

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor :

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. X.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1852.

No. 454.

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The Political Economist.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

MR DISRAELI'S HESITATION.

WE trust that we, in common with the public, have made no mistake as to the tone and intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday night last week, when he explained his Budget to the House of Commons. It is quite true that on that occasion Mr Disraeli said nothing which committed him to Free Trade. It is quite true that he only stated facts which official returns exhibited to him, and which, if he treated them at all, he could not avoid stating accurately as they were given to him. He may say, "I gave the facts as they appeared on one side of the question, but I reserved entirely any opinion as to the compensating mischief which I hold attends these measures in the interest of those connected with them." But then it may be asked, and fairly so, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not wish it to be inferred that he adopted the facts referred to as establishing a theory, why did he go out of his way, not only to prove the great success of the measures of last year, but also of those which have been adopted by Parliament during the last ten years? For our own part we did not at the time doubt that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in eulogising the Free Trade policy, really and practically adopted it.

But then how are we to reconcile this obvious impression with his own deliberate statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday night? Mr Disraeli was, no doubt, off his guard in a personal altercation at the moment. But that is perhaps just the moment when the real intentions best come to light. On that evening Mr Disraeli said—"I am here to put in practice, as far as I am able, the policy and the measures I advocated on the other side of the house; and I say so without the slightest hesitation." But how can these words be reconciled with those of Friday night? On the other side of the house Mr Disraeli supported a duty on corn; he opposed the reduction of the sugar duties; he opposed the repeal of the Navigation Laws; and supported a motion last year for a re-action in that policy. What are we then to understand? The Chancellor of the Exchequer justifying Free Trade by the most striking evidences of its success and utility on Friday night—or the same Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the next Tuesday night, telling the nation, through the House of Commons, that "he is there to carry out the policy in office that he has always espoused in opposition"? One might seem to be set aside for the benefit of the "Free-Trade Liberal Conservatives," and another for that of the Protectionists.

Meantime we have another of those useful monthly bulletins from the Board of Trade. The Trade and Navigation Accounts

for the three months ending the 5th of April, will be found in another part of this paper. So far as they are a test of the condition of the people, these accounts continue as encouraging as ever. The genuine returns of the Protectionist Ministry differ nothing in spirit nor in fact from the "garbled statements of the Free-Trade Board of Trade." For the three months the consumption of some of the leading articles thus compare with even the large returns of last year, which used to be treated as fabulous excitements of Free-Trade votaries:—

CONSUMED IN THE THREE MONTHS—Jan. 5 to April 5.

| | 1851 | 1852 |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| Cocoa | 791,233 | 978,327 |
| Coffee | 6,531,899 | 8,648,564 |
| Sugar | 1,444,329 | 1,669,082 |
| Molasses | 184,688 | 217,659 |
| Tea | 13,067,067 | 13,883,713 |
| Tobacco | 6,882,145 | 7,343,580 |

Nor is there any artificial stimulus to consumption by the Exhibition, as is stated on high authority to have been the case last year. But one of the most striking evidences of the great prosperity of the present time, is the great increase in the consumption of timber. For the three months of the present year it compares with last year thus:—

TIMBER CONSUMED—Jan. 5 to April 5.

| | 1851 | 1852 |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| Sawn | 96,144 | 163,171 |
| Unawn | 68,268 | 112,897 |
| Total | 164,412 | 276,068 |

Thus, in the first three months of the present year we have consumed 187,094 lb of cocoa, 2,116,665 lb of coffee, 225,753 cwt of sugar, 32,971 cwt of molasses, 816,646 lb of tea, 461,335 lb of tobacco, and 111,656 loads of timber, more than during the corresponding period of even 1851.

But one of the most striking features in these returns is the great reduction in the import of the leading articles of agricultural produce. This is especially observable in the articles of wheat, flour, potatoes, and provisions, as the following comparisons will show:—

IMPORTED—Jan. 5 to April 5.

| | 1851 | 1852 |
|----------------|-----------|---------|
| Wheat | 1,105,182 | 429,587 |
| Flour | 1,339,011 | 699,609 |
| Potatoes | 282,275 | 138,544 |
| Bacon | 25,343 | 10,600 |
| Beef | 44,231 | 20,795 |
| Pork | 28,948 | 24,927 |
| Butter | 62,311 | 51,783 |
| Cheese | 66,876 | 63,671 |

The great reduction in the quantities thus imported of articles of food is, no doubt, caused chiefly by the scarcity of grain on the Continent, and of provisions in the United States, where consumption appears again to have overtaken production—a result, probably, very much hastened by the extensive immigration of the last two years. The most recent accounts from Germany and other parts of the Continent are such, that it seems certain that this great decrease in our imports will continue during at least the whole of the present year.

The exports of the month show a considerable reduction upon those of the same month in 1851, but a large increase upon that in 1850. For the three months the exports of 1851 and 1852 are nearly the same, being in the former year 16,523,344*l*, and in the latter 16,575,748*l*. But during the same period of 1850, they amounted only to 14,655,153*l*. The great reduction in the price of some goods, and especially of cottons, in the present year as compared with last, has the effect of making the exports in value smaller in proportion than they have been in quantity. It will be seen that there has been a very large increase in the quantities of all descriptions of goods exported, while of cottons, and some others, there is a slight decline in the value.

It is no wonder that, with such facts as these accounts bring

officially to our Protectionist Ministers, they should hesitate in their views. This is natural enough. But then the country has a right to expect them to be consistent when once their opinions are avowed. It will not do for Ministers to be Free Traders on Friday, and then to avow all their old principles on the next Tuesday;—nor do we believe that such vacillation will be anything but prejudicial to themselves in the election contests throughout the country. It creates doubt in the minds of all, and settles it in none. Whatever effect the Budget may have had in raising the hopes of Free Traders, we fear the announcement of Tuesday will have gone far to obliterate them. At least it shows that Free Traders must not trust too much to the occasional professions of the Government on this subject, nor take it for granted that their struggle is past.

ARE THE PEOPLE BETTER FED?

THE Solicitor-General persists in his statement, borrowed from Mr George Frederick Young, "that the people of this country had not one pound weight more to eat in 1850 than in 1846, notwithstanding the additional import of three millions of quarters of wheat in the former year compared with the latter." He has "publicly and deliberately repeated the statement, and challenges contradiction." He still asserts that the reduction in the quantity produced at home is fully equal to the additional quantity imported. For us to attempt to take up this challenge is quite unnecessary. There is not a labouring man in the United Kingdom whose experience does not reply to it. No time need be wasted in demonstrating that to which the experience of nine-tenths of the nation freely and cheerfully testifies. People are not prone to boast of advantages derived from the policy of the Legislature, which they do not feel very strongly. The tendency is all the other way. But as this is the first assertion coming from any authority that land is going out of cultivation, there are a few questions which we would propose to those of our contemporaries who are endeavouring to sustain the Solicitor-General in his foolish and rash statement.

If land be going out of cultivation, and there is less corn grown at home, for what purpose have all the enclosures been made during the last few years? How is it that, year after year, the hitherto green sod on our downs in the South of England is being turned up, to make way for grain and green crops? For what purpose did the farmers of England purchase and consume 243,014 tons of guano against 116,925 tons in 1850, and only 83,438 tons in 1849?

If land be going out of cultivation, how comes it that pauperism is everywhere on the decrease, that labourers are scarcer, even in the purely rural districts, than has been the case for many years? How comes it that, wherever we go, we see hedges and hedgerows of trees in the course of being grubbed up, and ditches being filled in, all giving a great increase of labour? How comes it that a relieving officer, in a purely agricultural district, is able to report thus:—

"Previous to Free Trade measures having passed, I had during the winter months as many as seventeen able-bodied men apply to me at once from the parish of ———, to whom I gave orders for admission into the house. That I had as many as fourteen or fifteen at my door at the time at the parish of ———; and that in ——— it was as bad; so that during the winter quarter I gave from forty to fifty, and sometimes many more, orders for the house. That during the present winter I gave only one to able-bodied men, and that to a broken-down farmer and his three children, who would not work. The only class of persons to whom I give workhouse orders now is single women with illegitimate children—a class which will of necessity be always troublesome."

These may be facts which, though known to all the rest of the world, have not yet reached the observation of the Solicitor-General and Mr G. F. Young. But even though those two gentlemen had been shut out from all this information, the most simple reasoning ought to have shown them the impossibility, and therefore the extreme folly, of the statements upon which they have been staking their accuracy and reputation. There is scarcely a schoolboy who would have overlooked the absurdity of the position in which these gentlemen place themselves.

Free Trade has led to an enormous importation of grain, and which has reduced the price to a ruinously low rate. But the people get not "a pound" more to eat, for the home production has fallen off as fast as the foreign import has increased. The farmer is injured—the public is not benefited. This is the case.

Well, but how comes it, if the quantity has not increased, but is the same in 1851 as in 1846, that the price is lower? These gentlemen will surely not ignore the principle of supply and demand as the regulator of price. If the price have greatly fallen, one of two things must have happened—either the supply must have increased, or the demand must have diminished. Which is the fact? Has the demand diminished? Is there less bread eaten now with the quarter loaf at 5d, than in 1846 when it was 9d and 10d? But if not, then, according to the statement of the Solicitor-General and Mr Young, the supply being only the same as in 1846, the price of wheat ought to be from 60s to 70s the quarter. And if the price be only 40s, while the con-

sumption is greater than at any former time whatever, you cannot escape from the fact, that the supply must be enormously greater. And if the supply be so large as to have reduced the price by 30 per cent., then either it must remain in stock unsold, or it must be consumed. Is it in stock? The large granaries in our ports answer—no. The stackyards and granaries of our farmers make a similar reply. Then if the supply has been so large as to reduce the price from 60s to 40s, and no stocks have accumulated, the increase of consumption must have corresponded with the increase of supply. And this is a necessary result, which Sir F. Kelly could have arrived at as easily in Westminster Hall, without one particle of practical knowledge, as he could after advising with his Protectionist friends in Suffolk.

But, then, however conclusive this reasoning may be, there is a fact against it. The quantities of wheat sold in the towns which regulate the averages have diminished in 1851 as compared with 1846. But are those returns an unerring criterion of the quantity of wheat produced? In years like 1846 and 1847, when wheat was rapidly rising, extensive speculative sales and purchases were made on each market day. Frequently the same wheat was bought and sold two or three times on the same day, and as frequently held for a few weeks and resold in the same or in other markets. The same wheat, accordingly, in such years is returned several times before it actually reaches the consumer. The only purpose for which the returns are required is to show the average price: and the practice of buying and selling on speculation, though the same wheat may pass half-a-dozen times in the same day, does not interfere with that object. These returns, therefore, if accurately made, are a perfect criterion of the price of wheat, but none whatever of the quantity actually taken for consumption. In years such as the three last, when little or no speculation has existed—when wheat has, as a rule, passed direct from the farmer to the miller, without going through any intermediate dealers' or speculators' hands, the quantity returned as sold may fairly indicate the quantity which in those months goes into consumption; but from what we have already said, it is plain that any comparison made between such years and those of speculation, when wheat frequently changes hands, will prove nothing as to the relative quantities actually consumed at the two periods.

No man in England has been more successful, and deservedly so, in his professional career than Sir F. Kelly; and no man of the same grasp of ability has more completely failed as a politician, and derived less credit from his Parliamentary exploits.

THE LOSSES OF PARIS IN 1848.

SOME political disturbances are the parents of social improvement. They clear away impediments to industry, extinguish many old liens on its products, and open for it an enlarged and fairer field. If the French revolution of 1848 is to have such effects, they have not yet manifested themselves. Business has hardly filled its old channels, and has not forced itself into new ones. Some extension has taken place of railroads. There was at the period of the revolution a little additional demand for military equipments, but the shock which industry then received in Paris was felt for a long time in the disorders and disorganisation of the labouring classes, and its traces can still be distinguished. Within the memory of living men Paris has been subjected to the destructive anarchy of the first revolution, to the deadening invasion of the allies, the exciting return of Bonaparte, the depression of the conquest and restoration, and the convulsions of 1830 and 1848. Within that period London, notwithstanding its very defective municipal administration, being even for more than half of it without a police, has known no greater alarm and no greater political convulsions than a Spafields and some other feeble riots, and has accordingly grown much more rapidly than Paris. In the long interval between 1792 and 1852, the twelve or fourteen years of Bonaparte's dominion, though mostly years of foreign war, were filled with great triumphs, great successes, and assured tranquillity for the Parisians. The period of the restoration, though comparatively quiet, did not give assured tranquillity, and even the early years of Louis Philippe's reign were rife with plots and disturbances. In the latter part of it peace was preserved, and the bourgeoisie became proportionably attached to the House of Orleans. But no Government, through the whole of the sixty years, was so favourable for Paris as that of Bonaparte. The House of Orleans may have claims on the citizens, but at present the remembrance of the tranquillity enjoyed under the Emperor seems more vivid than that of the repose assured by Louis Philippe, and his nephew is the most acceptable to France.

In spite, however, of this series of perpetual disturbances, Paris has grown and flourished, and its peculiar industry has secured for it a place in the first rank of manufacturing cities in France. On the several occasions alluded to, attempts were made to estimate the injury done to the city by the political convulsions, but none were so successful as the inquiry instituted by the Chamber of Commerce of Paris since 1848, under the presidency of M. Legentil, and having M. Horace Say for secretary, referred to in our journal of the 24th ult. The Chamber instituted personal inquiries of every tradesman and at almost every house in Paris, and the

result is a huge report, giving not merely an account of the losses of the several trades by the revolution of 1848, but a very elaborate description, after a prescribed form, of every trade in Paris, comprising the number of persons (masters, workmen, women and children) engaged in it; where are its chief seats, and what are the rules for carrying it on; how it is learnt, whether by apprenticeship or not; the condition of the people engaged in it, both moral and physical; how they live, whether they have generally establishments of their own or in lodgings; what proportion of them can read or write; their rates of wages, the holidays they keep, the associations they have formed, &c.; and all these particulars being given of every trade individually, while a summary is presented of the whole, the report, though huge, is very complete, and is a more minute description of the industry of Paris, and of those who carry it on, than was ever before published. Perhaps it surpasses in minuteness and fidelity any account ever collected of so large a number of people.

We formerly mentioned that it refers to no less than 325 species of industry, collected under different heads, employing no less than 342,530 persons, who received, in 1847, 12,000,000*l* a year wages, and produced commodities valued at 58,545,134*l*. We mean now to translate from it a brief notice of the estimated losses of these people by the madness of 1848.

In January and February, 1848, trade was very active in Paris and before the end of the year the manufacturers had very generally resumed work. The crisis lasted in all its severity for four months. The losses being distributed over the whole year, give only an imperfect representation of the severe sufferings of the people in those four months. It is recorded, also, to the honour of employers, that they made great sacrifices to keep in employment as many hands as possible. The following is the summary, while under each trade more specific information is given:—

| Groups of Industries. | Amount of Business and Number of Workmen. | | Per centage diminution— | |
|---|---|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | 1847 | | 1848 | |
| | Francs. | No. | Francs. | No. dismissed. |
| Furnishing | 137,145,246 | 36,184 | 34,716,395 | 26,332 |
| Building | 145,412,679 | 41,603 | 50,170,045 | 26,791 |
| Metals, Mechanism | 103,631,601 | 24,894 | 37,165,698 | 14,486 |
| Precious Metals | 134,183,276 | 16,819 | 49,637,804 | 9,656 |
| Spinning, Weaving | 105,815,474 | 36,685 | 45,782,971 | 19,452 |
| Articles exclusive-ly Parisian | 128,658,777 | 35,679 | 60,030,223 | 18,415 |
| Clothing | 240,947,293 | 90,064 | 114,801,803 | 46,013 |
| Coopers & Turnery | 20,482,304 | 5,405 | 10,035,604 | 2,500 |
| Printing, Engraving, and work in paper | 51,171,873 | 16,705 | 27,363,484 | 7,755 |
| Vehicles, Saddlery, and Military Equipments | 52,357,176 | 13,754 | 28,106,537 | 6,566 |
| Chemical and Ceramic | 74,546,606 | 9,737 | 40,867,552 | 4,525 |
| Alimentary | 226,863,080 | 10,428 | 150,811,980 | 2,024 |
| Tanning and Currying | 41,762,965 | 4,573 | 28,014,000 | 1,819 |
| Totals..... | 1,463,628,350 | 342,530 | 677,524,117 | 186,405 |
| | | | | 54 |
| | | | | 54 |

It appears, therefore, that the total business was diminished more than one-half, or 786,104,233 francs, but it was not equally distributed over all trades. The alimentary industries suffered less than the industries connected with furnishing, building, working in metals, &c. It must be observed, too, that the price of wheat was much higher in 1847 than in 1848. The bakers, in fact, sold very little less bread in the last than in the first named year; though the value of their sales fell off from upwards of 60,000,000 francs to less than 45,000,000 francs, or 26 per cent., the persons employed in baking was only diminished 8 per cent. The butchers, however, were not quite so well off as the bakers, the amount of their business having been diminished from 74,893,432 francs to 45,685,000 francs, or 39 per cent., and the number of persons dismissed were 181, or 13 per cent. of the 1,429 employed. Again, the business of confectioners, included like the bakers in the alimentary group, fell off from 6,262,262 francs to 3,068,509 francs, or 51 per cent., and the number of the workmen was diminished to the extent of 34 per cent. Some trades, such as that of the mason, were wholly suspended during the spring months, and in the whole year they fell off from 26,853,740 francs in 1847 to 6,982,000 francs in 1848, or 74 per cent., and of the whole number of masons occupied in 1847, 9,287, only 2,581, or 28 per cent., found any work in the following year. The gold beaters suffered to the extent of 87 per cent., and the gold and silversmiths to the extent of 73. The averages, therefore, of the different groups do not inform us of the intense sufferings in particular trades, any more than the average of the whole year informs us of the intense sufferings in the months of the crisis, when hundreds and thousands of workmen were obliged to pawn their clothing for food, and many borrowed one another's garments in turn to go abroad to seek for work.

Confined to industries, the work takes no notice of bankers and all the dealers in money, nor does it include in its researches merchants and those who export commodities, though it gives us an account of the exports from Paris of the two years. They were:—

| | Exports. | | Totals. |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Without Bounties. | With Bounties. | |
| | Francs. | Francs. | Francs. |
| 1847 | 90,167,778 | 78,404,409 | 168,572,187 |
| 1848 | 54,866,421 | 24,482,558 | 140,288,979 |
| Difference... | 35,301,357 | 16,078,119 | 19,783,208 |

Thus, though the reduction of price and the fear of the future conspired to increase the exports of 1848, they were, in spite of the augmentation of bounties, on the whole less in 1848 than in 1847. The increase in the articles exported with bounties did not compensate for the decrease in those in the exportation of which no bounties are allowed.

The book does not allude to persons who might be living on property, the value of which was suddenly suspended, on little annuities derived from business, on *rentes*, &c. In consequence of the revolution, there was the entire cessation, for a period of some weeks, of a vast quantity of productive labour; there was a derangement of that labour through the whole year; and these facts are properly represented by the figures indicating a decrease of business and the diminution of hands employed. But there was, at the same time, a great deal of labour destructively applied, which, besides the actual mischief done, shook credit, diminished the value of all kinds of securities and most kinds of property, and begot endless fears, anxieties, and anguish. Of these the work can give no account, and, however complete is the enumeration of industries, as a picture of all the devastating effects of such a political convulsion, it is essentially imperfect.

Taking the franc at 25 to 1*l*, the sum estimated to have been lost was something less than 31,400,000*l*, or more than 2½ times the sum, 12,000,000*l*, estimated to be the amount paid in wages per year in Paris. As the half of the whole trade was lost, 6,000,000*l*, as wages, was lost to the workmen—a prodigious sum, which, falling on classes already extremely poor, as the bulk of the industrious classes in France are, seems to account for the readiness with which they submit to any kind of government, though it make no higher promise than to prevent a recurrence of political convulsions. Louis Napoleon's success is less due to the peculiar qualities of the man, than to the necessity of the French to take the first that appeared at all likely so to domineer over all by means of the army—the only instrument that can preserve peace amongst them—as to prevent them cutting each other's throats for the little subsistence left them. Living still under that stern necessity, generally poor, and so much encumbered by the expense of their huge army, and of the equal army of functionaries which their system and condition make necessary to maintain order and peace at home, we question very much the power of the French Government, very successfully, to enter into war with other nations. It requires its means to be chiefly employed at home. The French may boast of their power; the economist will doubt whether its sinews be not cut. It is something new in the history of Englishmen, and never, we believe, less justifiable than now, to frame our domestic policy on the gasconades of one of their Generals. The greatest men have failed, in the presence of our ships and our troops, to accomplish many other boasts, besides that of invading England.

Though no political convulsions amongst us have worked any similar ruin to that which fell on the industries of Paris, we have not been without incendiaries who have kindled strife amongst the different classes, and on some classes have wrought as great ruin as the revolution effected on their Paris brethren. The "*mecaniciens constructeurs de machines*" of Paris, corresponding in some measure to our engineers, amounted in 1847 to 242, and the number of workmen employed was 6,835, and they did business to the extent of 25,647,850*l*. In March, April, May, and June of 1848, 3,772 workmen were dismissed, or 57 per cent., for want of employment. Taking the average wages at 3*l* a head, the sum lost by these 3,772 men in ninety days was 1,018,440*l*, or something more than 40,000*l*. How much our engineers may have spent on their strike, now at an end, with no other object gained than a lesson from experience, we know not. They commenced their work, it was said, with 25,000*l* in hand; they have since received contributions from almost all the trades in the empire, and from many so-called philanthropic individuals—men of rank and consequence, who have lent them great pecuniary and still greater moral support. The sum they have wasted can scarcely, therefore, have been less than the 40,000*l* which the political convulsion took from the Paris engineers. Their means are, we believe, much greater than those of their Paris brethren; and they could perhaps better bear the loss; but they have inflicted as deadly an injury on themselves as the political charlatans in France were able to inflict on the Paris engineers. To them their own foolishness has been as costly as to their Paris brethren was the huge presumption of political incendiaries.

