0 good to fine ord 57 0 61 0 low middling to fine 62 0 85 0 Mocha, fine 76 0 80 0 cleaned garbled 68 0 75 0 ord and ungarbled 50 0 65 0

Sumatra 43 0 44 0 Padang 45 0 48 0 Batavia 48 0 56 0 Manila 47 0 54 5d Brazil, ord to good ord 43 0 47 0 fine ord and colour 48 0 50 0

St Domingo 47 0 50 0 Cuba, ord to good ord 42 0 48 0 fine ord to fine 49 0 63 0 Costa Rica 49 0 65 0 La Guayra 43 0 56 0

Cotton duty free Surat per lb 0 4d 0 6d Bengal 0 0 0 0 Madras 0 5 0 7 Pernam 0 0 0 0 Bowed Georgia 0 7d 0 8d New Orleans 0 7d 0 8d 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 4 0 5 3 Silver 3 9 4 6 LAC DYE D T per lb 1 11 0 0 Other marks 0 9 2 6

SMELLAC Orange per cwt 43 0 50 0 Other sorts 33 0 50 0 TURMERIC Bengal per cwt 16 0 17 0 China 16 0 18 0 Java and Malabar 12 0 16 0

TERRA JAPONICA Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 12 0 19 6 Gambier 13 6 14 0 Dyewoods duty free LOGWOOD Jamaica per ton 3 10 4 0 Honduras 5 0 5 5 Campeachy 6 10 7 0

FUSTIC Jamaica per ton 5 0 6 0 Cuba 7 0 7 10 NICARAGUA WOOD Lima per ton 13 10 15 0 Other large solid 10 0 13 0 Small and rough 9 0 10 0

SAPAN WOOD Binias per ton 10 0 12 15 Siam and Malabar 8 0 12 0 BRAZIL WOOD Unbranded per ton 18 0 50 0

Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 11 10 10 new 7 0 10 10 old 6 0 7 0 Barbary sweet, in bond 2 16 2 17 bitter 2 2 0 0

Currants, duty 15s per cwt Zante & Cephal, new 2 6 0 0 old 2 4 2 5 Patras, new 3 4 2 8 Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 2 2 3 10 Spanish 1 10 0 0

Plums duty 20s per cwt French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0 Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 1 5 1 10 Raisins duty 15s per cwt

Denia, new, p cwt d p nom. ... Valencia, new 1 18 2 5 Smyrna, black, new 1 15 0 0 red and Eleme, new 2 2 2 5 Sultans, new, nom 3 1 3 2 Muscatel, new 2 5 4 10

Wax duty free Riga, P T R per ton 38 0 46 0 St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0 9 head 0 0 0 0 Friesland 35 0 52 0

Hemp duty free St Petersburg, clean, p ton 30 0 30 10 outshot, new 29 0 29 0 half cleaned 27 0 27 10 Riga, Rhine 31 15 32 6

Manilla, free 31 10 35 0 East Indian Sun 0 0 0 0 Bombay nom. 0 0 0 0 Jute 13 0 19 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb B A and M Vid, dry 0 4 0 7 Do, & R Grande, salted 0 3 1 0 4 Brazil, dry 0 4 0 4 dry salted 0 2 1 0 3 salted 0 2 0 3

Rio, dry 0 3 1 0 5d Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 4 0 5d Cape, salted 0 1 1 0 3d New South Wales 0 2 1 0 3 New York 0 0 0 0 East India 0 4 8 10 Kips, Russia, dry 0 9 0 9 1/2 S America Horse, p hide 5 0 6 6 German 4 0 8 0

Indigo duty free Bengal per B 3 0 6 10 Oude 3 10 5 4 Madras 3 3 5 3 Manila 2 0 4 0 Java 5 0 6 2 Carraccas 4 0 6 0 Guatemala 3 10 5 10

Leather, per lb Crop Hides 30 to 40 lb 0 7 1 0 do 50 65 0 10 1 1 English Butts 16 24 0 9 1 4 do 28 36 1 0 1 10

Foreign do 16 25 0 9 1 4 do 28 36 0 9 1 4 Calf Skins 20 35 0 11 1 8 do 40 60 1 0 1 9 do 80 100 1 0 1 4