A CONSTITUTION FOR NEW ZEALAND.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON has shown a great deal of alacrity in complying with the desire of some gentlemen connected with New Zealand, and has introduced a measure for conferring a Constitution on that settlement. From recent experience abroad and in some of our own colonies, we thought constitution-making had rather fallen out of favour; but it seems to be still held in high honour at the antipodes and at Westminster, and to be of such urgent importance that to make a Constitution for New Zealand

is a part of the business which the Parliament must perform before it can possibly die. To settle the just limits of legislative and executive authority was thought an extremely difficult task by the most profound of modern political philosophers. Sir John Pakington, by the help of his New Zealand friends, has mastered the subject in a few weeks, and defines with the utmost nicety all the functions of an executive, a general legislature, and six subordinate and separate legislatures which he is to confer, one for each province, on New Zealand. We raise no objections to his scheme. To criticise it would be assuming the possession of more knowledge, with less opportunities for acquiring it, than Sir John possesses; and as he proposes the scheme with all the advantage of official information and of advice from two or three New Zealand gentlemen, who, of course, have no personal object in view, we must conclude that it is both well adapted to the peculiar condition of New Zealand, and quite in conformity with modern experience as to constitution-making.

With our convictions, however, all on the side of *laissez faire*, we have a kind of logical repugnance to issuing minute directions on the banks of the Thames how our expatriated countrymen are to comport themselves on the other side of the globe. We have a pretty strong conviction, too, that if a body of men be selected to make regulations, they will, as a matter of duty, set about making some, whether they be wanted or not, and we should have felt considerable alarm at Sir John Pakington's proposition to have six legislative bodies for 26,000 persons, had we not learned from Mr Adderley's statement, at the meeting on Wednesday concerning the Canterbury Settlement, what these legislative bodies are to be.—“Sir J. Pakington,” he said, “attached more importance than he did to the proposed Central Legislature, but there were to be provincial legislatures for each of the six provinces of New Zealand, and they should not be led away with such high-sounding words as Parliaments, Central Legislatures, and other imperial forms, which were very disproportionate to the position of infant colonies, who only wanted some body, such as a committee, or any other unpretending but business-like organ, through which it might exercise the power of managing its own affairs.”

These high-sounding phrases do not mean legislatures, but committees of the colonists, which we suppose they might now form, and without any special permission and enactment from the Imperial Parliament. If Mr Adderley be right, the Constitution is less like a concession, enabling the colonists to govern themselves, than an assumption of power over them, pretending to grant that as a favour which they already and naturally possess as a right. Sir John proposes to limit these unpretending committees by fourteen restrictions, which must be calculated for some distant future, as they refer to levying customs, erecting light-houses, interfering with the post office, or the succession to landed property, altering the marriage law, or establishing courts of civil or criminal jurisdiction. His plan is more like the organisation of a great federal empire, than authorising a few hundred or a few thousand colonists in a distant part of the world to regulate their own little concerns. It may be, as the New Zealand gentlemen say, of pressing necessity, but it seems very like the necessity of 1848 for having new Constitutions over all Europe. Seven legislatures for a population of 26,000 surpasses the provision made in any part of Germany for taking care of the Germans. The proposition is itself a forcible example of the evil we fear from the Constitution. The Secretary of State is appointed to do something, and he does it whether it be useful or not.

If not too minute, the Constitution, being demanded by gentlemen from New Zealand, may be useful. Sir John's proposition was received very favourably by the bulk of the members of the House of Commons. The substantial practical objection to it was suggested by Mr Gladstone and enforced by Sir W. Molesworth. Both deprecated the idea of having a second chamber, the members of which are to be nominated by the Crown. Both, we believe, if there be a second chamber, would have it elective, in order that it may command the confidence of the electors. Probably, in a young colony, where ranks are not very distinctly defined, whither men go, in the majority of cases, to avoid the restrictions of a long peopled country, one chamber would be quite sufficient. If it were based on a wide suffrage and renewed frequently, so as to be always identical with the bulk of the people, there could be no apprehension of its establishing a crude despotism. It would then need no check to its action, which, we must suppose, would be guided solely by the general reason. Nothing better as a guide can be obtained than that; and a second chamber to interfere with the action of the first—a chamber not identified with the community, nor responsible to it, and not guided by public opinion, would be something worse. A second chamber is not required, and if one be formed, it ought, like the other, to be identified, by being elective, with the bulk of the community. It may be composed of persons of greater property or greater age than the other; the qualification may be a longer period of public service, though we are not convinced that any qualification, except the esteem and confidence of the electors, is necessary; but whatever qualification may be prescribed, the members of both chambers should be elected by the people, not nominated by the Government.

THE FAMINE IN GERMANY.

In our commercial articles we have more than once adverted to the famine which afflicts Germany. It has now begun to attract more general attention, and a statement from the Minister of St. George's German Lutheran Chapel, Goodman's Fields, having appeared in the *Times*, we transfer a portion of it to our columns:—

“The condition of the peasantry,” says the writer “in many parts of Germany, has, chiefly through the failure of the potato crop last year, at length become one of fearful and indescribable distress. In Wurtemberg, Bavaria, the Grand Duchy of Baden, Nassau, and, more especially, from the Vogelsberg and the Odenwald, rough mountainous districts, the one situated in the north-eastern part of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the other to the north and forming part of the ‘Bergstrasse,’ a road extending from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, within 38 hours reach of London, and traversed generally by excursionists on their way to Switzerland, whole villages are being deserted for want of food. In other parts trade is standing still; of 18,000 looms, in a single province of Bavaria, almost exclusively inhabited by weavers, not half are at full work. The people are deprived alike of the productions of nature and the fruits of industry; and, to consummate wretchedness and despair and an extreme dearth of provisions, whole herds of cattle and sheep are killed by a rapidly-spreading disease. All feelings of human nature begin to be more and more perverted and convulsed. The most loathsome food, meat infested by murrain, is eagerly sought after; in some instances dogs have been slaughtered and ravenously devoured by a famishing population. In one case, in Wurtemberg, a dog buried for some days has been dug up, and, what will scarcely appear credible, the flesh in its advanced state of decomposition has been actually made use of as food. Bread made of bran supplies the place of wholesome food, bran soaked with water, in which salt has been dissolved to give it a taste, and the skin of potatoes, and coffee boiled over and over again to extricate the least remaining particle of nourishment. Unfortunately, Sir, there is little or no prospect of an immediate, or even of an approximate, alleviation of such harrowing misery. You will no doubt, Sir, understand it now more readily why Germans, in yet unheard-of numbers, are literally besieging every port available for emigration, both here and abroad. Hunger knows of no ties of patriotism, and ‘*Sauve qui peut!*’ is, alas! the anxious cry repeated from village to village by hundreds and thousands in many districts of my native land, and driving them recklessly and helplessly away from their peaceful home in search of another in foreign and distant countries.”

Some Protectionists, headed by Mr Newdegate, who has procured returns to elucidate their views, contend very strenuously that the people of England have not got more bread to eat under Free Trade than under restrictions. Though the fact is decidedly the reverse, it might have been the case, without casting any stigma on Free Trade; and their attempt, more cunning than candid, to make out a case for Protection, leads at once to a solution of the problem. Deficient harvests will occur under Free Trade as well as under restrictions. The dreadful sufferings of the poor Germans afford a striking proof of very defective harvests occurring under the latter, for their labour is burdened with them; and it informs us that the last harvest—though in England corn of all kinds has been abundant and cheap—was very defective in some parts of the Continent. If we have not more bread to eat now than before the Corn Laws were repealed, at least we have more to eat than the inhabitants of countries where restrictions are continued.

First, the suspension, and next, the abolition of the Corn Laws have enabled us to import, according to Mr Newdegate's return, between 1847 and 1851, both inclusive, 37,750,339 qrs of all kinds of grain, meal and flour as grain. The average of the five years was 7,550,068 qrs, and the average of the three years 1848-51, inclusive, according to his return, was 2,298,163. We may then conclude, that the result of the suspension and the abolition of the Corn Laws was to supply us with an average of 5,251,905 qrs more grain and flour of all kinds than we should have had were the Corn Laws still in existence. The fair question is not whether we had more bread to eat in 1851 than in 1846, under totally different harvests; but whether we have more to eat than we should have had were the Corn Laws still in existence? The present condition of the Germans starving under restrictions, and the average importation of upwards of 5,000,000 qrs more food for men and animals—the food of man—than under our restrictive law, answer the question.

Before the Corn Laws were repealed, a very large proportion of our occasional importations was always obtained from the North of Germany. This year we have exported corn of different kinds to Germany.

Free Trade has made several other countries look to our markets for the sale of their produce, and our abundant supplies have been drawn from France, Egypt, and a great many sources. With a sliding scale and uncertain prices, we had comparatively small importations from distant countries. Thus Free Trade has secured us, through five years, the large supply we are able to boast of. But for that, we should this year have been as depend-

ent as formerly on the North of Germany; and, instead of contributing to relieve the distress of the Germans by our superfluity of coarse wheat, we should have gone with a heavy purse into their market, and have added to their terrible distress.

The benefits of our Free Trade are not confined to ourselves. It has stimulated the production of food in many countries to supply our markets; it has brought the produce of the South to aid the deficiency of the North, and has lessened the terrors of famine in Germany, while it has guarded us most effectually from experiencing the least deficiency in our supplies of food.

THE EAST INDIA TRADE.

WE subjoin a letter which we have received in relation to the remarks which we made upon the East India trade a fortnight ago. There can be no doubt that since the more complete opening of the trade to India in 1834, no branch of British commerce has increased so rapidly. Our exports, as we stated, have increased from about 2,500,000*l* in 1834, to more than 8,000,000*l* in 1851. Undoubtedly this improvement has been chiefly the consequence of private efforts, and goes to prove, more than any other fact, the great benefit which a country derives from free and unfettered trade, compared with a system of monopoly. But it also proves the great progress which the natives have made during that time, and, so far, the benefits of the British Government; and undoubtedly it shows that Mr Anstey's statements with regard to the declining condition of the people are void of any foundation in fact.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—I think your article on India, in last Saturday's publication, gives too favourable a view of the prosperity of our Indian empire and of the excellence of its Government.

The figures quoted to show the increase of our imports from India within the last twenty years, may be correct so far as they go, but without a further explanation they are fitted to convey a very erroneous impression.

There has been a large increase of cotton imported within the years 1834 and 1851; but on referring to an earlier period, you will observe that the imports in 1818 were larger than in any succeeding year till 1850, and 60,000 bales more than in 1849. If we take notice of the falling-off in the exports to China in 1850 and 1851, the years in which the short supplies from America and high prices here attracted such large imports to this country, we shall be disposed to form a less flattering estimate of the increasing exports of native produce from India. But for the very high prices which ruled here for two years previous to last summer, it is probable our receipts of Indian cotton would not have exceeded those of former years. This supposition is so far verified by the experience of this year; for only 18,000 bales have been received to the present time against 70,000 bales last year.

In 1818 the imports from America were smaller than from India, but in 1849 they were eight times larger. If the trade of this district had been in any measure dependent on our supply of cotton from India, it may be inferred that its extent and prosperity would have been very much restricted from what it is in reality.

The imports of silk and indigo have not very much increased of late years, and therefore call for no comment. Pepper seems to have diminished. Rum, sugar, and coffee have largely increased; but I apprehend this increase has arisen little, if any, from the influence of measures of the Indian administration, but almost entirely from the reduction of the differential duties on these articles, and from the enterprise and capital of private traders.

But supposing our supply of cotton from India had increased to the extent assumed, and that the imports of the other articles named had increased to the extent they have done without the stimulus they have received from the fiscal regulations which have been adopted in this country of late years, they would only prove the advancing commercial prosperity of that country since it has been opened to the competition of our merchants, compared with former years when the India Company traded on their own account.

It is generally understood that nearly all the branches of industry which have been cultivated in India of late years have been undertaken and carried on through the application of private enterprise and capital; and if benefits have resulted to the natives, the credit is not due to the Company or its directors. The Company show an increase of revenue during the existence of the present charter; but I believe they also show a more than proportional increase of expenditure, and they can further show that their debt is now as large as at any former period in their history. Besides, an increased revenue does not always indicate an improvement in the circumstances of the people by whom the taxes are paid, as we all know from the history of our own country during the past 50 years.

Undoubtedly, many eminent and honest men have been engaged in the administration of affairs in India, and there may be many such at the present moment; but not much credit is due to those who are at the head of the Indian Government for such appointments; for it would be singular indeed, and contrary to our experience, if, out of the number of our countrymen who hold official situations in India, many of them were not men of honour and ability. The people of this country do not know much of Indian matters, which is to be regretted; but, I think, a very general impression prevails among them that the Indian Government has in recent years distinguished itself more by carrying on a succession of wars, expending a vast amount of treasure, and raising a large revenue, than by introducing any measures which could develop the natural resources of that country, or conduce to the industry or prosperity of the native population. In this country the people do not desire Government assistance in any new enterprise; but in India it is otherwise, from the different circumstances of the people, and also from the different relation in which the Government stands to them as owners of the soil. If, therefore, out of the large income derived from the people, a moderate sum had been annually expended on roads, railroads, canals, works for the irrigation of the land, &c., we think the directors would have come before the people of this country with a better claim for a renewal of their charter.

With respect to the committee just appointed to inquire into Indian affairs, you object with a good deal of justice to Mr Anstey's proposal to send out a committee to India to make inquiries in that country; but there is also force in his remarks, that the evidence which will be received in this country will be imperfect, because almost exclusively derived from those who have been in the Company's service, or from others who have had even less opportunities of seeing much of the effects of the Indian administration. The opinions of even the well-educated among the natives will scarce be heard at this distance.—

Yours, respectfully,

J. R.

Manchester, April 28, 1852.

Agriculture.

SCARCITY OF PROVENDER. CULTURE OF BEET.

THE long continuance of dry and cold weather we have this season experienced has had a more mischievous effect in regard to live stock than upon the growing crops. Wheat is generally looking well, and where the land is in high or even moderately good condition the plant, especially since the recent rain, is becoming very vigorous. Other crops too will now do well. But provender for stock is nearly exhausted on most farms. In the general monthly report for April, in the May number of the "Farmer's Magazine," the scarcity of food forms a prominent topic. Throughout the grazing districts "the pastures are remarkably bare of keep," and many graziers are selling both cattle and sheep lest the cost of supplying them with dry food bought at high rates might render their grazing stock unprofitable. Hay and roots are everywhere nearly exhausted; and in consequence many half-fat animals are forced into the markets, where prices have, as might be expected under such circumstances, been low. The rain already fallen has been sufficient to produce grass, provided we have some warm genial weather, but the cold nights of the past week are scarcely propitious to rapid vegetation.

Now, such a season as the present is calculated to render farmers sensible of the value of a good crop of mangold wurzel, which will carry on both sheep and cattle for some time to come. This root improves by keeping, and if its consumption be not commenced before April, up to which time the provident farmer ought to have sufficient turnips to keep his stock, the months of April and May, and part of June, will pass easily with the stock. All farmers know the pinch of this time of the year, and the growth of beet seems expressly adapted to meet the exigency. The weight per acre which, by good management, may be grown, seems to point out this root as an especial object of culture to the dairy or grazing farmer, whose land is chiefly in pasture, and who, in a season like this, is at a loss what to do with his stock, and even in more forward seasons he would find it advantageous not to stock his pastures so soon as at present he is commonly obliged to do. The objections usually made to growing mangold are, that the root will not stand the frost, and consequently cannot remain in the field during winter, and must be taken up and stacked; that is, requires heavier dressings of manure and higher cultivation than Swede turnips; and that it exhausts the land more than a crop of turnips. There is no doubt that the roots must be taken up before winter sets in, and that this is one of the great advantages of its culture, because, having been once stacked, it can so remain until after all the turnips have been fed off. Even upon the best turnip soils there is always an interval between the last of the turnips and the first of the tures and seeds, during which the farmer scarcely knows what to do with his sheep; and here the mangold wurzel will help him so much. It is true, also, that a larger proportion of manure is usually applied to the mangold than to the turnip crop, but against that must be set the larger return obtained from the former, and the greater certainty there is of obtaining a heavy crop from its being planted earlier, and from its power of thriving in dry weather. The notion that it exhausts the land is erroneous. There is another advantage, especially where the quantity of arable land is limited, in the growth of beet, which is, that it may be grown year after year on the same field without any deterioration, but, on the contrary, if yearly manured, with constantly increasing produce.

A good deal has been said, also, of late of the cultivation of beet or sugar making, but that is not at present a practical question with farmers; besides the white, or sugar-beet, is much less productive than the larger kinds grown for stock. From the report of the weekly proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society, however, we learn that at Leatherhead, in Surrey, Mr Reeve has grown heavy crops of Silesian sugar beet, by methods which have attracted and deserve attention. The weight of the crop was stated to be upwards of 38 tons to the acre. The following is the state of circumstances under which the roots were grown, as stated by Mr R. Barker:—

The land was flat, and situated near the river Mole; it consisted of a stiff clay maiden soil, which had for many years remained uncultivated, until the year 1849, when it was once very deeply ploughed, and immediately drill-sown with the best picked white Silesian sugar beet seed at the latter end of April. The plants were hoed out about twelve inches apart, and the crop treated in every respect like that of the Swede turnip, excepting that no manure whatever was employed. The bulbs were taken up in the autumn and stacked. A portion of the last year's crop was presented to the Council at their December meeting, in a perfectly solid state, and without having grown out or sprouted to any extent. The produce in favourable seasons had been from 28 to 30 tons per acre. It might be said, that, although these bulbs were so much larger in size than the smaller foreign varieties, they did not contain so large a proportion of saccharine matter; but whatever might be the value of those small rich beets to the sugar manufacturer, bulky roots of sound, sweet, juicy vegetable matter, such as those at that time submitted to the Council, were of essential importance and consideration to the tenant-farmer and rearer of young stock, in seasons like the present, when there was so great a scarcity of grass; and Mr Reeve had himself found them, under these circumstances, an indispensable aid in maintaining his stock in healthy vigour.

Some further details of the system pursued were thus stated by Mr Gadesden, who had visited the farm:—

He found the roots in fine condition, and was informed that the produce per acre obtained last year was 38 tons 16 cwt; his crop of mangolds having been 23 tons 13 cwt. The land on which the beet was grown appeared to be of a good useful character, bearing at the time of Mr Gadesden's visit a very promising plant of wheat, and was stated to have had no manure upon it for four years. Mr Reeve attributed his success in growing the white Silesian beet to his thus not applying manure directly to the crop, and stated that when he had dunged for the beet, the bulbs proved small, had a large mass of "fuzzy" fibres, and gave but a small weight per acre, namely, from fifteen to eighteen tons; but that since he had put his manuring matter farther off the beet crop,

he had raised large fine roots of a great weight per acre. He regarded this circumstance as a discovery in the culture of this plant; and Mr Gadesden considered that if Mr Reeve's calculations were realised, it would be so, and a very important one. Mr Gadesden was also shown the field which Mr Reeve intended to sow with Silesian beet in that week: the soil was a heavy clay, and certainly from its aspect not very promising. The rotation on this field had been clover ley dinged, then oats, and last year beans; and the beet would now be put in without any manure. Mr Reeve expected from that field, thus cultivated, a crop as large as he had derived last year; and should that be obtained, it would, in Mr Gadesden's opinion, be evident that no root deserves the attention of agriculturists more than the beet. The amount of saccharine matter in this variety was stated to be nearly seven per cent.; and since Mr Reeve had raised the root in sufficient supply for his cattle he had found no need of resorting to the use of oil-cake. Mr Gadesden found the live stock at Randall's Park Farm in fine condition. The beet was drilled in rows from 24 to 27 inches apart, and left 12 inches apart in the rows; and he thought the superiority in value per ton of the white Silesian beet over the mangold wurzel must be manifest to every one who, like himself, had personally inspected these results.

Certainly, if it be a rule that more mangold can be grown when the manure has been laid on, not immediately for that crop, but upon the clover ley as above stated, than in the ordinary manner, great additional importance will be given to that root as an object of culture on heavy land. Whether the superior saccharine quality of the sugar beet will compensate the stockkeeper for its usually smaller produce is very doubtful.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Trueman and Rouse's Circular.)

London, May 1, 1852.

The accounts received during the past month from most of the manufacturing districts continue encouraging, a large and steady business being generally reported: the great demand for foreign and colonial produce, both for home consumption and export, has produced a marked impression on the previously heavy stocks, and these markets have in consequence assumed a much firmer tone. More confidence is manifested as to the future course of prices, and the reduction of the Bank rate for discounts to a minimum of 2 per cent., coming in aid of this improved feeling, several of the leading articles have attracted the attention of capitalists, as offering the assurance of a satisfactory return for investments. Within the past week some large operations have been entered into in sugar, coffee, tea, tin, &c., and there is a strong and growing disposition to follow them up, wherever the comparison of supply and demand seems to justify the conclusion that the current prices have hitherto been unduly depressed. The recent change of wind with genial rain, the want of which was beginning to be severely felt, will allay any apprehension as to the future price of food, any material enchantment of which would seriously interfere with the home trade of the country. The general prospects are therefore, on the whole, most encouraging.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, May 1, 1851.

The market has been generally characterised by dullness during the past month, the arrivals having been limited and the stock having become much reduced. There were public sales on the 16th ult. of 3,324 bales, including 1,145 bales East India, which sold moderately well, the best qualities realised full prices, but other kinds went fully $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb below the previous sales in March. The other wools offered consisted of 945 ballots unwashed Peruvian, 281 bags Portugal, 243 bags Egyptian, (chiefly damaged), and 710 bales Smyrna, Syria, Mexican, Mogadore, &c., which were for the most part withdrawn. Mexican brought $\frac{5}{4}$ d to $\frac{5}{8}$ d per lb; Oporto, $\frac{7}{4}$ d to $\frac{9}{4}$ d per lb; Mogadore, $\frac{6}{4}$ d to $\frac{8}{4}$ d per lb; and a good portion of the Peruvian have since been moved off at $\frac{6}{4}$ d per lb. There has been a good inquiry for fine colonial, Spanish, Portugal, and Russia (scoured and brook-washed), the better qualities of washed Peruvian and similar descriptions, from 1s to 1s 8d per lb, of which, however, we are almost destitute of stocks. We have just received 508 bales from South Australia, which are to be brought forward at auction on the 14th inst., and, probably, a few other lots of fine and some low wools may be put up at the same time. 676 bales Buenos Ayres have arrived, but they are not yet on the market for sale. Mogadore have been rather dull of sale, and holders are more disposed to meet the market. Russia Donskoy fleece: the stock is very light; 64 bales of good quality having been sold at 8d, and some sales have been made in London at $\frac{7}{4}$ d per lb for inferior parcels; of lambs and autumns we are entirely without stocks, but several lots are shortly expected, and there is a fair inquiry for such kinds. Alpaca continues in good demand and sales have been made to arrive at 2s 6d per lb round and for delivery as late as June. Well-selected parcels of Egyptian continue in request, but the arrivals for some time past have been badly got up.

There has been an improving demand for domestic wools, particularly combing descriptions. Irish wools are very scarce and difficult to secure on reasonable terms. The sales of Scotch have been to a fair extent, chiefly laid Cheviot, and for most descriptions prices have assumed a firmer tone.

(From Messrs Sturge's Circular)

Birmingham, May 5, 1852.

During the past month we had scarcely a single shower of rain up to the 27th, which, following upon a previous long course of dry weather, caused a drought such as was almost unprecedented at this season of the year; yet the wheat on the ground was not only apparently uninjured by it, but has seldom exhibited a more healthy appearance, though, as the prevailing winds have been from the north or north-east, and the temperature generally cold, the plant is rather backward.

The supply of English wheat has, according to the average returns, fallen off in the four weeks ending on the 24th ultimo, as compared with the previous four weeks, 81,324 quarters, the latter being 362,526 quarters, and the former only 281,202 quarters, while the imports of foreign wheat into Great Britain have been comparatively very small. Notwithstanding this, our prices have been barely maintained, and the sale of wheat has been unusually dull. These and other circumstances lead us to believe that the stock held by both millers and bakers is light, and that we must shortly have an increased demand; but whether at an advance of price will now greatly depend upon the state of the weather and the prospect of the growing crop. Should the excess of rain during the next two months be at all in proportion to the deficiency in the past eight weeks, it would no doubt so far effect a change on the prospect of the coming harvest that our farmers would generally demand higher prices for the wheat they have on hand. This they would the more readily obtain, from the stock of foreign now in this country being so light, and the fact that, though some of the foreign markets

have partaken of the depression existing in England, their quotations are still too high to encourage imports. There has also been an increased demand for foreign in Ireland for some weeks past, which is likely to continue, while the markets in Holland, Germany, and Belgium have lately assumed a firmer aspect. The rains which have fallen since the 27th ultimo up to the present time have altogether been inconsiderable, but most useful to the grass and spring crops, as well as beneficial to the wheat, notwithstanding the subsequent low temperature and frosty nights. There appears to be an impression that the farmers' supplies have been much larger than usual since last harvest, but the returns exhibit a deficiency of about 250,000 quarters upon the average of the last ten years, although larger than last year; this, however, is no very accurate criterion of the whole consumption.

(From Messrs Du Fay and Co's Circular.)

Manchester, May 1, 1852.

The accounts received per Canada, on Tuesday last, and those per Atlantic, received yesterday, leave no doubts on the minds of unbiassed persons, that the American cotton crop of 1851-2, will prove the largest on record, exceeding in all probability by 200,000 bales, the largest crop we have hitherto known, namely, that of 1849. Without any reference to the price of the raw material, for this may be artificially and momentarily raised by speculation if money is a drug, or legitimately and gradually, if a sound home and foreign demand prevails, or it may remain steady for the present, the most likely of all: we consider the news received by the above vessels, as of the utmost importance to the welfare of this district, for every one must admit that it is a most essential point to know, that the yield of the cotton crop will be sufficiently ample to keep our numerous workpeople as fully employed, and consequently as well fed and contented, as they have happily been for some time past. It appears from the accounts referred to, that the receipts in the American ports amounted, according to letters dated New York, the 17th April, to 2,480,386 bales, consequently to an excess of 526,650 bales, as compared with the same period of last year, and to an excess of 212,402 bales as compared with 1849. The fact that the earlier shipments to Great Britain were not commensurate with the growth of the crop, induced many of our spinners and manufacturers to send out orders on a larger scale than usual, and less strictly limited than in former years; the arrivals later on, will, in consequence, be extensive.

There is no doubt that the direct Manchester orders will have secured a larger share of the crop than we should otherwise have received, and, although the prices have thereby been kept up, and will be kept up so long as orders are given out on the other side, the main point of the spinners and manufacturers was to get cotton at a time when they could better afford than in former years to pay a fair price for it to the planters. As the interest of the consumers is thus, in a great measure, that of the cotton merchant and speculator, the present range of prices will, in all probability, be steadily maintained for some time. The advantage of this state of things will be, that the planters will extend the growth as much as lies in their power, and the means of doing so, as far as money goes, are already in their possession. We give the following extract of a letter received from an esteemed correspondent by the Canada:—

"As there is still an unusual quantity of cotton to arrive at New Orleans and Mobile, the usual falling off at the Atlantic and Florida ports are un-avoidable, and there appears to be no reason to doubt, that the excess in the receipts will continue for some weeks to exhibit a weekly increase. There are vessels enough loading, to make the total export of cotton to Great Britain upwards of 1,200,000 bales in the table of the 5th of May."

The weekly deliveries of cotton for consumption in the kingdom have been at a rate of 37,400 bales, against 27,434 bales in 1851.

As the actual consumption, according to the means we possess of estimating it, is from 4,000 to 5,000 bales less than the above number—it follows, as we know to be the case—that spinners and manufacturers hold considerably more stock than they did last year. We are aware that the consumption is generally estimated at a larger figure, but our friends know that this is usually done, and that such estimates are firmly maintained until refuted by the stock at the end of the year.

We are producing at present, it is true, on a large scale, low water twist, which consumes largely of the raw material; but, on the other hand, a good many double yarns and extra hard water twists are now spun, which is a very slow process, and allows a much smaller quantity to be turned off per spindle in a given time than the lower numbers of mule for instance, which latter are now very little in demand, the continental spinners producing them quite as cheap; in fact the demand for this description of yarns has altogether ceased.

Another circumstance which will have the effect of rather reducing than increasing the consumption of cotton, is the dullness which prevails in stout domestics and fustians; the latter article seems altogether neglected, and many looms are standing altogether. Those manufacturers who are in a position to change their productions are turning to the superior descriptions of 9-8 printers and shirtings, which pay relatively better than coarser fabrics. The home trade houses, who are the chief buyers of the heavy goods named, purchase at present little and only very cautiously of such fabrics. While a steady consumption of all articles of clothing is going on, the inland merchants complain of a want of activity in business and unremunerating prices, the latter probably owing to increased competition, which is equally felt in other branches of trade.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, May 6, 1852.

The fête of Monday next for the distribution of the eagles to the army has given rise to many reports and many misgivings. Louis Napoleon will be satisfied, however, to be greeted by shouts of "Vive l'Empereur" from the troops, and will not proceed immediately to his enthronisation as Emperor. He believes that such a manifestation will engage the constituted bodies to demand a modification of the form of government and the restoration of the French empire. The Senate have already received about thirty petitions demanding the proclamation of Louis Napoleon, and the Government are endeavouring to increase as much as possible the number of petitions and petitioners, imagining that they will be the best argument to be opposed to the protestations of the foreign Cabinets, which continue to remonstrate against Napoleon being proclaimed Emperor.

Many people imagine, however, that the ceremony of the 10th instant will put an end to the comedy of Louis Napoleon, who is longing for the title of Emperor, and affects however to adjourn the moment

of assuming it. The approach of that fête excites accordingly a great deal of uneasiness in the public. Many inhabitants of Paris are determined to go to the country on that day, lest they should witness some new revolution. But the provinces are at the same time flocking by thousands into the capital, with a desire to witness the fête, and to behold Louis Napoleon. It is, indeed, a curious fact to observe the difference of opinion between the provincials and the Parisians. The President has been, and continues to be, very popular in the departments. The inhabitants of the provinces have been so affrightened by the reports about the progress of Socialism, that they consider Napoleon as their deliverer. They are desirous to see him assume the title and despotic power of an emperor. But it is not the same among the Parisians. They have been able to judge all the manoeuvres of the Elysee in order to awe the nation, and force it into compliance with the President's ambition. They regret the liberties which have been confiscated; the journals which are prohibited to discuss freely on political questions; they are ashamed of the part which is now prescribed to the National Guards; they consider the decrees against the properties of the Orleans family as a monstrous spoliation; they reproach Louis Napoleon with the money he has lavished on his councillors and on himself; they are averse to an arbitrary power which may send every citizen into exile without a judgment. The inhabitants of the departments who are coming to Paris are much astonished to witness the spirit of opposition which exists among all the ranks, from the wealthiest merchants down to the poorest workmen.

Louis Napoleon is perfectly aware of this hostile disposition of the Parisians, and if there were new disturbances, you may be sure that he would not spare them.

The Government has, nevertheless, found some opposition in several towns of the departments. The members of the Tribunal of Commerce of Evreux have unanimously refused to take the oath which was prescribed to them. Seven magistrates, some high functionaries and officers have done the same. But these instances are only exceptions; most of the French functionaries depend on their salaries, and they are obliged to comply with every succeeding Government in order to preserve their situations.

The President had sent into the provinces three high commissaries, with full powers of pardoning or giving commutations on account of the last disturbances. General Caurobert was sent into the central provinces, and chiefly to Clamecy; Colonel Espinasse into the departments of the south-east, and M. Quentin Bouchart into the southern provinces.

The reports of the two first commissaries are very severe. Colonel Espinasse pretends that the first commutations which were granted by the Government had a very bad effect, and had encouraged the Socialists to renew their conspiracies. He says, that in the Lot et Garonne and the Pyrenees Orientales, 30,000 persons are affiliated to secret societies, and more than 60,000 in the Hérault. Out of 4,000 convicts, he has granted but 100 commutations and 200 full pardons.

General Caurobert is not less severe. At Clamecy, out of 579 convicts, he has granted but 52 commutations, and he says that the department of Nièvre is infected to the very core by Socialism. He has examined the judgments of 4,076 convicts in the departments of Nièvre, Cher, Indre, Allier, and Creuse, and he has granted but 727 commutations.

M. Quentin Bouchart's report is much less discouraging. He says that clemency has had the most beneficial influence over the inhabitants of the Rhone, Drome, Vaucluse, Var, Bouches du Rhone, Ain, Lower Alps, Saone et Loire, Doubs, Jura, Gard, Ardeche, Algeria. He has examined the judgments of 3,020 convicts, and he has granted 1,377 pardons, and 1,047 commutations.

The three commissaries have then pronounced over the fate of 11,096 convicts, and they have granted 3,451 commutations or full pardons. The condemnations have been maintained against 5,645 convicts.

Those who are pardoned remain, however, under the watch of the police. They are obliged to remain in the residence which is allowed them by the Government.

There is at the bourse a sort of panic, and all the securities have experienced a rapid decline. The converted 4½ per Cents have again fallen under par, in consequence of a report that the Emperor of Russia had sold the Rentes which he had bought from the Bank of France in 1847. If they should not rally above par, it is probable that many new demands of repayment will take place before the 24th of this month, as the foreigners have a right to require their reimbursement until that date. The decline of the securities is, however, produced chiefly by the new issues of debentures for the account of the railway companies.

The following are the variations of our securities from April 29th to May 5th:—

| | f | c | f | c | left off at | f | c | |
|------------------------------------|------|----|----|------|-------------|-------------|------|----|
| The 3 per Cents declined from..... | 70 | 95 | to | 69 | 90 | left off at | 70 | 10 |
| The 4½ per Cents..... | 100 | 40 | | 99 | 45 | | 99 | 90 |
| Bank Shares..... | 2775 | 0 | | 2750 | 0 | | 2755 | 0 |
| Northern..... | 595 | 0 | | 580 | 0 | | 582 | 50 |
| Strasbourg..... | 582 | 50 | | 560 | 0 | | 562 | 50 |
| Nantes..... | 366 | 25 | | 362 | 55 | | 367 | 50 |
| Orleans..... | 1200 | 0 | | 1175 | 0 | | 1181 | 0 |
| Rouen..... | 785 | 0 | | 775 | 0 | | 772 | 50 |
| Havre..... | 290 | 0 | | 285 | 0 | | 285 | 0 |
| Marseilles improved from..... | 271 | 25 | | 290 | 0 | | 290 | 0 |
| Central declined from..... | 587 | 50 | | 585 | 0 | | 585 | 0 |
| Bordeaux..... | 615 | 0 | | 610 | 0 | | 613 | 75 |
| Lyon..... | 615 | 0 | | 608 | 75 | | 610 | 0 |

HALF-PART FOUR.—The prices were buoyant to-day on every description of securities. The Treasury makes great efforts to keep up the Four-and-a-half per Cents above par, in order to prevent new demands of reimbursement from the foreign holders.

The 3 per Cents improved from 70f 5c to 70f 50c; the 4½ per Cents from 99f 70c to 100f 30c for money. The Bank shares were

done from 2,760f to 2,755f; the Northern shares from 585f to 592f 50c; Nantes from 365f to 367f 50c; Bordeaux at 612f 50c; Central from 585f to 587f 50c; Orleans from 1,175 to 1,185; Rouen from 760f to 772f 50c; Havre from 287f 50c to 290f; Marseilles from 300f to 290f.

Correspondence.

SCHEDULE D.—INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—In your article, "Schedule D—the Income-tax," I do not perceive you have taken credit for the diminution of incomes, arising from the great falling-off in Irish and colonial property, which is assessed under Schedule D upon the actual annual income (and not three years' average, I believe). A few years ago there was a return ordered by the Income Tax Commissioners—possibly you could obtain it. I believe it would show the amount of incomes derived from Irish and colonial property prior to 1846 to be large, and since then very much diminished. Whatever the amount may be, it would further strengthen your case.—Very respectfully, W. H.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN BRAZIL.

LETTER NO. I.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Judging that a few particulars respecting the production of sugar in Brazil might be interesting, as affording the means of ascertaining the probabilities of a successful competition being maintained by the West India planter, I have been induced to offer the following remarks.

It is generally supposed that the Brazilian has great advantages over the West India planter, owing to the possession of plenty of virgin land in which to plant; but although it is an indisputable fact that there is virgin soil in Brazil capable of producing enough sugar to supply the world, the adverse circumstances attending the working of a sugar estate in the localities where such land is to be found counterbalance its advantages. Such land only exists far from a port of embarkation, or near a port where the sugar can only be shipped coastwise for reshipment at the capital. The objection to the most fertile soil, under these circumstances, is so great, that the Brazilian planter prefers an estate near a port where his produce can be shipped direct to the foreign market, to property situated inland, or near a river or seaport, where it must be sent coastwise and again landed before final shipment, notwithstanding that the land on many of the estates near the exporting city, which is generally the capital of the province, has been so exhausted as not to give "soccas" (ratoons), while those further distant will produce good canes for ten or twelve consecutive years without replanting. The cost of transport through a roadless country counterbalances the advantages of superior soil in those "engenhos" (plantations) situated inland, while dangerous bars, bad coasting craft, and worse crews, render those situated near a minor port very objectionable.

For the above reasons, it will be seen that Brazil does not enjoy those advantages from the possession of virgin soil which she is supposed to do. But the Brazilian labours under many disadvantages besides dangerous bars, corduroy roads, bridgeless rivers, and "toleiros." All machinery and agricultural implements imported for the use of the planter pays a duty of 30 per cent. upon an arbitrary custom-house valuation, which is often very much above its actual cost, and upon his produce is levied an export duty which, with the "expediente," amounts to 12 per cent. Added to these heavy taxes upon the planter, he is further embarrassed by the heavy rate of interest that money bears in that country; rarely possessing capital to erect new buildings, or buy machinery, he is obliged to draw in advance from his correspondent who receives his sugars, and who, besides supplying him with everything at a very high rate, charges him 18, and sometimes even 24 per cent. interest upon these advances.

A country without roads, where machinery and produce are so heavily taxed, and where money bears so high an interest, cannot enter into competition with the rest of the world, and the present depressed state of the planters is not surprising under the circumstances in which they are placed, when the present price of sugar is taken into account; particularly considering the imperfect process they follow both in the field and in the factory. They have been enabled to go on hitherto owing to their very industrious habits, and to the exercise of the greatest economy in all branches of their business, added to the greatest frugality, and to observing that very necessary rule of residing upon their estates and superintending the work in person. If Brazilian planters had resided in Lisbon or Rio de Janeiro, and committed their affairs to the hands of "administradores" (attornies), they would have been ruined long ago. I do not think five in a hundred are absent from their estates during the grinding and planting season.

The disastrous effects of the protective policy pursued by the Brazilian Government is plainly exemplified in the case of the planter. A protective duty of 30 per cent. is put upon all imported machinery to protect five founderies belonging to foreigners, supplied by foreign mechanics, and for which all the iron, brass, and coals are imported from England. Thus, to keep up these factories, the planter has to pay for all machinery that he buys of them 30 per cent. more than its value, without benefit to the revenue or to anybody whatever, except in so far that it just enables the manufacturer to obtain a moderate return for his capital.

There is no doubt that the direct cause of the depression expe-

* "Toleiros" are holes under the mud which occupy the whole width of the road in many places, where the animals find no bottom and flounder and plunge across, damaging the bags of sugar with mud and water. The use of carts on such roads is out of the question, so that all the sugar from long distances is conveyed to market on horses' backs.

rienced by the Brazilian planter lies in the extensive manufacture of beet-root sugar, which will certainly prevent prices ever going up to former rates; and it is under these circumstances that he feels so disastrously his want of more perfect and cheaper machinery, and of science, to enable him to increase the quantity and quality of his sugar, and to decrease its cost of production.

But another cause has contributed greatly to the embarrassment of many of the landed proprietors, viz., the importation of slaves after the traffic was illicit. The slave traders were obliged to run their cargoes where they could elude the vigilance of the authorities, sometimes in a desert part of the coast, and often without any arrangement having been made for the accommodation of perhaps 600 negroes. It became a measure of necessity to dispose of them immediately they were landed, owing to the difficulty of providing for the wants of so large a number, and to the impossibility of keeping them long together unknown to the authorities; consequently the slave dealers forced them upon the planters, and were content to receive bills from them drawn at very long dates. Most of these blacks, through want of proper accommodation and medical treatment, were carried off by small-pox, measles, dysentery, and other complaints, and the planters found themselves without the blacks when the bills became due. It was then that a feeling manifested itself in the country that the traffic ought to be put down; it became a question whether slave labour was remunerative; they found that it had been the means of enriching the trader, but not the planter.

I will conclude the present letter with an extract from the President's speech, made at the opening of the House of Assembly in Pernambuco, published in the *Diario* of that city on the 3rd March, 1852:—"It is a fact," observed Dr Victor de Oliveira, "that not only the process employed in making the sugar, but also the method followed in the cultivation of the cane, remains in a very backward state; the planter is not practically acquainted with many improvements which would not only improve the quality but also increase the quantity of the produce, and ought therefore to be generally and promptly adopted. Edward and Alfred de Mornay, by a decree dated the 24th November of last year, are conceded the exclusive privilege to construct and sell machines to crush canes, according to plans which they have presented: these engineers are well known to the province; they expect, by the use of their new invention, in conjunction with a proper apparatus for boiling, and the use of the centrifugal machine, that they will obtain fifty per cent. more sugar, of a better quality, than is done at present."

I propose in a future communication to point out the advantages that the Brazilian has over the West India planter, and to describe the manner in which the former avails himself of the free labour of the country.

VIAJANTE.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Friday*: Copyright Amendment Bill passed Committee. *Monday*: Questions and Routine. *Tuesday*: Colonial Bishops Bill read a second time—Bill to Abolish certain Disabilities read a first time. *Thursday*: Routine.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Friday*: The Budget. *Monday*: Leave given for a Bill enacting a Constitution for New Zealand—Mr Cobden's Amendment on the Militia Bill debated and adjourned. *Tuesday*: Amendment on the Militia Bill negatived. *Wednesday*: Tenant-Right Bill rejected on second reading. *Thursday*: Militia Bill in Committee—Stock-in-Trade Bill passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 3.