Dressing Hides 6 7 1 1 Shaved do 0 8 0 11 Horse Hides, English 0 7 1 1 do Spanish, per hide 6 0 11 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 4 do East India 0 8 1 1 4

Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 9 1 0 Bottoms 0 10 1 0 Old 0 8 1 0 9 Tough cake, p ton 28 0 0 0 Tile 83 0 0 0

IRON, per ton Bars, &c. British 5 7 1 5 10 Nail rods 6 2 1 6 Hoops 7 10 7 15 Sheets 8 10 0 0

Pig, No 1, Wales 3 5 3 7 1/2 Bars, &c. 4 12 1 0 Pig, No 1, Clyde 2 3 2 3 6 Swedish, in bond 11 10 11 15 LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 17 10 0 0

sheet 18 10 0 0 red lead 19 6 0 0 white do 23 10 0 0 patent shot 20 0 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 16 0 16 10 STEEL, Swedish, in kg 14 0 0 0 in faggots 14 10 14 15 SPELTER, for, per ton 16 12 16 15

TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For 6s English blocks, p ton 80 0 0 0 bars 81 0 0 0 Banca, in bond, nom. 80 0 0 0 Straits do 75 0 78 0

TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 32 0 32 6 1/2 Coke, 1 C 27 6 0 0 Molasses duty B.P. 4s 2d, For 5s 9d

West India, d p, per cwt 14 6 17 6 Refiners', for home use, fr 13 6 18 0 Do export (on board) bd 12 0 14 0

Oils—Fish Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 38 10 39 0 Yellow 36 0 36 10 Sperm 86 0 89 0 Head matter 96 0 98 0

Cod 39 10 40 0 South Sea 36 9 37 10 Olive, Galipoli, per tun 43 10 44 0 Spanish and Sicily 42 0 43 9 Palm 29 0 29 10

Cocoa Nut 29 0 31 0 Seed, Rape, pale 32 10 32 15 Linseed Black Sea per qr 47 0 47 6 1/2 St Petersburg Morshank 45 6 46 0

Do cake per ton 7 5 7 10 1/2 Do Foreign 5 0 8 0 Rape, do 4 13 0 0 Provisions—All articles duty 2s 1/2

Butter—Waterford new 74 0 78 0 1/2 Carlow 74 0 80 0 Cork 76 0 0 0 Limerick 72 0 74 0

Friesland, fresh 94 0 0 0 Kiel and Holstein, fine 0 0 0 0 Leer 58 0 70 0 Bacon, singed—Waterfd. 44 0 45 0

Limerick 0 0 0 0 Hams—Westphalia 50 0 70 0 Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 44 0 56 0

Cork and Belfast do 48 0 52 0 Firkin and keg Irish 42 0 0 0 American & Canadian 0 0 0 0

Cask do 0 0 0 0 Pork—Amer. & Can. p b. 0 0 0 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc 75 0 90 0

Inferior 0 0 0 0 Cheese—Edam 36 0 42 0 Gouda 26 0 32 0

Canter 20 0 0 0 American 42 0 46 0 Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For 1s

Bengal, white, per cwt 9 6 12 0 Madras 8 3 9 6 Java 8 0 12 0

Sago duty 6d per cwt Pearl, per cwt 19 0 24 0 Flour 15 0 16 0

26 9 28 6 Saltpetre Bengal p cwt 26 6 27 0 Madras 26 6 27 0 NITRATE OF SODA 14 0 0 0

Seeds Caraway, for, old, p cwt 28 0 32 0 Eng. new 32s 34s, old 32 0 0 0

Canary per qr 54 0 58 0 Clover, red per cwt 0 0 0 0 white 0 0 0 0

Coriander 14 0 20 0 Linseed, foreign, per qr 38 0 46 0 English 0 0 0 0

Mustard, br, p bush 16 0 12 0 white 7 0 9 0 Rape per last of 10 qrs £24 0 £26 0

Silk duty free Surdah per lb 13 0 18 6 Cassimbuzar 8 6 17 6

Gonatea 7 6 17 0 Comercolly 11 0 19 6 Bauleah, &c. 5 6 16 0

China, Tatlee 17 6 22 0 Raws—White Novil 22 6 28 0 Fossombrone 23 6 26 6

Bologna 20 6 22 6 Friuli 19 0 22 6 Royals 20 6 21 6

Do superior 23 6 24 6 Bergam 22 6 26 6 Milan 22 6 26 6

ORGANZINES Piedmont, 22-24 28 6 30 6 Do 24-28 27 6 28 6

Milan & Bergam, 18-22 27 6 28 6 Do 24-26 24 6 26 6 Do 28-32 23 6 24 6

TRAMS—Milan, 22-24 26 6 28 6 Do 24-28 23 6 24 6 BRITISH—Short reel 13 6 14 6

Long do 13 6 13 6 PERSIANS—Short reel 9 0 10 6 Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s