The motion of Lord Russell for appointing a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Acts relating to Draining in Ireland as administered by the Board of Works was agreed to.

Lord Granville asked whether it was the intention of the Government to take steps for removing the station of Transatlantic steamers from Liverpool to Galway, as had been reported in the Irish papers when giving an account of a deputation which had waited on the Lord-Lieutenant with that object.

Lord Derby replied that the report in question had greatly misrepresented what had fallen from the Lord-Lieutenant, and that the Government had no intention at present of removing the station from Liverpool. At the same time the subject was open to inquiry, especially if the submarine telegraph were brought into operation between England and Ireland, but even then he could hold out no expectation that Galway would be more favoured than Limerick.

After some further discussion it was agreed, at the suggestion of Lord Clanricarde, that the memorials addressed to the Treasury on the whole subject should be laid before the house.

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, May 4.

The Colonial Bishops Bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord Lyndhurst moved for leave to introduce a bill to abolish certain disabilities imposed by the statute of the 6th of George I. He had been induced to consider this question on general grounds, but public attention had recently been drawn to it by a decision of the Court of Exchequer.

Lord Campbell having expressed the pleasure he felt at the motion, Lord Derby hoped that the house would not be led away from the general question into a discussion on Jewish disabilities. He did not question the right of Lord Lyndhurst to introduce such a measure on general grounds, but he thought it unfortunate that he had chosen the present moment for bringing it forward, when the particular case to which he had alluded was still unsettled. With respect to that case, the Government thought that, if Mr Alderman Salomons presented a petition representing the grievances to which he was actually subjected after his appeal was decided, he would be fairly entitled to an act of indemnity.

The Marquis of Lansdowne hoped that Lord Lyndhurst would bring forward his bill at once, independently of all allusions to the case of Mr Alderman Salomons.

After some further discussion the bill was read a first time. Their lordships then adjourned.

Thursday, May 6.

The house sat only for a short time, and adjourned after despatching some unimportant business.

Friday, May 7.

After a brief debate, the Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The Linen, &c., Manufactures; the Loan Societies; the Poor Relief Act Continuance.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, April 30.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Sir C. Wood concurred not only in the course pursued by Mr Disraeli, but in most of his observations. He accepted his statement as affording the strongest testimony to the success of our commercial and fiscal policy for the last 10 years.

Mr Hume drew the same conclusion, and hoped that Mr Disraeli reflected with some remorse upon the attacks he had made upon the late Sir Robert Peel for introducing that important change in our financial and commercial policy.

Mr T. Baring observed that the taking off of taxes was a popular course, but if there was one duty more than another incumbent upon a Government, it was not to endanger the future for the sake of present popularity. He thought Mr Disraeli had taken too favourable a view of the results of our commercial policy during the last ten years; he believed that, taking the results of our exports and the results of our imports, there would appear to have been a serious loss.

Mr Gladstone was ready to let the result of our financial policy during the last 10 years rest upon the speech of Mr Disraeli. Since 1842, 11,000,000 of taxes had been remitted, and, excluding the window tax, which was not reproductive, the revenue had nearly recovered the loss. He concurred in the course adopted by Mr Disraeli, who, he said, deserved credit for that wise and prudent course and he was sure the house would rally round him.

Mr Wakley thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had acted inconsistently with his past opinions in leaving things as they were, and that he was mistaken in supposing the public to be opposed to a real property tax.

Mr Bright participated very largely in the general satisfaction inspired by the speech of Mr Disraeli, who had acted, he said, consistently and honestly in determining to prolong the property tax until the house had before it the report of the committee.

The discussion continued for some time, extending to all the topics adverted to in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech, which received a tribute of praise from every speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

The other business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock until Monday.

Monday, May 3.

Sir J. Pakington moved for leave to bring in a bill to grant a representative Constitution to the colony of New Zealand. It was the opinion of the Government that New Zealand should be considered as one colony, and that it should be divided into seven provinces, each governed by a superintendent, appointed by the Governor-in-Chief, with a salary of 500*l* a year, each superintendent to have a Legislative Council of not fewer than nine members, to be entirely elective, the franchise of the electors (natives not being excluded) to be as follows:—a freehold worth 50*l*, or a house, if in a town, worth 10*l* a year, if in the country, 5*l* a year, or leasehold property, with an unexpired term of three years, worth 10*l* a year. The question whether members of these provincial councils should be paid was left to the Central Legislature. Sir John read a list of the subjects, amounting to 14, upon which the provincial councils would be restrained from legislating. The duration of these councils it was proposed to limit to four years. The Central Legislature would consist of the Governor-in-Chief, as head, and of two Chambers. In the scheme of Lord Grey the Upper Chamber was to be a representative body; but there was no precedent in any colony for an elective Upper Chamber, and the present Government recommended that the members of the Upper Chamber of the Central Legislature should be appointed by the Crown during pleasure. The Lower Chamber was to be elective, the franchise for the constituency the same as that for the provincial councils. The number of members for the Upper Chamber of the Central Legislature was to be not less than 10 nor more than 15, at the discretion of the Governor-in-Chief; that of the Lower Chamber not less than 25 nor more than 40. Five years was intended to be the duration of the Central Parliament, the acts of which would override those of the provincial legislatures. It was proposed that there should be a civil list; that 12,000*l* a year should be retained, out of which the salaries of the superintendents should be paid, and that 7,000*l* a year should be reserved for native purposes. All arrangements respecting the town lands to be in the hands of the general Legislature. It could not be expected, he observed, that such a measure as this could be final, and changes would be introduced into the bill whereby the local legislature should have full power, from time to time, to enact changes in the Constitution with the consent of the Crown. It was for the house to decide whether this bill came within the category of "necessary measures;" he believed it did; but if the house was of a different opinion, the alternative was, it being highly inexpedient to allow the act of 1846 to revive, to suspend that Constitution for another year.

Sir R. Inglis suggested certain questions, and was of opinion that this was not quite one of the "necessary measures."

Mr Gladstone had not the slightest hesitation in considering that the measure embodied most valuable principles, and believed it would be hailed with gratitude by the colonists.

Mr V. Smith, Mr Hume, Sir W. Molesworth, and other members made cursory remarks upon the measure, which

Lord J. Russell trusted would not meet with any considerable opposition, being willing himself to give it every assistance.

After a few words of reply and explanation by Sir J. Pakington, leave was given to bring in the bill.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Militia Bill,

Mr Cobden moved, as an amendment, that a return of the effective force of the royal navy on the 31st of March last be laid upon the table, and that the consideration of the bill in committee be postponed until after the production of such return. Taking exception, on the grounds he stated, to the division upon the second reading of this bill, and adverted to the numerous petitions and meetings against it, he insisted on his right to provoke a reconsideration of the question, and to urge the opinion, entertained out of doors, that our navy ought to be sufficient to protect the country against an invasion. From the only source to which he had access, he found that we had 500 vessels of war, building, in ordinary, or afloat. He could not ascertain the real amount of our naval force at home; but he thought there was great waste in keeping large ships of war upon distant stations, under pretext of protection of our commerce. If we were really in danger of an invasion, why should 19 vessels of war be kept in the

Mediterranean? But the danger was ideal. There was no instance of a war between two great nations without ample warning and time of preparation; and it was improbable and inconsistent with the interests of the ruler of France to suppose he would depart from the recognised principles of international usage. Mr Cobden urged the difficulties of conveying over an invading army, especially in the face of a steam fleet larger than could be furnished by the whole continent together, as well as the military facilities provided by our railroads. He did not believe, he said, that any man of common sense out of the house had more apprehension of invasion now than two years ago; but if the country was really afraid, let our ships be brought home before we were made a military people.

The amendment was seconded by Mr Anderson, who dwelt at some length upon the resources to be found in our mercantile steam navy.

Mr Stafford, protesting against Mr Cobden's mode of explaining away a majority of that house, replied briefly to his arguments; and, with respect to the amendment, which he opposed, observed that it had been repeatedly brought forward, in different shapes, and it had always been held that to grant such returns would be highly detrimental to the public service.

Mr Corry, though he agreed that the question of our military defences against an invasion should not be separated from that of our naval force, could not concur with Mr Cobden that a militia bill ought to be postponed until these returns were furnished. From a comparison between the navies of England and France, their respective force and distribution, he inferred that we should not trust exclusively to our ships for the defence of our shores. It was for this reason that he supported a militia bill, which he preferred to an increase of our regular army. At the same time, he hoped that a respectable squadron of ships of war would be maintained on the home station.

Mr Carter, in a maiden speech, supported the motion; lifting up his voice, he said, the first time in that house, in favour of peace, and against the large establishments, which had been too long kept up.

Mr Boldero said the amendment pretended one thing and meant another. The information could be got from the *Navy List*; the real object was delay. He examined various suggestions auxiliary to the bill, and assigned several reasons why the regular army should be increased by 10,000 or 15,000 men.

Mr Bright maintained that the object of the motion was not delay, but to place before the house facts which would enable it to decide upon the expediency of any further expenditure upon our military establishments. The bill, he contended, was hostile to the industry of the country, injurious to freedom, and there was no interest which the country cared for that would not be prejudiced by a militia, unless it was proved to be absolutely necessary to the safety of the country. If there was a new danger, where was it? Had the people of France or their ruler shown any symptom of a wish to pick a quarrel with us? The French people approved of their present ruler because his policy afforded a security for repose, which would not last an instant if he declared war with, or attacked piratically, this country, for which he could have no motive, while the motive of self-preservation would suffice to hold his hand. No case, therefore, had been made out for the bill, which grew out of a panic, the worst possible ground for legislation.

Mr Whiteside, in replying to Mr Cobden and Mr Bright, observed that no apprehension was entertained of the French people, who might be satisfied with their ruler; but it was, as declared by Mr Pitt in defending the Militia Bill of 1802, because the French was essentially a military power, and that power was centred in one man. He vindicated with great spirit and animation the policy of this measure, which was, he said, essentially peaceful, and intended solely for self-defence.

Mr Rice had voted against the second reading of the bill, but that motion having been carried by two to one, he recommended that the amendment should be withdrawn, in order that they might in committee endeavour to get rid of the compulsory clauses in the bill.

Mr Macgregor moved the adjournment of the house, but the motion was negatived by 291 against 68.

The proposition being still pressed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave way, and the debate was adjourned until Tuesday.

The other business of the house having been disposed of, the house adjourned at one o'clock.

Tuesday, May 4.

The debate upon the order of the day for going into committee upon the Militia Bill was resumed by

Captain Scobell, who argued that the command of the sea gave the nation which possessed it ample means both of attack and defence; and he suggested, if the apprehension of invasion was real, that an addition should be made to our navy of 24 large steamers, to be manned by 8,000 men from line-of-battle ships, a class of vessels unfit for the purpose; and that steamers should be distributed along our coasts.

Sir H. Verney, without underrating the efficiency and power of our navy, insisted that it was absolutely necessary to be prepared if an enemy, by any misfortune, should effect a landing.

Mr G. Berkeley supported the measure as a most constitutional one, and as providing a most appropriate force.

Sir De Lacy Evans explained some statements he had made, which had been misunderstood, and reiterated his opinion that our regular military force had been underrated, and that of France over-estimated. He argued that the French available army did not amount to more than 100,000 fighting men, without allowing for indispensable garrisons; he did not believe that France could spare more than 30,000 men for foreign service. He still thought the force proposed to be raised an illusory one; but of the two bills he preferred that of the late Government.

Major Buresford, in reply to Sir De Lacy Evans, showed from official returns that he had exaggerated the amount of regulars we could bring into the field to repel an invasion; that the infantry and artillery numbered 34,143, or, deducting one-fifth for non-efficient, and adding 7,750 pensioners, 34,280 rank and file; that 28,000 must be deducted for garrisons and dockyards, which would leave available for field service only 6,280, and adding 4,284 cavalry and sappers and miners, 10,564 rank and file only to meet an invading force. In the present feeling of the house, an increase of the regular army could not be maintained, whilst in point of expense, 15,000 regular troops would cost 600,000*l.* the first year, and 525,000*l.* afterwards, whereas the estimate for the whole cost of the militia was only 350,000*l.* the first year. There was every chance, he observed, that this species of force would prove very available, and so far from its superseding the regular army, it would be, as it had been, a nursery for it.

Mr Macgregor opposed the bill, conceiving that a militia force was unnecessary, looking at the state of the continent of Europe, where all the military powers were diminishing their armies under the pressure of financial embarrassment. Our home force might be augmented by 12,000 troops from the colonies, whilst our steam and sailing ships of war would defeat the naval armaments of the world. If an additional land force was required, it would be better to increase our regular army.

Sir F. Baring could not vote for the amendment, first, because he objected to the returns moved for on the grounds assigned by Mr Stafford. That, however, was not the real question; Mr Cobden had avowed that his object was to def-

end this measure. The real question before the house was whether our defences were sufficient; and his opinion upon that point concurred with the opinions of the present and past Governments. He admitted that it was the interest of every country to remain at peace; he might admit all that had been alleged by Mr Bright; yet he was afraid he could not derive much consolation from his assurance that it was impossible that France could have any notion of invading us under any circumstances; and he would much rather rely upon the fact that we were in a situation to defend ourselves.

Mr Hume supported the amendment, the adoption of which, he admitted, would postpone the bill, which it was his object to do until the unfortunate panic had subsided, the ground of which he had sought in vain when the first bill was introduced. In common with Sir De Lacy Evans, he considered that the disposable military force of France had been exaggerated, and our own resources for defence, military as well as naval, under-estimated. He endeavoured to show from figured statements that we had a force far greater than England ever had, and, as he maintained, greater than it ought to have, there being at present not less than 180,000 men in arms, regulars and irregulars, ready for service.

Mr Charteris expressed his astonishment at the self-confident manner in which Mr Hume and his friends promulgated their opinions upon military matters, as if they possessed a monopoly of professional knowledge. He (Mr Charteris) had not the same confidence in his own judgment in these matters, upon which he deferred to military men; and he believed, moreover, there was a strong feeling in the public mind that our defences should be made more secure. He hoped, therefore, that the house would go into committee on the bill.

Mr Mitchell denied that there was any indisposition on the part of the house to grant an increase of our regular force, if necessary; if, therefore, an augmentation of our military defence was called for, it should be done by an addition to our standing army. He should give his determined opposition to this bill, which, as he alleged, would work gross injustice and oppression.

Mr Cowper observed that very high authorities, French as well as English, had declared that invasion was not physically impossible or improbable, and the Duke of Wellington had required 150,000 trained troops to make the defences of the country secure. Although he had full confidence in the valour and skill of our navy, he would rather not trust to one mode of defence. There was much in the bill of which he did not approve, but he supported it in order to obtain an addition to our land defences, thinking that thereby he should best maintain the interests of peace.

Mr Clay said, the first question was whether there was any danger of invasion, and he believed this country never was so far from such a danger as at present. The second question was, supposing there was any reason to fear such an event, was this the best method of defence, and he had not heard any one who pretended that it was.

Lord Palmerston, having been alluded to frequently during this debate, could only in reply to these allusions, meet assertion by counter-assertion, and opinion by opinion. Mr Cobden and Mr Bright considered that an invasion from France was an impossibility, and that, therefore, it was the height of absurdity to make any provision of defence. He, on the contrary, thought such an event possible (to use no stronger word), and that it was our duty to guard against such danger. The country would judge between them. If he was wrong, and his advice was followed, at all events the country would be safe. If they were wrong, and their advice was followed, the country might be ruined. They, who were conversant with peaceful arts, but knew nothing of war, or of the means by which it might be incurred or resisted, despised all professional authority, and wished to lull the country into a false security. They rejected all English authority. He (Lord Palmerston) had heard and believed an opinion expressed by a very high foreign authority, the late King of France, who, since his deposition, declared that his generals had undertaken, in the event of a rupture with this country on the Tahiti question, that in a week they would be in London. He respected all opinions and convictions when they were sincere, and he found such opinions and convictions stated in a pamphlet he held in his hand, which maintained that it was the Christian duty of this country to submit to be conquered by France, which would not prevent the working of our mills and our making money. He firmly believed that this work was written in serious and sober earnest, and that it emanated from a party from whom much of the opposition to this bill proceeded. The Government had to deal with two alternatives, one (as suggested by a party he had referred to), a voluntary submission on the part of this country to its conquest by France as a just retribution for engaging in war; or, if we were still wedded to the ancient notions of self-vindication, to provide the means by which invasion might be successfully resisted.

Mr Wakley was astonished that Lord Palmerston should have quoted such despicable trash, which he suspected had come from a lunatic asylum. He opposed the bill as a most unwise and mischievous measure.

Colonel Thompson likewise opposed the bill as unnecessary; the danger which once existed had passed away, and premonitory symptoms would always warn us of its approach.

Mr Henry Drummond supported the bill. If we neglected the defence of the country, it would be advertising an enemy to come over and plunder us.

Lord J. Manners urged the house to reject the amendment. If this mitigated measure were rejected, the old Militia Bill must come into operation.

Lord J. Russell could not vote for the amendment, thinking that, as the house had affirmed the second reading of the bill by a large majority, it should go into a consideration of its clauses in committee. He objected, however, to the *form* put by Lord Palmerston, that by voting for this bill the country would be safe, and by voting for the amendment it might be ruined. His (Lord John's) whole objection to the bill was comprised in this, that it did not make us safe; that it did not provide the defence which the country required. He, however, thought it better that the bill should go into committee, though he had no sanguine view of its being made an efficient measure, and it was probable that next session a better system of defence might be devised than either this bill or that of the late Government.

Upon a division, the amendment was rejected by 285 against 76.

A second division took place upon the original question, that the Speaker leave the chair, which was carried by 219 against 85.

The house then went into committee upon the bill; and after a sharp and protracted discussion, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.

The house adjourned at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock.

Wednesday, May 5.

The debate upon the question of the second reading of the Tenant-Right (Ireland) Bill, adjourned on the 31st of March, was resumed by

Mr Conolly, who observed that the advocates of the bill had alleged that it was based upon the principle of compensation to improving tenants; but, on the contrary, he found its real principle to be that of a compulsory valuation of lands, a compulsory interference with contracts relative to land between landlords and tenants, and an attempt to take out of the hands of landlords all power in respect to those contracts. This bill could not pass; it was not intended to pass, and it was not honest, he said, to bring forward such a measure,

pretending to be a tenant-right bill, which did not confer such right. Mr Conolly gave an exposition of the custom of Ulster, which was a power in the tenant, reposing upon mutual confidence, at the termination of his tenancy, to sell the good will of his holding (the value of which depended entirely upon the character of the landlord) to an incoming tenant whom the landlord should approve. In conclusion, he deplored the introduction for electioneering purposes of a measure tending to stir up the embers of religious and political enmities.

Mr Monsell objected as strongly as Mr Conolly could do to any approach to a system of compulsory valuation, which was utterly impracticable and absurd; but although this system might be found in the details, he denied that it was involved in the principle of the bill, which was simply this—that the tenant in Ireland is to have an indefeasible right to the value of those permanent improvements which he is obliged to make in Ireland, but which the landlord is obliged to make in England. To that principle he gave his adhesion, and therefore he should support this bill.

Lord Naas said Mr Monsell had fallen into the mistake common in this debate, of avoiding the clauses of the bill. He had assumed that its principle was that of compensation; but although that principle was to be found in the bill, it was merely a peg upon which to hang other principles of a most dangerous character, and which would involve the relations of landlord and tenant in inextricable confusion. The real principles of this bill were two—first, that every improvement in the land was the property of the tenant; second, that the rent of the land was not to be regulated by contract between the landlord and the tenant, but by a compulsory valuation. He did not believe that the bill, which went much further than any of Mr Crawford's preceding bills, had emanated from that gentleman; it embodied the very principles of the Tenant League—as Lord Naas endeavoured to prove by citing doctrines enunciated at Tenant League meetings—than which, he observed, none more dangerous had been broached in the wildest times of the French revolution. He pointed out what he conceived would be the mischievous effects of this bill upon tenants as well as landlords, converting rent into a fixed rent-charge, arresting improvements, and offering a premium upon bad husbandry.

Mr Moore, after a critical examination of the speech of Mr Napier in the previous debate, contrasted the relations between landlord and tenant in England and Ireland, contending that the disparity did not permit the application of a common rule to both. In Ireland, the improvements of the land were the sole work of the tenant; they were sunk in the omnivorous vortex of what was called property, and the fertility he had added to the soil was appraised as the property of another. This bill was intended to remedy such injustice, and to extend the rule of equity which landlords recognised amongst themselves to their dealings with their tenants.

Sir W. Somerville, premising that Mr Moore had carefully abstained from alluding to the principle or the details of this bill, said he was compelled to vote against the second reading, because he objected not only to the details of this measure, but to the principle upon which it was founded. He excepted to the vagueness of its language and definitions, which would give rise to constant litigation, and he doubted, if the bill should pass, whether the tenant would derive any benefit from its strict provisions regarding landlords, which might react upon the tenant. The principle of compulsory compensation for retrospective improvements and of compulsory valuation—which was the essence of the bill—would determine him to vote against it, because, in the present condition of Ireland, if one thing more than another would be detrimental to prosperity, it was uncertainty, and, if this bill passed, there was not a gentleman in that country who would know what his property was worth.

Mr Reynolds asked whether the opponents of the bill were prepared to leave unsettled a question the non-adjustment of which witnesses before the Crime and Outrage Committee had declared to be the cause of the agrarian offences in some of the northern counties of Ireland. He did not mean that the whole bill should pass in its integrity, but he supported the second reading in order that it might be purged of all objectionable matter, and that the people of Ireland should have some guarantee for the fruits of their industry.

Lord C. Hamilton opposed the bill, which did not, he said, contain the principles which Mr Crawford (whom he did not believe to be the author of the bill) had ever professed; its real principles were most dangerous and revolutionary, embodying spoliation of the unfortunate cottier and robbery of the landlord.

Mr Napier said he had prepared the draughts of three bills, one for consolidating and amending 70 statutes on the subject of the relations between landlord and tenant, a second for the classification of contracts, and the third embodied the principle of compensation for improvements. Those draughts were under the consideration of the Government.

After a short reply from Mr S. Crawford,

The house divided, when the motion for the second reading was negatived by 167 against 57, so that the bill is lost.

At six o'clock the house adjourned.

Thursday, May 6.

In reply to Mr Reynolds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce a bill, during the present session, to alter or modify the oaths now required by law to be taken by members of that house.

The house having resolved itself into committee upon the Militia Bill, upon the third clause, which repealed the provisions of the act of 1802, and subsequent acts relating to property qualifications of persons to be appointed officers, with certain exceptions,

Mr Hume moved the omission of the latter portion of the clause, with the view of repealing all the existing militia laws, and consolidating the whole law in the present act, in conformity with the title of the bill, which professed to be "a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the militia in England."

This motion was opposed by Mr Walpole, and, after a very brisk debate, was negatived upon a division by 165 against 82.

Mr M. Gibson moved other amendments of the same clause, the effect of which was to abolish the property qualification of deputy-lieutenants and officers in the militia of the rank of major upwards.

Mr Walpole objected to this proposition, but consented to add a proviso at the end of the clause, that the qualification should not be restricted to real estate.

This compromise was agreed to.

On the 7th clause, which prescribed the number of men to be raised,

Mr Charrieris, meaning to propose the omission of the compulsory clauses, suggested that, instead of 80,000 men, 40,000 be raised to serve five years, each man to be drilled 56 days in each of the four succeeding years; 20,000 to be called out in 1852, 10,000 in 1853, and 10,000 in 1854.

Mr Walpole resisted this alteration, which would counteract the design of the bill, that of having a sufficient body of men to meet an emergency. With respect to the compulsory clauses, he added, it was his intention to propose that the 16th clause, which authorised Her Majesty to order a ballot where men cannot be raised by voluntary enlistment, should not come into force until the

31st December next, so that time would be afforded to ascertain how far the experiment of voluntary enlistment had succeeded, and the new Parliament would have a full opportunity of stopping the ballot if it was deemed inadvisable to have recourse to its machinery.

This intimation diverted the discussion in a great degree from the 7th clause to the 16th, several members contending that it was so essential a change as to give a new character to the measure, which would leave the proposed addition to our defensive force to accident, notwithstanding the plea of urgency.

Mr Walpole, on the other hand, maintained that it was only carrying out what the Government had announced from the first, namely, that the ballot should not be put into operation until it had been ascertained that voluntary enlistment had failed.

The committee divided upon the question of filling up the blank in the 7th clause with the words "eighty thousand," which was affirmed by 237, against 106.

The Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

The Stock-in-Trade Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Other bills were advanced their respective stages, and, the remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter to 2 o'clock.

Friday, May 7.

On the question that the house at its rising do adjourn until Monday next, Mr Hume complained that the Income Tax Bill was read a second time last night at so late an hour as two o'clock. If he had had the slightest idea that the second reading would have been proposed, he should have stayed beyond twelve o'clock, though he had then been upwards of twelve hours within the walls of the house. He protested against the bill being further proceeded with, unless the Government were prepared to carry out the abolition of the remaining imposts on articles of necessity.

This led to a debate, and the house was

[LEFT SITTING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 277 Bill—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
- 173 Local Acts—reports of the Admiralty.
- 218 Shipping—returns.
- 219 Registered Steam Vessels—returns.
- 274 Harbours of Refuge—return.
- 276 Bills—Highway Rates.
- 281 — Secretary of Bankrupts Office Abolition (amended).
- 231 Immigrants and Liberated Africans—return.
- 268 Guano—return.
- 271 Navy (Commissioned Officers)—returns.
- 272 Kingstown and Holyhead Mails—return.
- 167 Incumbered Estates Commission (Ireland)—return.
- 266 Schools (Scotland)—return.
- 275 National Debt—annual account.
- 178 National Debt (Capital that did not pay Income Tax for the year 1850)—account.
- 273 Local Acts (Tyne Improvement)—report of the Admiralty (a corrected copy).
- 282 Bills—Ports and Harbours.
- 286 — Trustees Act Extension.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday the Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace, which was numerously attended by the nobility and gentry, nearly two thousand invitations having been issued.

METROPOLIS.

THE BOOK TRADE.—On Tuesday evening a meeting, very numerously attended by booksellers and authors, took place at Mr Chapman's, 142, Strand, with reference to the system of "protected" profits enforced by the London Booksellers' Association. Mr. Charles Dickens took the chair. Letters were read from Mr. Cobden, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, Mr. J. S. Mill, Professor de Morgan, Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., Mr. James Wilson, M.P., Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., Mr. G. Combe, Mr. G. R. McCulloch, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Chambers, of Edinburgh, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Howitt, Dr. Pereira, and others, all expressing a decided condemnation of the existing arrangements of the book trade. Mr. John Chapman (who is the writer of the article on the "Commerce of Literature," in the last number of the "Westminster Review") read a carefully prepared and lucid statement on the question at issue. The resolutions, which were respectively moved by Mr. Babbage, Mr. Charles Knight, Professor Newman, Professor Owen, and Mr. F. O. Ward, and severally carried, were as follow:—"The principles of Free-trade having now been established by experience as well as by argument, it is the opinion of this meeting that they ought to be applied to books as to all other articles of commerce." "That the principles of the Booksellers' Association are not only opposed to those of Free-trade, but they are extremely tyrannical and vexatious in their application, and result in keeping the prices of books much higher than they otherwise would be, thus restricting their sale, to the great injury of authors, the public, and of all connected with literature." "That this meeting considers the peculiarity of the book trade—viz., that the publisher fixes and advertises the retail price of his publications—no valid argument for the maintenance of the present restrictive system, and that the less the office of promoting the retail sale is centralised in the publisher, and the more it devolves on the local bookseller, the better for the commerce of literature." "That the trade restrictions, falling as they do with peculiar severity upon books of a comparatively limited circulation, greatly retard the spread of the higher branches of science and philosophy, by rendering it unprofitable, and indeed dangerous, to publish works devoted to them." "That experience having repeatedly shown that trades with artificially high profits and a small market gain by being forced into the natural system of low profits and a large market, this meeting is of opinion that the abolition of the present restrictions, so far from injuring the bookselling business, will greatly benefit it."—It was then arranged that Mr. Dickens should forward a copy of the resolutions, with a letter, to Lord Campbell.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—On Thursday the first public meeting of the General Society for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes was held at Willis's Rooms. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was in the chair. The main object appears to be to devote attention to the construction of dwellings rather than lodging-houses; to subject the occupants thereof to a less stringent system of rules, and to make the whole scheme remunerative in its character, not for the satisfaction of shareholders, but in order to extend

the usefulness of the society. A remarkable feature of the meeting was the number of ladies of rank present. The most significant of the resolutions ran as follows:—"That this meeting, fully sensible of the danger of substituting charitable agencies for individual exertion, is of opinion that by the erection of model dwelling houses, with strict regard to economical results, the society now formed may stimulate individual enterprise, and draw forth the resources both of skill and capital."

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the British Anti-State-Church Association has been held in Finsbury Chapel. Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The body of the chapel was crowded with the friends of the principles of the association, and there was a large number of delegates from the country. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from the Rev. Hugh Stowel Brown, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and Mr. S. Crawford, M.P. The report stated that they had, during the year, sent deputations to nearly one hundred towns from Aberdeen in the north to the other extremity of the kingdom. The public meetings had been large and animated, and though discussion had sometimes taken place, in no case had they failed to adopt the society's principles. The literary scheme for inculcating the society's principles by means of general literature had been successfully launched; several thousand volumes of the "Library for the Times" having been circulated.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, the number of deaths registered in London was 1,026, which is nearly the same as last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51 the average was 903, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 993. Compared with the calculated amount, the mortality of last week exhibits an excess of 33; and hence it appears that though, as was shown in the last return, the public health has improved since March, it is not yet in so favourable a state as might be expected at this period of the year. Last week the births of 806 boys and 730 girls, in all 1,536 children, were registered in London. In the seven corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 1,433. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.762 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 48.6 deg., which is rather below the average of the same week in ten years. The general direction of the wind was E.N.E. during the first three days, then S.W., and on Saturday N.N.E.

PROVINCES.

MANCHESTER POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—A deputation from the Manchester Commercial Association had an interview with the Earl of Hardwicke and Colonel Maberley, on Thursday, at the General Post Office, on the subject of the delays and irregularities in forwarding the mails from London and other places to Manchester. It was suggested that the bags for the day mail should be dispatched at 9.30 a.m., instead of at 10, as in that case they would arrive at 2.40 p.m., instead of at 5, and they might be delivered at 4 p.m., instead of at 6 p.m. or 6.30 p.m. The next subject was the arrangement as to the mails to Glasgow, the letters by which are kept several hours in the post office. The third subject was the detention of foreign letters in Southampton—frequently twenty-four hours are wasted by the detention. The fourth subject had reference to the unequal postages charged for the Brazils, the nearer ports actually paying 2s 9d, and those more remote only 1s. The deputation also asked for a steam communication between Hong Kong and Shanghai; and they objected to the detention of the letters by the American mail at Liverpool, sometimes for a full day, though the distance is only thirty miles, and there is direct railway communication. Lastly, they urged the desirability of getting additional lines of steamers for more rapid communication. The noble earl paid the utmost attention to the representations of the deputation.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—SHIELDS, Thursday, 9 p.m.—This forenoon a fearful explosion took place in the A pit, Hebburn colliery, five miles from this place. There were 200 men and boys in the pit, but the explosion was confined to the Capter flat, an advance working. The whole of the men and boys in that portion of the colliery, amounting to 22 in number, were instantly killed by the fire, which was quickly extinguished, in consequence of meeting a horse drawing a number of tubs along the rolley way. The horse was upset and severely injured, but the men travelling in the tubs fortunately escaped. The pit was well ventilated, and nothing is as yet known as to the cause producing the accident. The lessee of the colliery is Mr Easton, of Gateshead. The colliery is in the fiery Bensham seam, and this is the third explosion that has taken place in it during the last 20 years. The whole of the bodies were brought to the bank in about two hours after the accident occurred. No injury has been done to the ventilation. The inquest will be held on Saturday.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS.—The movement against the Tory and Protectionist party in Ulster, where little or no opposition had been anticipated, is now assuming a formidable character. In Antrim, as well as in Down, the Free Traders are making great way; and it is stated that Mr Jones, of Moneyglass house, has the fairest prospects of success in the former county, where he opposes Mr Macartney, the new Protectionist candidate. But it is not alone in the northern counties that this movement prevails. Some of the boroughs, now held by Protectionists, will be vigorously contested at the general election. In Newry, Mr Kirk, a Liberal and Free Trader, bids fair to displace Mr Hallewell; and in Coleraine Mr Wilson Kennedy is likely to supplant Lord Naas.

SYMPTOMS OF IMPROVEMENT.—At the meeting of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, just held, it appeared that there is a net profit of 18,000l for the half-year ending on the 1st of March last. A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum was declared, leaving a balance of 5,000l to be carried to the reserved fund.

THE POLITICAL EXILES.—It is stated that the reported escape of Mr Thomas Francis Meagher "requires confirmation." Letters from Mr Smith O'Brien have been received by some members of his family, bearing a date subsequent to the rumoured leave-taking of Mr Meagher, and they make no allusion whatever to the subject. All the better for the young gentleman's reputation as a man of honour, which had been somewhat impaired by the Nation's mystified account of the manner in which he was alleged to have effected his deliverance.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT CORK.—The most active exertions are making to have the new hall, in progress of erection, completed in time for the opening of the Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, &c., in Cork, on the 10th of June. Subscriptions are pouring in from England, amongst which are 25l from the Duke of Devonshire, and 10l from the Earl of Derby. At the meeting of the Cork Committee on Thursday, 200l were handed in from the Dublin Committee.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

BADEN.

Letters from Baden state that the afflicted Prince Louis, hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, has spontaneously and for ever renounced his sovereign rights in favour of his younger brother, Prince Frederick, now administering the affairs of the Government in his name.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin journals of the 28th ult. bring details upon the subject of the royal message of the 28th ult. The communication was made to both chambers; and, as appears by the parliamentary reports, is not a decree abolishing the articles of the Constitution, and regulating the organisation of the peerage by the royal will, but a new bill, which is in the Second Chamber to go through the ordinary course. In the First Chamber it was resolved to refer the bill to the existing committee on the Constitution of the body concerned. In the Second Chamber a committee was appointed to consider the measure. The Minister desired that the matter might be quickly despatched. In the same sitting of the 28th, the Second Chamber came to two other important votes. It rejected by a majority of 186 to 82 the resolutions of the First Chamber, and which, dividing the budget of ordinary and extraordinary expenses, decided that the first should be no longer fixed annually, but once for all, and that no future modification should take place, except by a law. It also rejected by 225 to 57 another decision of the First Chamber, by which it had declared, in opposition to the Constitution, that it could vote the budget, article by article, like the Second Chamber.

SPAIN.

The Council of Ministers and the Secretary of State of the Interior in particular, were seriously engaged in reforming several of the fundamental laws of the kingdom. It was believed that, independently of the Electoral Law and the Constitution, the organisation of the Senate and the internal regulations of both houses would undergo important modifications.

The directors of the political opposition journals had definitively resolved to suspend their publication, previous to the 5th of May, when the new law is to come into operation. The suspension will continue at least three months, and the editors intended previously to appoint a permanent committee, who will prosecute *ex officio* the Ministerial journals that should not have complied with all the rigorous conditions of the new law. These resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the directors on the 27th.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The last mail brings the important intelligence of the settlement, through the medium of Fouad Effendi, for a time at least, of the differences between the Sultan and Abbas Pasha, the former having agreed to waive all claims for a period of seven years. The Government of Egypt will consequently be carried on as before for this period, at the end of which the Porte will of course have the option of again putting forth its demands.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York are to the 21st ult. The New York papers state that expeditions in search of gold were all the rage throughout the United States and Canada, and that companies were organising in St John, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of proceeding to Australia forthwith. A steam-boat had been lost at Nashville with 16,000 dol in gold-dust on board, belonging to a returned Californian.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

News is to the 17th of March. Sir Harry Smith left King William's Town on the 4th of March, with the intention of attacking the enemy's fastnesses. His forces were divided into three divisions, and consisted of the 73d, 60th Rifles, the 43d, and 12th Lancers, Artillery levies, &c.

BIRTHS.

At Rome, on the 28th of April, the Viscountess Campden, of a son.
On the 30th ultimo, at 28 Chapel street, South Audley street, Lady Louisa Nina Lascelles, of a son.
On the 1st inst., at Lullingstone castle, in the county of Kent, Lady Dyke, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 4th of May, at St Peter's church, Pimlico, by the Rev. Haldane Stewart, Charles Livius Grimshaw, Esq., of Fenlake, Bedfordshire, to Emma Lucy, daughter of J. W. Boughton Leigh, Esq., of Brownsver hall, Warwickshire, and Guisborough park, in the county of Northampton.
On the 1st inst., at Brussels, at the British Embassy, Hildebrand Henry, eldest surviving son of Sir Henry T. Oakes, Baronet, to Sophia, widow of the late John Bond, Esq., of Londonderry.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at his residence, Wolsey house, Cheltenham, the Rev. Sir Richard Wolsey, Bart. aged 93.
On the 30th ult., at her residence, Seabank, Ab-r-dour, in the 99th year of her age, Christian, last surviving daughter of the late Sir Robert Henderson, Bart., of Fordell, Fifeshire.
On the 3rd inst., at New park, Clapham, Anne, widow of the late General the Hon. John Brodrick, and daughter of Robert Graham, Esq., of Fintry.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is intended to send Sir James Brooke to Siam in the course of the autumn, with a view of endeavouring to place the commercial relations between England and Siam on a satisfactory footing.

On Thursday afternoon a numerous deputation from the parishes of Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith, and Fulham, had an interview with Earl Derby, by appointment, at the Treasury, respecting the formation of the West London District into a parliamentary borough.

The *Manchester Examiner* says:—"It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of Mr Alexander Mackay, the Indian Commissioner appointed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce."

The quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths was issued on Saturday. The general results of the return are satisfactory; the marriages exceed the average number, the births are above, the deaths are below the average of the kingdom. 90,926 persons were married in the last quarter of the year ending December 31, 1851. In England the greatest proportion of marriages is always celebrated in the months of September, October, November, after harvest; and the numbers in the last season not only exceeded the marriages in the previous quarters of 1851, but those in the corresponding quarters of previous years. Allowing for increase of population, the proportion of marriages was slightly less than in the autumns of 1845 and 1850, but greater than in any other autumn since 1842. One in 58 of the persons living was married in 1851; or there was one marriage to every 117 persons living. The marriages increased chiefly in London, Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Worcester-shire, Warwickshire, Rutlandshire, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, and North Wales. They declined in the Southern, South Midland, and Eastern counties; in Wiltshire and Devonshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Monmouthshire. The increase was most striking in Reigate, Croydon, Maidstone, East Ashford, Faversham, Brighton, Falmouth, Taunton, Bristol, Gloucester, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Derby, Preston, Hull, Durham. The rate of marriage was high, but stationary or slightly declining, in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield. The births of 161,776 children, born alive, were registered in the months of January, February, and March, 1852. The number greatly exceeds the average of the season, which is generally the most prolific of the year. So many births were never registered before in the same time. London, the West Midland counties, Yorkshire, and the Northern counties exhibit the greatest excess over their ordinary average. As the births registered were 161,776, the deaths 106,682, an addition is made to the population in three months of 55,094 persons. This is the natural increase. During the same period an army of 57,874 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers; 51,999 of them sailed from three English ports—8,438 from London, 1,798 from Plymouth, and 41,763, comprising an indefinite number of the Irish people, from Liverpool. 1,299 emigrants sailed from Glasgow and Greenock; 4,476 from Irish ports.

Literature.

NINEVEH AND ITS PALACES. By JOSEPH BONOMI, F.R.S.L. Office of the Illustrated Library, Strand.

MR BONOMI has brought together in this volume some notice of the early attempts to discover the ruins of Nineveh—of M. Botta's first success, of his subsequent exertions—of all Mr Layard's proceedings and great discoveries; he has given an outline of the history of Assyria and a sketch of its topography, with a full description of all the articles brought to light. The work is a complete account of one of the most interesting events of our age. The discovery of Nineveh and its varied treasures, the elucidation it has afforded of the manners, and the restoration it has enabled the learned to accomplish of the languages of antiquity, has revealed to modern eyes and modern minds more of the ancient world than was known to the ancients themselves. Each actor in a particular scene knew that more intimately than we ever can know it; each artist or author of a winged deity or any others of the relics discovered, knew much of its history that must be for ever hidden from us; but none of the inhabitants of Nineveh, or Babylon, or Persepolis, or Greece—not even old Herodotus knew as much of all these countries as we now know, or can learn from the many publications concerning them. And no one need be ignorant, since there is now an abundance of books cheap and good, like this, which tell all about them. Mr Bonomi's work is illustrated by a vast number of engravings on wood, so that it may be also said of this work, as was said of the celebrated work of the French on Egypt, that it gives us all the country except its sands.

MEMOIRS OF EBENEZER ELLIOTT, &c. By JANUARY SEARLE. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria lane.

EBENEZER ELLIOTT is not yet sufficiently known nor sufficiently honoured by the people, whose righteous cause he most zealously served. Mr Searle's work is intended to increase their knowledge and their veneration for the bard. With a trumpet blast he stirred them up to a sense of wrong, and was the prophet of the great achievement with which Mr Cobden's name is for ever deservedly associated. Mr Searle is not a blind admirer of the bard, but rather an impartial critic, and a large part of the volume is taken up with a well-written essay on Elliott's genius and his works. Another part of it gives a neat biography of the poet, and in an appendix we have some contributions from his friends. There are several new anecdotes of Elliott, and his early life and his acquaintance, which give a new interest to the subject. We learn, we think, for the first time that Elliott, who was always justly proud of his self-sustainment, was, at a critical period, helped by a very seasonable present from Earl Fitzwilliam, honourable alike to the noble lord and the poet, which Mr Rodgers, one of the contributors, says he heard Elliott say saved him from ruin. The same gentleman, correctly we believe, accounts for Elliott not having been much appreciated as a writer in his own neighbourhood, by saying the intense condensation of his style made it frequently incomprehensible without much close study. To all these fresh sources of knowledge there is added correspondence which makes this, though not a compact and complete biography of the illustrious poet, the most ample account of him that has yet been got together.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Climate of Italy in Relation to Pulmonary Consumption. By T. H. Burgess, M.D. Longmans.
The Bankers' Magazine for May.
The Farmers' Magazine for May.
Neale's Residence in Siam. 227 Strand.