per cwt, per lb bond 0 5 1 0 6 1/2 PEPPER, duty 6d p lb Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy bd 0 3 1 0 3 1/2

light 0 3 1 0 0 Sumatra 0 3 1 0 3 1/2 White, ord to fine 0 6 1 0 9

GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For 10s Bengal, per cwt 17 0 50 0 Malabar 18 0 118 0

Java 50 0 210 0 Harbadoes 30 0 36 0 CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For 3d

ord to good, p cwt, ord 98 0 104 0 fine, sorted 105 0 106 0 CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For 6d

Ceylon, per lb—1st 2 4 4 0 second 1 8 3 8 third and ordinary 0 9 2 7

CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb Amboyna & Hencoolen 0 10 1 6 Cayenne and Bourbon 0 6 1 0 3 1/2

MAZE, duty 2s 6d, per lb 1 8 3 3 NUTMEGS duty 2s 6d small to fine, per lb 2 2 4 3

shrivelled and ord 0 9 1 3 SPIRITS—Kum duty B.P. 8s 2d p gall, For 15s 4d

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal, in bond 2 4 2 8 30 to 35 2 9 3 4

fine marks 4 0 5 0 Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 1 10 2 0 30 to 40 2 5 2 8

Leeward I., P to 5 O P 1 8 1 9 East India, proof 1 6 1 7 Brandy duty 1s p gal

(1845) 6 3 6 5 Vintage of 1816 5 16 6 0 1847 5 1 5 3

1st brands 1848 4 19 5 0 1849 4 7 4 9 Geneva, common 1 10 2 0

Fine 2 6 0 0 Corn spirits, duty paid 9 7 9 8 Malt spirits, ditto 11 0 12 6

SUGAR duty B.P. 11s or 12s 10d p cwt, For 15s 6d, 17s, or 18s 1d W I, B P br d p, p cwt 37 0 39 0

middling 39 6 41 0 good and fine 42 0 45 0 Mauritius, brown 52 6 57 0

SUGAR—REF. contd. bd s d s d Tilters, 20 to 28 lb 30 6 31 0

Lumps, 40 to 43 lb 30 0 0 0 Crushed per qr 54 0 58 0 No. 2 29 0 0 0

Dutch superior 29 6 0 0 No. 1 28 0 29 0 No. 2 25 0 27 0

Belgian crushed, No. 1 28 6 0 0 No. 2 27 6 0 0 Pieces 26 0 27 0

Bastards 19 0 20 0 Treacle 12 6 14 6 Tallow Duty B.P. 1d, For 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt 36 0 37 0 St Petersburg, new Y C 37 3 37 6

N. S. Wales 35 6 37 6 Tar—Stockholm, p bri 20 0 20 6 Archangel 20 0 21 0

Tea duty 2s 1d per lb Congou, ord and com bd 1 0 1 1 1/2

middling to good 1 1 1 1/2 fine to finest 1 3 1 7

Souchong, ord to fine 1 1 1 9 Caper 1 0 1 8

Pekoe, Flowery 1 6 4 0 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 1 2 3 6