The Preparation of Flax by the Clausen Processes. By John Ryan, LL.D. Wilson.
The Policy of Retaliation. By W. F. Adam. Parker.
Commercial Law, &c., &c. By Leone Levi. Vol. 2. Renning and Co.
The Scalp-Hunters. By Captain Mayne Reid. Simms and McIntyre.
Winning and Working of Collieries. By M. Dunn. Simpkin and Marshall.
Japan and the Japanese. By Captain Golownie. 2 Vols. Colburn and Co.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. By W. Hazlitt. Revised. Vol. 1. 227 Strand
The Italian Sketch-Book. By Fanny Lewald. Simms and McIntyre.
Chambers's Pocket Miscellany. Vol. 5.
The Portrait Gallery. Part 5. W. S. Orr and Co.
Cyclopedia of Useful Arts. Parts 13 and 14. Virtue.
Records of the School of Mines and of Sciences applied to the Arts. Vol. 1. Part 1 Longmans.
Rome in the Nineteenth Century. By Charlotte A. Eaton. Vol. 1. Bohn.
Vasari's Lives of the Painters. Vol. 5. Bohn.
Ovid literally translated. By H. T. Riley, B.A. Bohn.
Bridgewater Treatises (Kirby). Vol. 1. Bohn.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

J. B., Liverpool.—There are no means of ascertaining exactly the proportions between the quantity of manufactures exported and retained at home.

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 1st day of May, 1852:—

| ISSUE DEPARTMENT. | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| | £. |
| Notes issued | 33,417,775 |
| Government debt | 11,015,100 |
| Other Securities | 2,984,900 |
| Gold coin and bullion | 19,384,400 |
| Silver bullion | 33,375 |
| | 33,417,775 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| Liabilities. | | Assets. | |
|---|------------|---|------------|
| | £. | | £. |
| Proprietors capital | 14,563,000 | Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity .. | 13,338,023 |
| Rest | 3,102,037 | Other Securities | 11,022,332 |
| Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) | 3,194,817 | Notes | 11,585,615 |
| Other Deposits | 14,365,920 | Gold and Silver Coin | 483,625 |
| Seven Day and other Bills | 1,213,821 | | |
| | 36,429,595 | | 36,429,595 |

Dated the 6th May, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

| Liabilities. | | Assets. | |
|--|------------|------------------|------------|
| | £. | | £. |
| Circulation inc. Bank post bills | 23,045,981 | Securities | 23,807,355 |
| Public Deposits | 3,194,817 | Bullion | 19,901,400 |
| Other or private Deposits | 14,365,920 | | |
| | 40,606,718 | | 43,708,755 |

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,102,027l as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

| | |
|---|----------|
| An increase of Circulation of | £239,994 |
| An increase of Public Deposits of | 201,444l |
| A decrease of Other Deposits of | 106,678l |
| An increase of Securities of | 24,957l |
| An increase of Bullion of | 313,730l |
| An increase of Rest of | 3,927l |
| An increase of Reserve of | 80,415l |

By the present returns the circulation has increased 239,994l; the public deposits have increased 201,444l; private deposits have decreased 106,678l; securities have increased 24,957l; bullion has increased 313,730l; the rest has increased 3,927l; and the reserve has increased 80,415l. The considerable increase of bullion is the principal feature of the returns. The whole amount by these returns was 19,901,400l, and it has probably increased since.

We have no alteration to notice in the money market. Money continues easy, but not more easy than it was; perhaps that is not very likely to occur. On the contrary, as large speculative purchases of some articles have been made, there is a greater probability, though not immediately, of money becoming dearer than cheaper.

The exchanges continue to improve, and they are now two per cent. more in favour of England at Amsterdam, Paris, &c., than they were. Our exports to the Continent seem to be exceeding our imports, though they take a different course with the United States, our imports from which, exclusive of gold, are relatively increasing.

The stock market has been comparatively steady through the week, and has undergone no important change to-day. Consols closed at 99½ for money.

The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day of the week, and the closing price of the other principal stocks last Friday and to-day:—

| | Money | | Account | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Lowest | Highest | Lowest | Highest |
| Saturday | Holiday | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| Monday | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| Tuesday | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| Wednesday | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| Thursday | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| Friday | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |

| | Closing prices last Friday. | Closing prices this day. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 percent consols, account | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| — money | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| 3 1/2 per cents | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| 5 per cent reduced | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Exchequer bills, large | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Bank stock | 219 1/2 | 219 1/2 |
| East India stock | 268 7/8 | 268 7/8 |
| Spanish 3 per cents | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Portuguese 4 per cents | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Mexican 5 per cents | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Dutch 2 1/2 per cents | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Russian, 4 1/2 stock | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| Sardinian stock | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Peruvian | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| Venezuela | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |

The railway share market has been also steady through the week, with a fair amount of business. There is, however, no speculation of any consequence going forward, and quietness is the characteristic of the market. We subjoin our usual list:—

| | Closing prices last Friday. | Closing prices this day. |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Birmingham and Oxford gua. | 30 3/4 | 30 3/4 |
| Birmingham and Dudley | 29 1/2 | 29 1/2 |
| Bristol and Exeter | 96 9/8 | 97 9/8 |
| Caledonian | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Eastern Counties | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| East Lancashire | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Great Northern | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Great Western | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| London and Blackwall | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| London, Brighton, & S. Coast | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| London & North Western | 124 1/2 | 123 1/2 |
| London and South Western | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| Midlands | 69 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| North British | 8 1/2 | 8 1/2 |
| North Staffordshire | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver. | 23 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| South Eastern | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| South Wales | 35 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| York, Newcastle, & Berwick | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| York and North Midland | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| FRENCH SHARES. | | |
| Northern of France | 24 1/2 | 23 1/2 |
| Do. 20 1/3 per cent. Bds (formerly Boulogne and Amiens) | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Paris and Rouen | 31 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Paris and Strasbourg | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Rouen and Havre | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Dutch Rhens | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Paris and Lyons | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |

The speculative purchases noticed above is the first change in the steady and equable course of business we have now had to record for many months. Prices have been, if generally low, unusually steady for a long period. It is noticed by the Registrar-General in his Quarterly Report, just published, that the average price of mutton by the carcass ranged from 3 1/2d to 5 1/2d, and has scarcely varied for nine months. Similar remarks may be applied to a great variety of objects. The price of articles, the quantities of which are affected by variation in the seasons, will, of course, always be liable to fluctuations; but in proportion as trade is free and extensive, embracing all climates and all people, even those fluctuations will diminish; and in proportion as communication is rapid and general, speedily equalising all advantages and disadvantages in every market, all fluctuations will diminish, and prices become steady. As prices become steady, there will be less loss by speculation. The course of things will be too well known for commercial men to lose by mischance. This approximation to stability should not be overlooked in accounting for the low rate of interest for money. It is not all to be referred to a diminished rate of profit, though the rate of profit is the principal regulator of the rate of interest. Something is due to the certainty of operations by which loss is avoided. The interest of money must of course, like a tradesman's charges, be proportionably high to cover risks, bad debts, &c.; and, as these risks diminish, the charges or the interest may be diminished. In countries where property is insecure, the rate of interest is invariably high, not because the rate of profit is very high, but because the risk of getting repaid is very large. We are not inclined, therefore, to ascribe the present low rate of interest wholly to the low rate of profit attending commercial and other undertakings, though that is not without its influence; but partly to the general certainty of transactions, and the general diminution of risk and of loss. The little speculation now afloat is not likely to interrupt the equable flow of transactions, which is more advantageous to society than interesting to commercial newspapers.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 4 per mille premium (according to the new tariff), which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 27; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 42 1/2, it follows that gold is about 0.61 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 430 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 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 8 1/2, it follows that gold is 0.46 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109 1/2 per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.33 per cent. against England. The present rate does not admit of the shipment of gold either to or from the United States.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

| | Sat | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thur | Fri |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Bank Stock, 8 per cent | 219 1/2 | 219 1/2 | 220 1/2 | 220 1/2 | 220 1/2 | 220 1/2 |
| 3 per Cent Reduced Anns. | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| 3 per Cent Consols Anns. | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| 3 per Cent Anns., 1796 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| 3 1/2 per Cent Anns. | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| New 5 per Cent. | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Do. Ditto Jan. 5, 1860 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Do. Ditto Jan. 5, 1860 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent | 266 7/8 | 266 7/8 | 266 7/8 | 266 7/8 | 266 7/8 | 266 7/8 |
| Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000 | 83s 4s p | 83s 4s p | 83s 4s p | 83s 4s p | 83s 4s p | 83s 4s p |
| Ditto under 1000 | 83s 4s p | 83s 4s p | 83s 4s p | 83s 4s p | 83s 4s p | 83s 4s p |
| South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| 8 per Cent Anns., 1751 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Bank Stock for acct. May 1 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| 3 per Cent Cons. for acct. May 1 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| India Stock for acct. May 1 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Excheq. Bills, 1000/ 14d | 62s p | 62s p | 62s p | 62s p | 62s p | 62s p |
| Ditto 500/ | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p |
| Ditto Small | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p |
| Ditto Advertised | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p | 62s 5s p |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | Time | Tuesday. | Friday. |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Prices negotiated on 'Change. | Prices negotiated on 'Change. |
| Amsterdam | short | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Ditto | 3 mo | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Rotterdam | short | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Antwerp | short | 25 60 | 25 60 |
| Brussels | short | 25 60 | 25 60 |
| Hamburg | short | 13 11 | 13 11 |
| Paris | short | 25 40 | 25 40 |
| Ditto | 3 mo | 25 60 | 25 60 |
| Marseilles | short | 25 60 | 25 60 |
| Frankfurt on the Main | short | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| Vienna | short | 12 30 | 12 30 |
| Trieste | short | 12 30 | 12 30 |
| Petersburg | short | 37 | 37 |
| Madrid | short | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Cadix | short | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Leghorn | short | 30 75 | 30 75 |
| Genoa | short | 25 67 1/2 | 25 67 1/2 |
| Naples | short | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Palermo | short | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Messina | short | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Lisbon | short | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Oporto | short | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Rio Janeiro | 60 ds sgt | ... | ... |
| New York | short | ... | ... |

FRENCH FUNDS.

| | Paris May 3 | London May 3 | Paris May 4 | London May 4 | Paris May 5 | London May 5 |
|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 21 | 100 25 | 100 25 | 100 20 | 100 20 | 99 90 | 99 90 |
| March and 21 Sept. Exchange | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 per Cent Rentes, div. 21 | 70 65 | 70 65 | 70 60 | 70 60 | 70 15 | 70 15 |
| June and 21 December Exchange | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July | 2770 0 | 2770 0 | 2770 0 | 2770 0 | 2758 0 | 2758 0 |
| Exchange on London 1 month | 25 42 1/2 | 25 42 1/2 | 25 42 1/2 | 25 42 1/2 | 25 45 | 25 45 |
| Ditto 3 months | 25 30 | 25 30 | 25 30 | 25 30 | 25 32 1/2 | 25 32 1/2 |

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

| | Sat | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thur | Fri |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent | 99 | 99 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| Ditto New, 1843 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent | 79 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto 3 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Ditto 5 per cent Bonds | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Equador Bonds | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Grenada Bonds, 1 1/2 per Cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto ex Dec. 1849 coupons | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Ditto Deferred | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 |
| Greek Bonds, ex over-due coupons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Guatemala | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mexican 5 per cent, 1846 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Peruvian Bonds, 5 per cent, 1849 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Ditto Deferred | 62 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 |
| Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto 4 per cent | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Ditto 3 per cent, 1848 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 |
| Ditto 4 1/2 per cent | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent, from Nov. 1849 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto ditto ditto May 1846 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto ditto ditto 1847 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto Coupons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto Passive | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Ditto 3 per cent | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Spanish Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Venezuela 3 1/2 per cent Bonds | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 48 1/2 |
| Ditto Deferred | 18 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Dividends on the above payable in London. | | | | | | |
| Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 gu. p. £ st. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belgian Scrip, 2 1/2 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| Ditto, 5 per cent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Ditto 4 per cent Certificates | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| Ditto 4 per cent Bonds | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

| | Payable. | Amount in Dollars. | Dividends. | London Prices, May 7. | Amer. Prices, Apr. 19. |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| United States Bonds | per cent | 1868 65,000,000 | Jan. and July | 111 | 112 |
| — Certificates | — | — | — | 102½ | 115½ |
| Alabama | Sterling 5 | 1858 9,000,000 | — | 109 | 90 ¼ |
| Indiana | — | 1861 5,000,000 | — | 74 5 | 84 |
| — Canal, Preferred | — | 1861-6 2,000,000 | — | 38 | 42 |
| — Special do | — | 1861-6 4,500,000 | — | 41 | 48 |
| Illinois | — | 1870 10,000,000 | — | 57 | 68 |
| Kentucky | — | 1868 4,250,000 | — | — | 206½ |
| Louisiana | Sterling 5 | 1850 7,000,000 | Feb. and Aug. 90 | 103 | — |
| Maryland | Sterling 5 | 1833 5,000,000 | Jan. and July 94½ | 96 | — |
| Massachusetts | Sterling 5 | 1858 3,000,000 | April and Oct. 107 | 107 | — |
| Michigan | — | 1863 5,000,000 | Jan. and July | — | — |
| Mississippi | — | 1866 2,000,000 | May and Nov. | — | — |
| — | — | 1871 5,000,000 | Mar. and Sept. | — | — |
| New York | — | 1860 13,124,270 | Quarterly 94½ | 203 | — |
| Ohio | — | 1875 19,000,000 | Jan. and July 102½ | 114 | — |
| Pennsylvania | — | 1854-70 41,000,000 | Feb. and Aug. 84 | 88½ 9½ | — |
| South Carolina | — | 1866 3,000,000 | Jan. and July 86½ | — | — |
| Tennessee | — | 1868 3,000,000 | — | — | 102 |
| Virginia | — | 1857 7,000,000 | — | — | 110 |
| United States Bank Shares | — | 1866 35,000,000 | — | 14s | 3½ |
| Louisiana State Bank | — | 1870 2,000,000 | — | — | — |
| Bank of Louisiana | — | 1870 4,000,000 | — | — | — |
| New York City | — | 1860 9,600,000 | Quarterly | — | — |
| New Orleans City | — | 1863 1,500,000 | Jan. and July 61 | — | — |
| — Canal and Banking | — | — | — | — | — |
| Planters' Bank of Tennessee | — | — | — | — | — |
| New York Life and Trust Co. | — | — | — | — | — |

Exchange at New York 109½.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| No. of shares. | Dividend | Names. | Shares. | Paid. | Price pr. share |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| 7,000 | 3/10s | Albion | 500 | 50 0 0 | 85 |
| 50,000 | 7/14s 6d & bs | Alliance British and Foreign | 100 | 11 0 0 | 22½ xd |
| 10,000 | 6/1 p c & bs | Do. Marine | 100 | 25 0 0 | 41½ |
| 200,000 | 6/1 p cent | Anchor | 5 | 1 0 0 | — |
| 14,000 | 13s 6d | Atlas | 50 | 5 10 0 | 19½ |
| 3,000 | 4/1 p cent | Argus Life | 100 | 16 0 0 | — |
| 12,000 | 7s 6d | British Commercial | 50 | 5 0 0 | 6½ |
| 5,000 | 5/1 p c & bs | Clerical, Medical, and General Life | 100 | 10 0 0 | 19½ xbs |
| 4,000 | 4/1 | County | 100 | 10 0 0 | 100 xd |
| — | 14s | Crown | 50 | 5 0 0 | 16½ |
| 20,000 | 5s | Eagle | 50 | 5 0 0 | 7½ |
| 4,651 | 10s | European Life | 20 | 20 0 0 | 12 |
| — | — | General | 5 | 5 0 0 | 5½ |
| 1,000,000 | 6/1 p cent | Globe | Stk. | — | 141 |
| 20,000 | 5/1 p cent | Guardian | 100 | 45 0 0 | 56 |
| 2,400 | 12/1 p cent | Imperial Fire | 500 | 50 0 0 | 256 |
| 7,500 | 12s | Imperial Life | 100 | 10 0 0 | 19½ |
| 18,453 | 1/8s & bs | Indemnity Marine | 100 | 20 0 0 | 50 |
| 50,000 | 2s & 2s bs | Law Life | 100 | 2 10 0 | 3½ |
| 10,000 | — | Law Life | 100 | 10 0 0 | 46½ |
| 20,000 | — | Legal and General Life | 50 | 2 0 0 | 5½ |
| 8,900 | 10s & bs | London Fire | 25 | 12 10 0 | — |
| 31,000 | 10s & bs | London Ship | 25 | 12 10 0 | — |
| 10,000 | 15s p sh | Martine | 100 | 15 0 0 | 15½ |
| 10,000 | 4/1 p cent | Medical, Invalid, and General Life | 50 | 2 0 0 | 2½ |
| 60,000 | — | Monarch | 5 | 1 0 0 | 19s |
| 25,000 | 5/1 p cent | National Loan Fund | 20 | 2 10 0 | 2½ |
| 30,000 | 5/1 p cent | Palladium Life | 50 | 2 0 0 | 2½ |
| — | 3/1 psh & bs | Phoenix | — | — | — |
| 2,500 | 14s & bns | Provident Life | 100 | 10 0 0 | 40 |
| 200,000 | 5s | Royal Life | 5 | 0 10 0 | 7½ xd |
| 689,220 | 6/1 p c & bs | Rock Exchange | Stk. | — | 225½ |
| — | 6/1 | Sun Fire | — | — | 213 |
| 4,000 | 12s | Do. Life | — | — | 55 |
| 25,000 | 4/1 p c & bs | United Kingdom | 20 | 4 0 0 | 4½ |
| 8,000 | 10/1 p c & bs | Universal Life | 100 | 10 0 0 | 89½ |
| — | 5/1 p cent | Victoria Life | — | — | 5½ |

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

| No. of shares. | Dividends per annum | Names. | Shares | Paid | Price pr share |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------|----------------|
| 22,500 | 5/1 per ct | Australasia | 40 | 40 0 0 | 65½ 6s |
| 20,000 | 5/1 per ct | British North American | 50 | 50 0 0 | — |
| 20,000 | 2/1 per ct | Colonial | 100 | 25 0 0 | — |
| — | 6/1 per ct | Commercial of London | 100 | 20 0 0 | — |
| 10,000 | 6/1 p c & bs | London and County | 50 | 20 0 0 | — |
| 60,000 | 6/1 p c & bs | London Joint Stock | 50 | 10 0 0 | — |
| 50,000 | 6/1 p c & bs | London and Westminster | 100 | 20 0 0 | 29½ |
| 10,000 | 5/1 per ct | National Provincial of England | 100 | 35 0 0 | — |
| 10,000 | 5/1 per ct | Ditto New | 20 | 10 0 0 | — |
| 20,000 | 4/1 per ct | National of Ireland | 50 | 22 10 0 | — |
| 24,000 | 8/1 p c & bs | Oriental Bank Corporation | 25 | 25 0 0 | 36 |
| 20,000 | 8/1 per ct | Provincial of Ireland | 100 | 25 0 0 | — |
| 4,000 | 8/1 per ct | Ditto New | 10 | 10 0 0 | 45½ |
| 12,000 | 6/1 per ct | Ionian | 25 | 25 0 0 | — |
| 8,000 | 5/1 per ct | South Australia | 25 | 25 0 0 | — |
| 20,000 | 6/1 & bns | Union of Australia | 25 | 25 0 0 | — |
| 8,000 | 6/1 per ct | Ditto Ditto | — | — | — |
| 60,000 | 7 per ct | Union of London | 50 | 10 0 0 | 15½ |
| 15,000 | — | Union of Madrid | 40 | 40 0 0 | — |

DOCKS.

| No. of shares. | Dividend per annum | Names. | Shares | Paid. | Price pr share |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|----------------|
| 360,410 | 4 p cent | Commercial | L. | L. | 90½ |
| 2,065,668 | 6/1 p cent | East and West India | Stk. | — | 157½ |
| 1,038 | 1/1 p sh | East Country | — | — | — |
| 3,328,104 | 5 p cent | London | Stk. | — | — |
| 1,352,752 | 3/1 p cent | St. Katharine | Stk. | — | 53½ |
| 7,000 | 1 p cent | Southampton | 50 | 50 0 0 | 26½ |

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

| | Latest Date. | Rate of Exchange on London. | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Paris | May 6 | 125 45 to 25 47½ | 3 days' sight |
| | | 25 32½ to 25 35 | 3 months' date |
| Antwerp | — 6 | 125 50 to 25 52½ | 3 days' sight |
| Amsterdam | — 4 | 112 2½ | 3 days' sight |
| | | 11 97½ | 3 months' date |
| Hamburg | — 4 | m. 13 8½ | 3 days' sight |
| | | 13 6½ | 3 months' date |
| St Petersburg | April 24 | 37 11-16d to 37 13-16d | 3 |
| Madrid | — 30 | 60 70-100d | 3 |
| Lisbon | — 29 | 34½ | 3 |
| Gibraltar | — 29 | 50½d to 50½d | 3 |
| New York | — 21 | 9 to 9½ per cent pm | 60 days' sight |
| | | 1 per cent pm | 30 |
| Jamaica | — 10 | 1 to 1 per cent pm | 60 |
| | | 1 per cent pm | 90 |
| Havana | — 14 | 10 to 10½ per cent pm | 90 |
| Rio de Janeiro | March 16 | 26½d to 27½d | 50 |
| Bahia | — 18 | 27d | 60 |
| Pernambuco | — 24 | 27d | 60 |
| Buenos Ayres | — 3 | 2 11-16d | 58 |
| Singapore | — 4 | — | 60 days' sight |
| | | 4s 6½d | 6 months' sight |
| Ceylon | — 26 | — | 3 |
| | | 3 per cent dis | 6 |
| Bombay | April 3 | — | 3 |
| | | 1s 11½d | 6 |
| | | 1s 11½d to 1s 11½d | 6 |
| Calcutta | March 26 | — | 3 |
| | | — | 1 |
| California | — 20 | 46d to 46½d | 60 days' sight |
| Hong Kong | Feb. 29 | 4s 5d | 60 |
| Mauritius | — 12 | 4 to 5 per cent dis | 90 days' sight |
| Sydney | Jan. 10 | 5½ per cent dis | 30 days' sight |

PRICES OF BULLION.

| | £ | s | d |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---------|
| Foreign gold in bars, (standard) | — | — | 3 17 9 |
| New dollars | — | — | 0 4 10½ |
| Silver in bars, (standard) | — | — | 0 4 11½ |

The Commercial Times.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—GENERAL POST OFFICE.—Henceforward no postage will be chargeable in this country upon newspapers addressed to Belgium, via France, and a postage of one halfpenny only will be chargeable on the delivery of newspapers from Belgium, arriving by the same route. Newspapers for Belgium, intended to be forwarded in the closed mails through France, must be specially addressed "via France," or "via Calais."