Timber Duty, foreign 15s, B.P. 1s per load. Dantzic and Memel fir 57 6 to 65 0

Riga 65 0 to 67 6 Swedish 55 0 to 57 6 Canada red pine 55 0 to 57 6

yellow pine 56 0 to 57 6 New Brunswick do, large 80 0 to 90 0

do, small 50 0 to 52 6 Quebec oak 70 0 to 87 6

Baltic 70 0 to 90 0 African—duty free 160 0 to 180 0

Indian teak duty free 200 0 to 220 0 Wainscot logs, 18ft. each 50 0 to 90 0

Deals, duty foreign 20s, B.P. 2s per 100 ft. Norway per 120 ft 18 to 24

Swedish 14ft 19 to 24 Russian, Petersburg standard 13 to 15

Canada 1st pine 12 to 13 1/2 2nd 8 to 9

spruce, per 120 12ft 14 to 17 Dantzic deck, each 14s to 20s

Staves duty free Baltic per mille £110 to 150 Quebec 60 0

Tobacco duty 3s per lb Maryland, per lb, bond 0 5 1 0 1/2

light brown and leafy 0 7 0 9 1/2 colour 0 7 0 7 1/2

fine yellow 0 10 1 0 Fine Scotch & Irish snuff 0 9 0 10

good middling do 0 7 0 8 Negrohead, old to fine twist 1 1 2 0

Varinas of Chester 1 6 2 3 Havana and Cumana 1 0 5 0

Havana cigars, bd duty 2s 5 0 14 0 Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s

Rough per cwt d p 6 9 7 3 Eng. Spirits, without tax 39 6 0 0

Foreign do, with excise 31 6 32 0 Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lb

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Nov. 16, 1849-50, showing the stock on hand on Nov. 16 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.
If those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	SUGAR.		Duty paid		Stock	
	Imported	Exported	1849	1850	1849	1850
<i>British Plantation.</i>	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	72,245	67,318	76,777	70,750	20,973	12,888
East India	38,583	35,783	43,292	38,897	12,329	11,867
Mauritius	24,770	26,882	30,095	28,703	6,483	3,627
Foreign .....	...	...	17,298	25,535	...	...
	135,598	129,983	167,462	164,795	39,755	28,482
<i>Foreign Sugar.</i>			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manila ..	3,912	10,126	2,563	2,913	3,048	7,622
Havana	28,741	18,128	16,525	12,068	24,388	16,459
Porto Rico	9,406	5,935	761	1,472	6,937	3,270
Brazil	14,925	9,938	7,951	4,955	8,339	9,237
	56,984	44,127	21,800	21,408	42,712	36,558

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

From the British Possessions in America	27 10	per cwt.
— Mauritius	0 0	—
— East Indies	32 0	—
The average price of the two is	28 5	—

	MOLASSES.		Duty paid		Stock	
	Imported	Exported	1849	1850	1849	1850
West India	8,226	7,967	5,388	6,675	5,186	6,225

	RUM.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
West India	2,100,600	1,636,155	987,570	946,270	1,049,580	1,167,750
East India	569,790	255,240	452,790	301,635	112,905	62,610
Foreign	82,485	114,750	28,530	96,210	990	1,125
	2,752,875	2,006,145	1,468,890	1,343,115	1,163,475	1,230,385

	COCOA.—Cwts.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Br. Plant	24,413	14,426	564	759	16,558	18,005
Foreign	9,338	7,945	7,527	5,933	3,618	3,112
	33,751	22,371	8,091	6,692	20,176	21,117

	COFFEE.—Cwts.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Br. Plant	9,830	13,248	1,854	1,020	18,474	11,170
Ceylon	266,493	219,491	57,243	22,112	192,732	174,633
Total BP	276,323	232,739	59,097	23,132	211,206	185,803

	RICE.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Mocha	13,734	18,034	3,126	2,016	9,843	12,975
Foreign El.	11,608	9,808	30,441	11,103	6,927	5,485
Malabar .....	...	276	...	...	159	118
St Domingo	1,500	9,710	2,312	8,084	73	194
Hav. & P. Ric	36,786	3,069	36,241	2,299	666	535
Brazil	66,252	68,291	69,463	31,071	16,101	6,874
African	1	666	...	...	...	7
Total For	129,841	169,554	141,583	51,573	33,765	21,138
Grand tot.	406,204	342,595	200,680	74,735	244,971	211,941

	PEPPER.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
British El.	18,232	10,858	4,166	2,135	12,972	9,558
Foreign El.	1,410	591	1,744	523	744	1,954
Total	19,642	11,449	5,910	2,658	13,716	10,612

	NUTMEGS.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Do. Wild.	1,031	1,107	224	335	809	1,072
CAS. LIG.	8,557	12,605	7,545	10,219	907	1,319
CINNAMON	6,569	6,853	5,219	5,652	1,169	769

	PIMENTO.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
bags	21,168	11,121	18,573	4,223	3,185	2,082

	Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
COCHINEAL	Serons 12,010	Serons 15,749	...	...	Serons 12,099	Serons 12,345
LAC DYE	chests 2,704	chests 5,755	...	...	chests 3,786	chests 4,926
LOGWOOD	tons 4,289	tons 5,740	...	...	tons 5,570	tons 5,431
FUSTIC	1,681	1,822	...	...	1,703	1,710

	INDIGO.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
East India	chests 32,317	chests 24,780	...	...	chests 29,884	chests 27,508
Spanish	serons 2,306	serons 2,732	...	...	serons 2,822	serons 2,281

	SALTPETRE.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Nitrate of Potass	tons 8,455	tons 9,186	...	...	tons 8,100	tons 9,625
Nitrate of Soda	5,689	2,458	...	...	3,843	2,918

	COTTON.		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
American	bags 2,686	bags 3,151	...	...	bags 3,033	bags 3,192
Brazil	344	279	...	...	648	179
East India	24,209	49,397	...	...	40,883	64,095
Liverpl., all kinds	1,621,699	1,412,306	179,660	208,160	1,360,440	1,238,716
Total	1,648,938	1,463,133	179,660	208,160	1,465,004	1,306,176

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR NOVEMBER.

	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total. £
		Already paid. £ s d	Called. £ s d		
East Lancashire, preference, fifth (2d issue)...	20	2 0 0	1 0 0	...	...
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 5l preference	10	2 10 0	1 5 0	20,200	25,250
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 6l preference	14	Deposit	1 0 0	172,500	172,500
Royston & Hitchin (Shepreth Extension)	23	1 10 0	0 17 6	16,668	9,334
South Staffordshire	18	8 10 0	1 0 0	78,750	78,750
Waterford and Limerick	1	47 10 0	2 10 0	15,000	37,500
Waterford and Kilkenny, new 5l	5	Deposit	1 0 0	40,000	40,000
					£363,444

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE, MARYPORT, AND CARLISLE, AND WHITEHAVEN JUNCTION RAILWAYS.—We have good authority for stating that the above lines of railway will have an immense increase of traffic, consequent upon the opening of the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway, which took place a few days ago; and what will make such traffic more remunerative is, that coke will go from Newcastle and Carlisle to the neighbourhood of Barrow, and the waggons be laden back again with iron ore to the iron works in the vicinity of Newcastle. A new trade has also just commenced in the transit of salt from Liverpool to the alkali works on the Tyne, which is now being brought from Liverpool to Maryport by sailing vessels, and thence to its destination per rail. 300 tons have this week been laden in Liverpool, destined for that route; and there is every reason to suppose it will be preferred by the majority of alkali manufacturers to the circuitous route formerly adopted, viz., by sailing ships round the Land's End.—*Carlisle Journal.*

BRIDLINGTON AND SEAMER.—We are informed that the York and North Midland Railway Company are now busily engaged in completing this railway, which will extend to the harbour at Bridlington Quay, and thereby afford much additional accommodation.—*Hull Advertiser.*

HEREFORD, ROSS, AND GLOUCESTER.—A requisition, signed by the peers, members, and others resident in the county of Hereford, has been presented to the high sheriff, requesting him to convene a county meeting, with a view of promoting the immediate extension of the Forest of Dean Railway to Ross and Hereford, and so obtain a more direct communication with London.

EAST ANGLIAN.—The Great Northern has agreed to lease the East Anglian for a period of twenty-one years.

NORTH GRAVESEND.—The Blackwall Railway Company are seeking for powers to extend their line to West Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, and so supply the north side of the Thames with a direct railway communication with the metropolis. They also contemplate forming a branch to Ilford.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.—The railway market was firm to-day, and although business was limited, prices in some cases showed a tendency to further improvement.

TUESDAY, Nov. 19.—The railway market showed further improvement to-day a fresh speculative demand having arisen for the various descriptions, low-priced shares especially attracting attention.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.—The railway market was extremely buoyant at the commencement of business, and a further advance occurred in prices. A reaction, however, subsequently took place, and sales being pressed, shares in general showed at the close of the day a heavy and unsettled appearance.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.—The railway market opened with rather a firmer appearance, but prices relaxed towards the close of the day, when heaviness was again the chief characteristic of business.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.—Railway shares are rather weaker, with some exceptions. East Anglian and North Stafford are firm. Blackwall are lower. Great Western, North-Western, and South-Eastern barely so high.

ST MARY LE-BONE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 76 Welbeck street.—Established 5th July, 1830.—Comparative statement of progress, at specified periods during the last seven years:—

	Open deposit accounts.	Sums invested with National Debt Commissioners.
1844, November 20	15,124	350,080
1845	16,201	356,954
1846	17,280	348,643
1847	18,319	301,663
1848	19,009	291,346
1849	20,382	311,094
1850	21,110	321,775

D. FINNEY, Secretary and Actuary.
A WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION has been held at Worcester, Massachusetts. Amongst other resolutions passed were the following:—"That women are clearly entitled to the right of suffrage, and to be considered eligible to office, the omission to demand which, on their part, is a palpable recreancy to duty; and the denial of which is a gross usurpation on the part of man, no longer to be endured; and that every party which claims to represent the humanity, the civilization, and the progress of the age, is bound to inscribe on its banners, 'Equality before the law, without distinction of sex or colour.'"—"That it is the imperative duty of every woman to obey the dictates of her own enlightened conscience, in all matters of religion and benevolence, without asking the consent of her father or husband."—"That as a woman alone can learn by experience, and prove by works, what is their rightful sphere of duties, we recommend as next steps, that they should demand a co-equal share in the formation and administrations of Laws—Municipal, State, and National—through Legislative Assemblies, Courts, and Executive offices."

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway companies, share amounts, and prices. Columns include 'No. of shares', 'Amount of shares', 'Name of Company', 'London' (M, F), and 'No. of shares', 'Amount of shares', 'Name of Company', 'London' (M, F).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table of railway traffic returns. Columns include 'Capital and Loan', 'Amount expended per last Report', 'Average cost per mile', 'Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital', 'Name of Railway', 'Week ending', 'Receipts' (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), 'Traffic per mile per week', and 'Miles open in' (1850, 1849).

THE ECONOMIST

Can be forwarded, by packet FREE OF POSTAGE, to the following British Colonies and Foreign Countries, viz. :-

Aden	India via South-	Bremen
Antigua	ampton	Buenos Ayres
Bahama	Jamaica	Cuxhaven
Barbadoes	Malta	Denmark
Berbice	Montserrat	France
Bermuda	Nevis	Greece
Canada	New Brunswick	Hamburg
Cariacou	Newfoundland	Hayti or
Demerara	Nova Scotia	St Domingo)
Dominica	Quebec	Lubec
Gibraltar	St Kitts	New Grenada
Grenada	St Lucia	Peru
Halifax	St Vincents'	Spain
Helligoland	Tobago	Venezuela
Honduras	Tortola	
Ionian Islands	Trinidad	

COTTON.—PATENT COLABA

PRESSES for packing Saw Gins for cleaning, and Agricultural Implements for cultivating cotton, as supplied by the undersigned to the Hon. East India Company, for their experimental cotton farms, in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, and to the COLABA PRESSES COMPANY of Bombay. For further information apply to WILLIAM LAIRD, 3 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

Office of Ordnance, Pall mall, Nov. 18, 1850.

ARTICLES of the undermentioned

description being from time to time required for the Ordnance Service, viz. :- Guns, shot, and shells; small arms, and the various articles composing them; gunpowder and saltpetre; accoutrements; woollen cloths and clothing; linen do, do; blankets and rugs; leather and leather articles; English and foreign timber and deals; casks, coopers' ware, brushes, &c.; iron castings and ironmongery; metals and various articles of metal work; paints, oils, and turpentine;—

The Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance hereby give notice that all persons desirous of tendering for, and competent to supply any of the above articles, will, upon signifying to the Secretary of the Board their desire of so doing, and giving satisfactory reference as to their competency (specifying the description of articles), receive forms of tender, whenever such articles may be required for the Ordnance Service.

By order of the Board,
G. BUTLER, Secretary.

JOHN SIMNITT, Boot Maker, solicits

the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his choice Stock of Parisian and English manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he is confident cannot be equalled for elegance of design and quality, combined with superior workmanship.

John Simnitt takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous Patrons for their kind support, and further solicits the indulgence of their future favours, which shall receive his best attention.