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 3rd May, AMERICA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, April 19; Boston, 20; New York, 21.
On 3rd May, HAVANA, April 11, via United States.
On 3rd May, EAST INDIES, via Marseilles—Calcutta, March 26; Madras, 27; Bombay, April 3; Aden, 12; Corfu, 21; Alexandria, 21; Malta, 27.
On 4th May, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, March 16, per Maldstone, via Plymouth.
On 4th May, PENINSULAR, per Madrid steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, April 24; Cadiz, 25; Lisbon, 29; Oporto, 30; Vigo, 30.
On 6th May, GIBRALTAR, April 27, per Euxine steamer, via Southampton.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 8th May (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, and INDIA, via Marseilles.
On 10th May (morning), for PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, BRAZILS, RIVER PLATE, and FALKLAND ISLANDS, per Tay steamer, via Southampton.
On 16th May (morning), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Humboldt steamer, via Southampton.
On 14th May (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, UNITED STATES, BERMUDA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Cambria steamer, via Liverpool.
On 14th May (evening), for SIERRA LEONE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and ST HELENA, per Propontis screw steamer, via Plymouth.
On 17th May (morning), for the WEST INDIES, (inclusive of HAVANA, HONDURAS, and NASSAU,) VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per Magdalena steamer, via Southampton.
On 17th May (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
* If addressed "Via United States."
The Chusan steamship is appointed to sail from Southampton on the 15th inst., for the Cape of Good Hope, Port Phillip, and Sydney; letters in time on the 14th inst.

Mails Due.

MAY 5.—West Indies.
MAY 5.—Mexico.
MAY 10.—Cape of Good Hope.
MAY 12.—America.
MAY 13.—Brazil and River Plate.
MAY 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
MAY 20.—West Indies.
MAY 20.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
MAY 20.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.
MAY 23.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
MAY 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

| | Wheat. | Barley | Oats. | Rye. | Beans. | Peas. |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Sold.....qrs | 84,408 | 22,979 | 15,123 | 44 | 5,278 | 759 |
| Weekly average, May 1..... | 40 6 | 28 5 | 19 9 | 31 0 | 50 0 | 29 4 |
| — April 24..... | 40 4 | 27 8 | 19 3 | 31 7 | 50 3 | 30 2 |
| — 17..... | 40 10 | 29 1 | 19 4 | 33 6 | 29 10 | 29 11 |
| — 10..... | 41 4 | 29 4 | 19 7 | 32 8 | 29 11 | 29 2 |
| — 3..... | 41 7 | 29 9 | 19 4 | 33 3 | 30 0 | 29 7 |
| — March 27..... | 42 2 | 30 2 | 19 6 | 30 5 | 30 3 | 29 8 |
| Six weeks' average..... | 41 1 | 29 1 | 19 6 | 31 11 | 30 0 | 29 8 |
| Same time last year..... | 38 9 | 24 1 | 17 5 | 24 11 | 26 6 | 25 2 |
| Difference..... | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 |

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending April 28, 1852.

| | Wheat and wheat flour | Barley and barley-meal | Oats and oatmeal | Rye and rye-meal | Peas and pea-meal | Beans & bean-meal | Indian corn and Indian-meal | Buck wheat & buck-wheat meal |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Foreign ... | qrs 37,032 | qrs 20,982 | qrs 17,349 | qrs ... | qrs 1,041 | qrs 9,359 | qrs 3,063 | qrs ... |
| Colonial ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 37,032 | 20,982 | 17,349 | ... | 1,041 | 9,359 | 3,063 | ... |

Total imports of the week 88,768 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Very large arrivals of flour from the United States, both at London and at Liverpool, and comparatively large arrivals of home-grown wheat, made the wheat and flour market dull both on Monday and to-day. To effect sales a reduction of price was necessary. The market for spring corn was better. The dry weather has increased the price of hay, and promoted the consumption of oats, barley, beans, &c., the demand for which continues good.

We see with satisfaction that over a large part of the Continent of Northern Europe beneficial rains began about the same time as we had rain; and it had immediately the effect of checking the rising markets. At Stettin the rain began on the last day of April, at Cologne on April 29th, at Strasburg on April 30th, at Amsterdam on April 29th; and in all these neighbourhoods which had suffered much from the dry weather, the rain was most acceptable. At Amsterdam the weather had again, on the 3rd of May, as with us, become dry, with a return of the east wind; but as we have now a change to the south-west, it is probable that a similar change extends over the Continent, and the suffering and alarmed people are obtaining relief.

The markets for colonial produce are generally active. In sugar there have been very large purchases on speculation, both of colonial and foreign sugar, particularly the latter, at improved prices. The abundance of money, the rapidly increasing consumption of sugar, and the reports of deficient crops from the Brazils, Cuba, and our West India Islands, have directed the attention of monied men to sugar, and very considerable investments have taken place. The sugar market has been animated through the week, and closed firmly to-day, after the transaction of much business.

The Dutch Company's sale of sugar at Rotterdam yesterday also went off well, at an advance of price.

Coffee, too, has found a brisk market, and plantation Ceylon fetched somewhat better prices. Native Ceylon brought 43s.

Tea, that was momentarily dull, is again firm, and the increased consumption continues.

The sales of cotton have been unprecedentedly large at Liverpool through the week, and here have amounted to 1,470 bales. From the accounts in another part of our journal it will be seen that the arrivals at the ports of the United States continue to be much in excess of those of last year, and the crop now promises to exceed that of 1849. The exports from the United States to England are much in excess of former years. In Pothonier and Company's market circular, dated Alexandria, April 21, it is stated:—"Of cotton the shipments are 10,481 bales, there having been previously exported in January, 9,781; in February, 19,577; and in March, 8,359; making 48,198 bales during the present year. Besides this, 18 vessels are loading cotton for Liverpool, the cargoes of which we estimate will amount to 21,000 bales. Our ideas as to the unusually large crop of the article we consider as fully established." With plenty of cotton, with food comparatively cheap and likely to continue cheap, there is every probability that we shall have a very busy year, and that our merchants may recover part of their admitted losses in 1851.

The sales of colonial wool are appointed to commence on the 20th instant, and the imports to the present time are 17,098 bales. There was about the same quantity last year, but the probable future deficiency, and the present improved demand for wool, give rise to the supposition that the sales will go off well.

Notwithstanding the distress of the Spitalfields weavers, "the silk market during April," says Mr H. W. Eaton, "has experienced a fair current demand, the more satisfactory from the stocks of manufactured goods having been materially diminished. The deliveries have still improved; they were at London and Liverpool as follows:—

| | FROM 1ST JAN. TO THE 30TH APRIL | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. |
| | Bales per month. | Bales per month. | Bales per month. |
| Bengal | 749 | 785 | 801 |
| China | 1,521 | 1,645 | 2,098 |
| China thrown | 15 | 27 | 47 |

"The deficiency in the total stocks of Bengal and China silk, as compared with the same period in 1851, now amounts," Mr Eaton

says, "to 4,689 bales, with an increased average monthly delivery of 489 bales. In Italian silk rather more has been doing for home consumption, while the late advices from France and Italy respecting the approaching crop, have rendered importers more firm, and have led to the export of some few bales. The latest accounts from China confirm the report of a limited supply."

With respect to the leather trade, the utility of which, if it be not quite so valuable as some other branches of industry, is second to none; it is, according to the circular of Messrs Powell, steady, but not extensive:—"The extreme dryness," they say, "of the weather has delayed the usual demands of the spring, but as almost all classes of the community throughout the kingdom are now acknowledged to be enjoying the blessings of prosperity, there can be little doubt of an early and increasing demand for every necessary of life: amongst which leather must have an important place." They make the following statement with reference to English bark:—"We have been in communication with various of our friends—tanners as well as timber and bark merchants—residing in most of the counties in England, and we now lay before our friends an epitome of their replies. In answer to our most important question, as to the amount of the fall, from nineteen of them we are informed there will be an 'average.' Six of our friends say there will be 'more than an average,' while from five the report is, that there will be 'less than an average.' We are, therefore, fully justified in saying that there will be a full average supply. Then as to prices. Those who are sellers believe it will obtain nearly last year's value. The manufacturers all concur in quoting it at 5s to 15s per ton lower than last year—much has been offered at 5s less, but has been refused. At the Government sales about 10s per ton below the prices of the past year was named, but none sold, so that the actual sales to this date are far smaller than usual. In regard to its quality this season, the reports vary considerably. The continuance of cold easterly winds is said, in some counties, to have retarded the process, while in others the statements are that it 'strips well.' We ought to add that in the counties whence the greatest supplies are drawn, the fall this year is the largest, and that some of our correspondents allege as a reason for the greater supply 'the rage for clearing the land, by removing the hedge-rows: another informs us that the whole of one forest—1,000 acres—is clearing for enclosure. Taking all our reports into consideration, and making some concession to the greatly lowered prices of leather, we think our quotations of 11l to 13l per load of 45 cwt delivered in London, will be found nearly correct. We must, however, again repeat, that scarcely any has yet been sold."

The Government contract for 50,000 gallons of rum for the navy was taken this day by Messrs Lemon, Hart, and Son, of 59 Fenchurch-street.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE INDIGO TRADE.

THE importations of East India indigo into London during the past month of April amounted to 112 chests, against 2,554 chests in April last year; the deliveries hence during the month were 1,036 chests for home consumption, and 1,995 chests for export, making altogether 3,031 chests, against a total of 2,003 chests in April, 1851. The stock here on the 1st instant was 20,412 chests, of which it was estimated that 9,061 chests were in first, and 11,351 chests in second hands, the whole (20,412 chests) consisting of 17,157 chests Bengal and similar descriptions and 3,255 chests Madras, Kurpah, &c., against 21,602 chests Bengal, &c., and 4,854 chests Madras, &c., on the 1st of May, 1851.

During the first four months of the year there were imported into London 1,716 chests, against 5,869 chests in the corresponding period of 1851, 6,040 chests in 1850, 4,706 chests in 1849, and 4,225 chests in 1848.

Of Spanish indigo there were landed here during the first four months 1,557 serons, against 2,712 serons in 1851, the deliveries during the same period being 866 serons this year, against 1,684 serons in 1851; the stock here of these descriptions was on the 1st instant 1,094 serons, against 2,027 serons 1st May, 1851.

TABLE of the total quantity of Indigo delivered from the London warehouses in the first four months of the last five years.

| | Home Consumption. | Export. | Total. |
|------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| | chests. | chests. | chests. |
| 1848 | 3,226 | 4,627 | 7,853 |
| 1849 | 3,991 | 5,918 | 9,909 |
| 1850 | 3,117 | 6,975 | 10,092 |
| 1851 | 2,429 | 4,189 | 6,618 |
| 1852 | 4,001 | 7,635 | 11,636 |

The outgoings from London during the first four months of the present year are almost as large again as during that period in 1851, when, however, they were unusually small.

TABLE showing the Production, the Importation, the Deliveries, and the Stock of Indigo during the last five years, beginning with the 1st of May, and ending with the succeeding 30th of April, in each year.

| Years. | Production in Bengal, Tirhoot, Benares, and Oude. | | Total Importation of Indigo into London from May 1 to April 30. | | Imports of Madras, Manila, Java, &c., Indigo into London, included in the preceding quantities. | |
|----------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
| | maunds. | chests. | Years. | chests. | Years. | chests. |
| 1846 ... | 101,328 | 25,975 | 1847-48 ... | 28,934 | 1847-48 ... | 7,669 |
| 1847 ... | 107,500 | 29,065 | 1848-49 ... | 25,126 | 1848-49 ... | 4,088 |
| 1848 ... | 126,565 | 34,323 | 1849-50 ... | 31,071 | 1849-50 ... | 6,565 |
| 1849 ... | 123,859 | 33,060 | 1851-52 ... | 28,688 | 1851-52 ... | 7,085 |
| 1850 ... | 122,900 | 32,590 | 1851-52 ... | 28,211 | 1851-52 ... | 8,391 |

| Years. | Deliveries from the London warehouses in the following years from May 1 to April 30. | | | Total Stock of Indigo of all sorts in the London warehouses on April 30. | |
|---------|--|-----------------|----------------|--|---------|
| | Home Cons. chests. | Export. chests. | Total. chests. | Years. | chests. |
| 1847-48 | 9,144 | 20,540 | 29,684 | 1848 | 28,774 |
| 1848-49 | 10,353 | 18,356 | 28,709 | 1849 | 24,651 |
| 1849-50 | 9,237 | 24,620 | 33,857 | 1850 | 24,984 |
| 1850-51 | 7,863 | 17,353 | 25,216 | 1851 | 26,456 |
| 1851-52 | 9,812 | 24,343 | 34,255 | 1852 | 20,412 |

From this table it will be seen that the total outgoings from London during the year ending 30th April last, viz. 34,255 chests, have been larger than in any previous year, and it is in consequence of this that our stock in London was, on the 1st instant, reduced to so low a figure as 20,412 chests; but it should be borne in mind that this stock is exclusive of any supplies from the last crop, none having yet come in, whilst at the same date of almost all former years part of the new arrivals had already been received. The comparative reduction is therefore not so much as shown by a mere glance at the figures. Both for home consumption and for export the deliveries during the last twelvemonth exhibit an increase.

TABLE showing the Exportation from London during the first four months of the last five years.

| | 1848 | 1849 | 1850 | 1851 | 1852 | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--|
| | chests. | | chests. | | chests. | |
| Hamburg | 1,206 | 1,279 | 1,954 | 1,217 | 2,205 | |
| St Petersburg | 620 | 250 | 195 | 470 | 600 | |
| Other Baltic ports | 98 | 195 | 181 | 106 | 140 | |
| Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Ostend | 1,707 | 2,040 | 2,493 | 930 | 2,465 | |
| Calais (transit) | 49 | 41 | 57 | 30 | 40 | |
| Smyrna and Constantinople | 65 | 83 | 184 | 80 | 116 | |
| Genoa, Leghorn, Trieste, &c. | 130 | 291 | 365 | 257 | 465 | |
| Mediterranean, sundry ports | 374 | 815 | 595 | 467 | 650 | |
| Canada, New York, &c. | 305 | 670 | 621 | 494 | 800 | |
| Amsterdam and Bremen | 73 | 254 | 330 | 158 | 220 | |
| Total | 4,627 | 5,918 | 6,975 | 4,189 | 7,635 | |

The increase of exports during the four months just ended is most apparent in those to Germany, but other countries have likewise come in for larger quantities.

TABLE showing the value of Bengal and similar INDIGO (Madras excluded) in the London market on the 1st of May in each of the last twelve years, from very ordinary to fine.

| Year | Per Pound. | | | Per Pound. | | |
|------|------------|----|---|------------|---|----|
| | s | d | d | s | d | d |
| 1841 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| 1842 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 1843 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| 1844 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 1845 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| 1846 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| 1847 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| 1848 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 1849 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| 1850 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| 1851 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 9 |
| 1852 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 9 |

We observe from this table that only in the spring of the year 1849 the value of indigo in the London market was decidedly lower than at present. During periods of higher prices, as, for instance, in the years 1840 to 1843, the total deliveries from our entrepôts have been nearly one-third smaller than of late.

We now proceed to give the usual annual statement of the supply of indigo, as well as the distribution of the crops, for the ensuing season:—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Total stock in London of indigo in chests, 1st May, 1852 | 20,400 |
| The crop of 1851, according to the last Calcutta accounts (March 26) has produced, of British and native plantations, about | 122,600 |
| From the crop 1850, there were left over at Calcutta | 1,690 |
| Total, about | 123,600 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Or, at 5½ maunds per chest | 32,900 |
| Which, probably, will be distributed as follows:— | |
| To London | 21,700 |
| Liverpool | 150 |
| France | 7,600 |
| Persia, &c. | 2,100 |
| United States | 850 |
| Genoa, Hamburg, &c. | 500 |
| From Madras, Bombay, &c., there are expected here in the course of the ensuing twelvemonth about | 8,000 |

The total supply of indigo in London for the year from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853, would therefore amount to about 50,100

The declarations for the quarterly sales, beginning on Tuesday next, were closed last Tuesday, the total being 7,356 chests, viz. 6,171 chests in Catalogue A, and 1,185 chests in Catalogue B.

No accounts of any importance were received by the last overland mail in the beginning of the week (Calcutta, 26th March).

COTTON.

New York, April 21.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

| OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT | | | |
|---|----------|-----------------|----------|
| NEW ORLEANS, OR | APRIL 10 | SOUTH CAROLINA, | APRIL 16 |
| MOBILE | 10 | NORTH CAROLINA | 17 |
| FLORIDA | 5 | VIRGINIA | 1 |
| TEXAS | 3 | NEW YORK | 20 |
| GEORGIA | 16 | OTHER PORTS | 17 |

| | 1851-52 | | 1850-51 | | Increase 1851-52 | Decrease 1851-52 |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|------------------|------------------|
| | bales | bales | bales | bales | | |
| On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1851 | 99,573 | 148,240 | ... | 48,673 | | |
| Received at the ports since do. | 2,516,113 | 1,971,944 | 544,169 | | | |
| EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do. | 1,463,117 | 858,859 | 204,258 | | | |
| Exported to France since do. | 229,020 | 249,188 | 79,832 | | | |
| Exported to the North of Europe since do. | 103,086 | 81,050 | 22,026 | | | |
| Exported to other foreign ports since do. | 120,610 | 93,787 | 27,323 | | | |
| TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do. | 1,615,833 | 1,282,394 | 333,439 | | | |
| Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports | 541,668 | 544,883 | 3,215 | | | |

| STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS (Not included in Receipts). | | | |
|---|--------|---------|-------|
| 1851-52 | | 1850-51 | |
| bales | bales | bales | bales |
| At latest corresponding dates | 69,725 | 138,159 | |

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

| | 1851-52 | | 1850-51 | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| | bales | bales | bales | bales |
| Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1851 | 99,573 | 148,240 | ... | 48,673 |
| Received since | 2,516,113 | 1,971,944 | 544,169 | |
| Total supply | 2,615,686 | 2,120,190 | | |
| Deduct shipments | 1,615,833 | 1,282,394 | | |
| Deduct stock left on hand | 541,668 | 544,883 | | |
| Leaves for American consumption | 2,157,501 | 1,827,277 | | |

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

| Ports. | For Gt. Britain | For France. | For other Ports | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | | bales | bales |
| At New Orleans | 41 | 6 | 19 | |
| — Mobile | 15 | 1 | 4 | |
| — Florida | 6 | ... | 1 | |
| — Savannah | 8 | ... | 3 | |
| — Charleston | 17 | 4 | 6 | |
| — New York | 29 | 6 | 53 | |
| Total | 115 | 17 | 116 | |

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 3-16d to 7-32d per lb. Exchange, 103½ to 109½.

Buyers and sellers have been indisposed to meet each other in transactions for the past three days, and the result is small sales, but without any quotable change in prices. The receipts (to the latest dates) at all the shipping ports are 2,516,113 bales, against 1,971,944 to same dates last year—an increase this season of 544,169 bales. The total foreign export this year is 333,439 bales more than last, say 205,258 bales increase to Great Britain, 79,832 increase to France, 22,026 increase to North of Europe, and 27,323 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from southern to northern ports are 257,289 bales more this season than last; and there is a decrease in stock of 3,215 bales. The sales since our last are 3,600 bales—we quote:

| | Atlantic Ports. | | Florida. | | Other Gulf Ports. | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----|----------|----|-------------------|----|
| | c | c | c | c | c | c |
| Inferior | 6½ | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 6½ | 0 |
| Low to good ordinary | 7 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ |
| Low to good middling | 7½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8½ | 7½ | 8½ |
| Middling fair to fair | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| Fully fair to good fair | 9½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

LIVERPOOL MARKET, May 7. PRICES CURRENT.

| | 1851—Same period | | | | | 1851—Same period | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------|-------|------------|-------|------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Ord. | Mid. | Fair. | Good Fair. | Good. | Fine. | Ord. | Fair. | Fine. |
| Upland | 4½d | 5d | 5½d | 5½d | 6d | 6½d | 5½d | 6½d | 7½d |
| New Orleans | 4½ | 5½ | 5½ | 6½ | 6½ | 7½ | 5½ | 6½ | 9 |
| Pernambuco | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 7 | 7½ | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | 8½ |
| Egyptian | 5½ | 6 | 6½ | 7 | 7½ | 8 | 6½ | 7½ | 9½ |
| Surat and Madras | 3½ | 3½ | 4 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 3½ | 4½ | 5½ |

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

| Whole Import, Jan. 1 to May 7. | | Consumption, Jan. 1 to May 7. | | Exports, Jan. 1 to May 7. | | Computed Stock, May 7. | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 |
| bales | 814,454 | bales | 658,736 | bales | 684,510 | bales | 482,400 |
| bales | 64,680 | bales | 23,550 | bales | 500,580 | bales | 601,250 |

The business transacted in the cotton market this week has been very large. The trade, as well as speculators and exporters, have bought freely. The late heavy imports are landing rapidly, and many parcels have been placed on the market; and from the better selection offering, buyers have operated with great confidence. In the better classes of American, suitable for export, an advance of ½d per lb has been readily obtained, whilst in qualities below middling, the advance is rather less marked; we have, however, raised most of our quotations ½d per lb. Longstapled descriptions have been in good demand; Egyptian, especially, from their low price, have proved tempting, and must now be quoted ½d per lb higher. East India are rather dearer. The week's import is unprecedentedly heavy,—144,855 bales. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. There is rather less animation than during the two last days.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to April 28, 1852, and the corresponding period in 1851.