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

Gentlemen leaving England at a short notice are sure to find a sufficient supply on hand to give them in their choice every satisfaction.

18 Bishopsgate street within, London.

CLARK'S LAMPS ARE THE BEST.

The Metropolitan Light Company have now all their Lamps perfected. Their immense business speaks volumes for the good quality of their goods. The Diamond Lamp is the most simple, the most economical, and the best of all Lamps. The Pearl Candle Lamp is worth a hundred other candle lamps to the customer. Any person's Lamps can be altered to the Diamond principle. Clark's Lamps are the best the world has yet produced. This is a bold assertion, but it cannot be contradicted; and all who want lamps should remember this. After this notice, the public will only have themselves to blame if they purchase the Common Solar or Carcel Lamps.—N.B.—Please write down the address. This is a caution to the public, to prevent persons going to the wrong establishment, and thereby having lamps sold them that are bad in principle, and which are imposed on the public as the Diamond Lamp. You can only buy good Lamps of the Metropolitan Light Company, 447 Strand, next door to the Electric Telegraph Company, and exactly opposite Warren's Blacking Warehouse.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—Notice.

To the Relatives and Friends of the Emigrants who sailed in the ship John Garrow, for Milan County, Texas.—The Directors of the Universal Emigration and Colonisation Company have the satisfaction to announce to the relatives and friends of their colonists and the public, the safe arrival of their fine ship the John Garrow, which sailed on the 3rd of September last for one of the Company's settlements, New Britain, Milan County, Texas, and arrived at Galveston on the 18th October (45 days), all well. One of the Directors had preceded them to provide for the colonists on their arrival at the Company's lands. A second vessel is now on its way with emigrants bound for the same settlement, and a third ship will be despatched on or about the 15th day of January, 1851. An early application is recommended from those who desire to take advantage of the benefits held out by the Company.

The John Garrow is intended to be re-chartered on her return for the conveyance of the Company's colonists. She stands A 1 at Lloyd's, register 844 tons, and measures eleven feet between decks.

Detailed particulars and every information will be afforded by application at the Company's offices. By order of the Board, W. ST. CLAIR TROTTER, 8 St Martin's place, Trafalgar square. Sec.

THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW

will be held in the BINGLEY EXHIBITION HALL, Broad street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th days of December, 1850.

THE Second GREAT ANNUAL

EXHIBITION of DOMESTIC POULTRY will take place at BIRMINGHAM, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th days of December, 1850.

TO LEATHER SELLERS, &c.—

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY beg to draw the attention of the TRADE to the following letter from LIEUTENANT ROUSE, R.N., Superintendent of the Greenwich Hospital Schools:—

July 16, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to sanction its use in this establishment, instead of leather soles. It has now been six months in general use here, so that I AM, FROM EXPERIENCE IN THE WEAR AND TEAR OF SHOES FOR EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, ABLE TO SPEAK WITH CONFIDENCE AS TO ITS UTILITY, WHICH IN MY BELIEF IS VERY GREAT; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.

I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.—Your obedient servant, JOHN WOOD ROUSE.

To S. Statham, Esq.

Particulars of an improved mode of effectually securing GUTTA PERCHA SOLES to leather may be had on application to

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentees, 18 Wharf road, City road.

TO FLAX SPINNERS.—

GUTTA PERCHA BOSSES for FLAX MANUFACTURERS.

The Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in stating that they have effected a considerable improvement in the manufacture of Bosses, and at reduced prices.

Orders for Export will have immediate attention. Every variety of Gutta Percha articles suitable for manufacturers may be had, viz. :- Mill Bands, Pump Buckets, Improved Packing, Felt Edging, Tubing, Lining for Tanks, Shuttle Beds, Washers, Covers for Rollers, Syphons, Carboys for Acids, Funnels, &c. &c., Bowls, Ladles, &c. &c.

PATENT GUTTA PERCHA PACKING for Steam Engines, Glands, Pumps, &c.—This packing is more durable and economical than any other at present in use, as it saves time, and consumes less oil and tallow than the ordinary packing, and can be applied with greater facility. It answers equally well for steam, and hot or cold water pumps.

GUTTA PERCHA FEED PIPES for Locomotive Engines offers similar advantages, as far as cheapness, durability, and resistance to the effects of steam, hot or cold water are concerned.

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

"Manchester, Oct. 7, 1850.
Gentlemen,—I have used your Gutta Percha Washers extensively for making the flange joints of water pipes. They make a very convenient, water-tight, and economical joint.—Yours very respectfully, J. F. BATEMAN."
THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, 18 Wharf road, City road, London.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE

ZINC PAINT,
Combines Elegance, Durability, Health, and Economy,

THE WHITEST OF ALL PAINTS, retains its whiteness for years, being unaffected by bilgewater, noxious vapour from cargo, or from red heat on the funnels of steam vessels. Neither exposure to damp or to salt water, nor change of climate, act upon it. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. In addition to its preservative properties, when applied to outside work, it is invaluable for iron ships, and iron work exposed to salt water. By virtue of its galvanic action it enters the pores of the iron, and forms a species of amalgam of the two metals, which is a strong preservative.

By its use paralysis and painter's colic are entirely avoided. Apartments may be immediately used without injury to the health of children or the most delicate persons.

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

For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will now be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked that their children on returning from the country to newly-painted houses, have suffered in health. The reason is evident. The breath extracts the poison from paint, even after several months' drying, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapour.

"Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected, has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, June 22, 1850.

"We trust that I will not be long ere the Royal Navy discards the injurious white lead paint for Hubbuck's healthy and otherwise valuable substitute."—UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, August 17, 1850.

Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT"

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of the Manufacturers.

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Colour Works, opposite the London Docks.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED.

LEA and PERRIN'S 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 oilman 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.

TO EMIGRANTS, Captains of Vessels,

&c.—The oldest Gun and Pistol Repository in London (Established 1770) 221 Strand, near Temple bar—B. COGSWELL (late Essex) has now ON SALE one of the largest stocks in London, comprising every description of FIRE ARMS suitable for emigrants, merchants, or captains. Sound double-barrel guns from 3 guineas, single from 25s; rifles from 55s each; pocket pistols from 12s; holster ditto from 27s per pair; single guns with extra rifle barrel to fit in the same stock; double ditto; double gun, one-barrel rifle; six-barrel revolving pistols, from 42s; with every article of shooting apparatus at the lowest prices.

JAMES EPPS'S PREPARED COCOA.

—Cocoa is a Nut, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a Bland Oil. The Oil in this Nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances Cocoa becomes a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach. A 1/2 packet, is 6d, as a sample, sent to any part within five miles of the Bank.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.

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

12 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, London; also by appointed Agents, Chemists, and others throughout the Kingdom.

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

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,

CAPTAINS, and EMIGRANTS.—As an article for SHIPPING, which is used in the whole world, stands any climate, keeps its value invariably, and is known constantly to leave very good profits, C. MEINIG, Importer, Cutter, and Dealer in STONES, begs to call attention to his GRIND and WHEELSTONES for Carpenters', Joiners', Turners', &c. use; for Scythes and other Agricultural Implements; for Razors, Cutlery, Table Knives; for Shoemakers', Saddlers', and Bookbinders' Knives; for Engravers', Watchmakers', Jewellers' Tools, &c. &c., of which he has a large and complete stock always on hand, of all different sorts, from the finest Turkey and Persian Stone, Razor Stones, &c., down to the very cheapest Stones for common purposes. Devoting his attention solely to this Branch, in which he has a great experience, and decidedly the largest and completest Stock in London, C. M. is enabled to point out and select the exact sorts of Stone used in various foreign parts, so that parties not acquainted with the line may rely on sending out the most suitable article, bought from the first hand. Collections of samples 1/4 upwards. Frames and Mountings. 32 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND.

TO MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.

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

JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS' PRICE LISTS for CUTLERY and PLATED GOODS can always be had at their London Warehouse, 37 MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

The undermentioned are some of their principal manufactures:—

- TABLE KNIVES and FORKS.
- RAZORS of all sorts.
- PEN, POCKET, and SPORTSMEN'S KNIVES.
- PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS.
- PLATED FISH CARVERS.
- SCISSORS of all kinds.
- BREAD PLATTERS and BREAD KNIVES.
- PEN MACHINES, &c. &c.
- JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Manufacturers and Exporters, 37 Moorgate Street, London.
- Manufactory, 32 Norfolk street, Sheffield.