(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

| To— | Cotton Twist | | Worsted Yarn. | | Other Yarns & Threads | | Cotton Goods | | Woollen Goods | | Cotton Wool | |
|---------------|--------------|-------|---------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|------|---------------|------|-------------|-------|
| | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 |
| Petersburg | 9 | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 21 | ... | ... | 852 | 1276 |
| Hamburg | 10259 | 11382 | 1801 | 2145 | 1922 | 2986 | 4150 | 4234 | 2025 | 2302 | 8373 | 13040 |
| Bremen | 114 | 136 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 79 | 25 | 12 | 210 | 408 |
| Antwerp | 758 | 580 | 149 | 201 | 275 | 358 | 193 | 170 | 232 | 287 | 2166 | 9800 |
| Rotterdam | 1429 | 6136 | 389 | 515 | 509 | 703 | 2279 | 2162 | 895 | 891 | 1314 | 6390 |
| Amsterdam | 285 | 670 | 25 | 94 | 75 | 135 | 559 | 1001 | 185 | 302 | ... | 128 |
| Zwolle | 222 | 805 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 31 | 11 | 16 | ... | ... |
| Kampen | 253 | ... | 18 | ... | 20 | ... | 157 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| Leer | 74 | 730 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 14 | 25 | 21 | 460 | 363 |
| Denmark &c | 766 | 789 | 5 | 7 | 75 | 843 | 329 | 285 | 264 | 201 | 541 | 1634 |
| Otr. Ero. Pts | 270 | 58 | 26 | 17 | 92 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 901 |
| Other parts | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 9 | 177 | 4 | 5 | 20 | ... | ... |
| Total | 18744 | 21285 | 2455 | 2949 | 3015 | 4609 | 7915 | 7991 | 3710 | 4046 | 18918 | 83940 |

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

BRADFORD, May 6.—Wools—There is no change since our last, the demand, supply, and prices having kept alike steady. Yarns—There is great firmness with the spinners, but an advance is not freely conceded. Pieces—

There is a steady improvement in the demand, and prices are without change.
LEEDS, May 4.—The larger foreign houses having come into the market rather more freely than for some time, together with an improved demand for the finer qualities of goods for the home market, our markets have been rather brisker at the cloth halls than for some time past. Prices remain about the same, and the demand keeps pace with the supply. A moderate amount of business has also been done in the warehouses since this day week, principally by the larger wholesale buyers.

HUDDESFIELD, May 4.—We have had a very flat market to-day. A good many buyers have been here from the country, and there has consequently been a fair trade doing in the warehouses. Prices much the same.

ROCHDALE, May 3.—We have had rather more inquiry for goods to-day, but still a very limited number of pieces have been sold. The merchants would have purchased more freely, if the manufacturers could have taken the reduced prices which were offered. Wool continues firm, with very little doing.

HALIFAX, May 1.—Our piece hall has been but slenderly attended to-day, and worsted goods of all sorts are very little in request. The tone of the yarn market is not so cheerful as it was. The merchants are reluctant to give the advance asked by the spinners, and the increased production which that advance had occasioned will probably have to be abandoned. More wool has been selling, at the improved quotations, but the advance obtained by the staplers is not equal to that demanded by the growers.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 21.—GRAIN.—The shipments of wheat to England from first hands have reduced the supply, and there is but little offering; the demand, however, is proportionately light, and the market is unsettled. The only sale is 8,600 bushels good white southern at 1 dol. There is a good supply of corn, and a moderate demand for home use and export at steady prices; the sales are 31,500 bushels, closing at 66c for all kinds, say white and yellow southern, and round northern and Jersey yellow; to arrive soon, Jersey yellow sold at 65c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Diminished receipts of flour, with rather more favourable accounts from abroad, have imparted much firmness to the market, and with a steady fair demand for home use and export prices generally have advanced about 6½c, closing steadily, though parcels of old and inferior are still being forced off to close lots bought on speculation below our quoted rates. Canada is steady at previous rates; 2,300 brls sold at 4 dol 12½c to 4 dol 18½c in bond. The sales of domestic were—Saturday 4,700 brls, Monday 3,000, and yesterday 7,000. We quote our B dol 75c; superfine No. 2, 3 dol 75c to 3 dol 87½c; common State, 4 dol 12½c to 4 dol 18½c; straight do, 4 dol 18½c to 4 dol 25c; favourite do, 4 dol 35c to 4 dol 37½c; mixed western, 4 dol 31½c to 4 dol 37½c; straight Michigan and Indiana, 4 dol 50c to 4 dol 62½c; fancy Michigan, 4 dol 68½c to 4 dol 81½c; good Ohio, 4 dol 37½c to 4 dol 50c; round hoop *via* New Orleans, 4 dol 31½c to 4 dol 43½c. Corn meal is in fair demand, without change in prices; 550 brls Jersey sold at 3 dol 25c to 3 dol 31½c; Brandywine is taken on arrival at 3 dol 50c, and 16 dol cash for brls and puncheons.

Export of BREAD STUFFS, from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since 1st September, 1851.

| From— | Flour. | | Meal. | | Wheat. | | Corn. | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------|---------|--------|------|-------|------|
| | bbls | bbls | bush | bush | bush | bush | bush | bush |
| New York.....to April 20 | 448,275 | 15 | 1,167,529 | 458,390 | | | | |
| New Orleans | 73,595 | ... | ... | 301,713 | | | | |
| Philadelphia | 109,137 | 1,680 | 291,189 | 23,583 | | | | |
| Baltimore | 128,353 | ... | 120,121 | 31,824 | | | | |
| Boston | 27,523 | ... | 18,135 | 15,021 | | | | |
| Other ports | 20,925 | ... | 54,544 | 44,784 | | | | |
| Total | 807,808 | 1,695 | 1,651,518 | 995,315 | | | | |
| About same time last year..... | 862,378 | 3,959 | 844,344 | 564,805 | | | | |

**LONDON MARKETS.
STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.**

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

A moderately fair quantity of wheat appeared at Mark lane last Monday from Essex and Kent, which was taken off slowly at a decline of 1s per qr on previous prices, and there was a very limited demand for foreign, but this description was not offered on lower terms: the imports consisted of 8 qrs from Aarhus, 1,125 qrs from Alexandria (United States), 3,401 qrs from Alexandria in Egypt, 5,780 qrs from Danzig, 330 qrs from New York, 1,450 qrs from Rostock, 26 qrs from Skieliskior, 610 qrs from Wismar, and 1,160 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 13,893 qrs: The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,904 sacks, by the Eastern Counties 6,477, from France 4,365 sacks, and from the United States 22,745 barrels: this liberal arrival kept buyers aloof, and the few sales effected were at lower rates, and it was the cause of the depression in the wheat trade. The quantity of barley coastwise was only 421 qrs, from Scotland 600 qrs, from Ireland 291 qrs, and from foreign ports 8,580 qrs: the best qualities of grinding samples were steady in value and demand. The arrivals of English oats were only 220 qrs, of Scotch 140 qrs, of Irish 2,430, but of foreign 13,649 qrs, principally coming from the Dutch and Danish ports: a return of cold, harsh weather caused the trade to assume a degree of firmness again, and a fair extent of business was entered into with the consumers, at the full prices of the previous week; a frost of 7 degrees was experienced during the past night, the wind prevailing from the north-east, and the genial showery weather only lasted a few days in the last week, but has done much good to the crops generally, more especially to those of spring corn. The wheat plant has been favourably reported on throughout the season, saving in the light soils of the fen districts.

The imports at Liverpool were good of wheat and very large of flour, amounting to 6,325 barrels of the last article from the United States. There was a steady consumptive demand for wheat, but at a decline of 1s to 2s per qr in most descriptions: average, 40s 5d on 206 qrs. Extra superfine French flour supported prices, but American was 6d per barrel lower.

A few arrivals of foreign grain have been reported at Hull, with fair deliveries of wheat from the farmers, on which they would not accept any decline, and transactions were consequently limited: average, 28s 7d.

There were moderate arrivals at Leeds, and wheat receded 1s per qr, with a slow trade: average, 41s 7d on 2,419 qrs.

There were limited deliveries of every description of grain at Ipswich, and not many sales consequently effected, as no decline would be submitted to by the farmers: average, 42s 6d on 977 qrs.

At Mark lane on Wednesday there were fair fresh arrivals of English

wheat, and of Irish barley and oats, with good imports of foreign wheat and oats, and a large addition of American flour. There was no material variation in the value of any article, wheat was slow sale at Monday's currency but oats were in moderate request at full prices.

There has not been much passing in the Scotch markets during the week. At Edinburgh the supply of wheat was moderate; trade was dull, at a shade lower prices: average, 42s 5d on 907 qrs. The demand for foreign samples was limited, the turn being in favour of buyers. There were moderate imports of both wheat and barley at Leith. Only moderate arrivals were reported at Glasgow, either up the Clyde from the southward, or to Grangemouth from the northern ports of Europe: a retail business was transacted in wheat at former prices, but flour was easier to purchase.

Birmingham market was shortly supplied with wheat, and trade ruled dull at a decline of 6d to 1s per qr: average, 41s 8d on 618 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Bristol were moderate, and the previous advance has been quite lost: average, 40s 1d on 315 qrs.

There was a large supply of wheat at Newbury, which was taken off slowly at 1s to 2s per qr reduction in value.

At Uxbridge the quantity of wheat offering was good, and trade was dull, at scarcely up to former prices: average, 46s 11d on 795 qrs.

The weekly averages were 40s 6d on 84,408 qrs wheat, 28s 5d on 22,979 qrs barley, 19s 9d on 15,123 qrs oats, 81s on 44 qrs rye, 30s on 5,273 qrs beans, 29s 4d on 759 qrs peas.

The arrivals of wheat from our own coast have been fair since Monday, short of barley and oats, but moderately good of barley and oats from Ireland, with liberal imports of foreign wheat, oats, and flour. The quantity of English wheat on sale this morning was limited, and prices were about the same as on Monday, with no quotable variation in the value of foreign. Notwithstanding the large import of American flour, prime brands are held with much firmness, and for really select Baltimore 22s per barrel has been refused: some slight decline has been accepted on doubtful parcels. Barley was steady in value and demand. The increased supply of Irish and foreign oats caused the large dealers to purchase sparingly, but the consumers had former prices to pay, and took off a fair quantity, the short *bite* of grass keeping up a large consumption of this article.

The London averages announced this day were—

| | Grs. | | s | | d | |
|-------------|-------|-----|-----|--|---|--|
| Wheat..... | 3,169 | 44 | 5 | | | |
| Barley..... | 698 | 24 | 7 | | | |
| Oats..... | 6,154 | 19 | 11 | | | |
| Rye..... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Beans..... | 289 | 30 | 5 | | | |
| Peas..... | 104 | 31 | 2 | | | |

| | Arrivals this Week. | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| | Wheat. | Barley. | Maiz. | Oats. | Flour. |
| English..... | 5,510 | 1,390 | 4,370 | 580 | 4,820 sack |
| Irish..... | ... | 3,410 | ... | 8,290 | ... |
| Foreign..... | 17,240 | 3,050 | ... | 7,560 | 1 0 sacks 27,750 brls |

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—Since last Friday arrivals have been very large, but the market has continued active, with rather an upward tendency, prices having advanced fully 6d in the public sales. There is no diminution in the weekly deliveries, while the stock at this port keeps moderate. A steady business has been done in West India at stiffer rates. 200 hhds Barbadoes by auction found ready buyers: fine yellow, 40s to 40s 6d; middling to good, 38s to 39s; low and low middling, 32s to 33s 6d. Arrivals of West India are remarkably large, so that an increased supply is shortly expected. The aggregate stock of sugar at this port is 8,082 tons larger than at same time in 1851.

Mauritius.—The sales on Tuesday went off with spirit at full prices, 5,617 bags finding buyers: good strong greyish yellow, 24s 6d to 35s; low to good middling refining kinds, 32s to 34s; low to good middling yellow, 32s to 34s 6d; brown, 30s to 31s 6d; very low, 22s; grainy white, 45s; yellow and grey, 33s to 40s. Several cargoes have arrived since the 29th ult., and the stock continues large, being nearly 3,000 tons in excess of last year's at same date.

Bengal.—There has been a further advance of 6d to 1s paid for white Benares this week. 5,969 bags all sold with spirit: middling to fair white brought 36s to 37s; very low to low middling, 33s to 35s; good to fine yellow Dhubah, 41s to 45s; good brown to low middling yellow, 32s 6d to 35s 6d per cwt. There has been a steady inquiry by private contract this week.

Madras.—1,700 bags sold at extreme rates: fair to good soft brown, 25s to 26s 6d; yellow 26s to 28s 6d. The demand for the lower qualities continue steady. The stock is much reduced, but keeps large compared with that of last year.

Java.—953 baskets, 1,310 bags were sold at high prices: good to fine strong grey, 38s to 39s 6d; good soft brown to middling strong grey, 33s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—Some extensive sales have been made this week, said to be partly on speculation, at rather higher prices, and stocks show a further decrease. Yesterday, 290 cases, 4 brls, 80 bags Bahia were bought in and withdrawn, but since sold at prices which have not transpired. About 15,000 boxes Havana have sold by private treaty at 34s 6d to 39s; 1,000 cases brown Bahia at 33s 6d to 34s 6d; and about 10,000 big; Manila at 34s 6d. Two floating cargoes Havana have brought 21s to 22s, and a cargo brown Bahia 15s per cwt.

Refined.—The market keeps bare of goods, and prices show a further improvement of 6d to 1s this week upon the lower descriptions. Yesterday, brown lumps, &c. were scarce at 46s; middling good titlers have sold at 46s 6d to 48s 6d; wet lumps, 41s 6d to 44s. Low bastards are scarce. Treacle has been in steady demand. The bonded market is quiet, the slight advance asked being obtained with difficulty: crushed quoted at 27s; 10lb loaves firm at 30s. Few sales are reported in Dutch crushed.

MOLASSES.—A cargo of foreign has been sold afloat—the price not transpired.

COFFEE.—Since last week the market has been rather quiet, but yesterday there was an improvement in the demand. Very large arrivals have taken place. Native Ceylon has maintained its former price of 43s for good ordinary, excepting a small portion of old import, which sold at 42s 6d, and the transactions to yesterday (Thursday) amounted to about 7,000 bags. 501 bags by auction were bought in at 43s 6d. 355 casks, 1,090 bags plantation were only partly disposed of at last week's rates, as follows: low middling to low middling colour, 52s to 56s; fine ordinary palish to fine fine ordinary, 48s to 50s 6d; triage and ragged, 40s to 46s per cwt. A few parcels have been sold by private contract. The deliveries keep steady. There has not been much done in Mocha since the public sale last week. Common kinds of foreign keep so scarce that no sales worth reporting have taken place. 900 bags Costa Rica brought higher rates: fine to fine fine ordinary, 48s to 53s 6d; ordinary to good ordinary, 45s to 46s per cwt.

COCOA.—No public sales of West India having been held, there is a limited business to report this week. The market is steady.

TEA.—Some large arrivals have tended to check the speculative demand noticed last week. The trade are also indisposed to purchase beyond immediate wants until some of the cargoes reported this week are brought upon the market, yet the few sales effected in most kinds have been at full rates. Fair common congou is difficult to be bought under 2d per lb; medium grades, although quiet, fully support the recent improvement. A limited business has been done in all kinds of green. Since last Friday nine vessels have arrived here. No public sales are advertised.

RICE.—The market remains quiet, a limited business having been done by private contract. 788 bags, 580 pockets Bengal partly sold at previous rates: low middling to good middling white, 9s to 10s. 3,353 bags Java sold at full prices, from 10s 6d to 11s for white, middling to good. The stock is about 5,000 tons below that of last year at same date.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly sales went off heavily, 1,491 bales, 47 boxes Ceylon, about half finding buyers. Fine of each sort sold without alteration, but most of the medium qualities of 1st and 2nd sort were 1d to 2d cheaper. 1st sort, ordinary to fine, 1s 5d to 2s 9d; 2nd, 1s 2d to 1s 11d; 3rd, 1s to 1s 7d; broken, 10d to 1s 6d per lb.

PEPPER.—The demand is steady, 1,356 bags about half sold at full rates: good, 5d; low to fair, 4½d to 4¼d per lb. The stock shows a further increase.

PEPPER.—Yesterday 1,237 bags Batavia sold at 3½d to 3¼d per lb, being about previous rates. Privately a limited business has been done. The stock continues moderate. White is scarce.

OTHER SPICES.—Upwards of 1,000 bags Zanzibar cloves, just arrived, are declared for public sale next week. The small sales effected in mace and nutmegs have been at stiff rates. A few lots cassia lignea sold at 5½ 10s to 5½ 11s per cwt. There have not been any public sales of ginger.

SALTPETRE.—Further large supplies of East India having arrived, the market remains quiet. 1,275 bags Bengal were withdrawn, no offers being made at the previous value, and a limited business is reported by private treaty. The stock on 1st inst. was 1,407 tons, against 3,207 tons last year at same date.

RUM.—The Government contract for 50,000 gallons was taken yesterday, the price said to be a fraction under 1s 5d per proof gallon. The market has been quiet this week, some large arrivals having taken place.

COCHINEAL.—The market has been steady. 216 bags Honduras sold at full prices: silvers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; blacks, 4s 2d to 4s 10d. 16 bags Mexican black were taken in at 4s 1d to 4s 3d. The deliveries have fallen off, not exceeding 669 serons last month. 1,800 serons Honduras have arrived.

LAC DYE.—Few sales have been effected this week, yet prices are fully maintained. The stock on 1st inst. was 7,065 chests, against 5,653 chests at same time in 1851.

LOGWOOD.—40 tons Laguna were taken in at 6½ 10s per ton.

CORKS.—A small parcel live shells was held at 70s per cwt. and bought in.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales yesterday were rather large, comprising a better assortment of East India gums than for some time past. Arabic met with a steady demand at lower rates: some fine went as high as 65s to 67s for two lots; good middling to good, 43s to 52s 6d. Oilbanum did not support its late value. Some very fine corange shellac was taken in at 58s to 59s 6d. A parcel Japan camphor in tubs realised 92s 6d to 95s. Castor oil brought full rates, selling as high as 4½d per lb for good pale quality. China rhubarb was chiefly taken in. Some business has been done in Cutch at 21s, being rather higher. No public sales of safflower have taken place. Turmeric is rather lower; common Bengal selling at 10s 6d to 11s per cwt.

The stock of camphor on 1st instant was 6,227 chests, against 7,411 chests last year. Of castor oil, 32,900 pkgs, against 17,300 pkgs, &c. Stock of Gambier, 407 tons: at same time in 1851, 760 tons. Of Cutch, 1,330 tons, against 268 tons.

METALS.—There is not much change to report in the iron market this week. Common Welsh bars are 2s 6d to 5s higher than last quoted. Scotch pig has been in great demand for export, and prices have further slightly improved. Spelter continues firm and the value almost nominal, as the sales are very limited. British copper is much in demand, with few sellers at the quoted prices. East India tin must be quoted higher by fully 2s 6d to 3s, Banca having sold at 87s to 87s 6d. The demand is still speculative and large sales effected. No change in British.

The stock of East India tin on 1st instant was 1,151 tons, against 778 tons last year.

HEMP.—A steady business has been done in Russian at full prices, and the market is firm. Manilla meets with a steady demand. 1,950 bales Jute were chiefly disposed of at full prices in most instances, from 8½ 2s 6d to 13½ 12s 6d per ton. Cochin yarn brought 19½ 12s 6d to 25½ 7s 6d per ton.

LINSEED.—The market is firm, with a steady business doing. Fin's Black Sea on the spot has sold at 45s; E. I., 45s to 46s per qr: arrivals of the latter are large. Cakes have been rather quiet as usual at this season: fine English, 8½ 4s to 8½ 10s per ton.

OILS.—No change has occurred in any kind of fish this week. Some seal in public sale sold from 28½ to 30½ 10s per ton for brown to pale quality. The linseed oil market has been firmer, and sales to a moderate extent made at rather higher rates, viz., 26s 9d to 27s per cwt on the spot. Rape is held for an advance. Cocoa nut is hardly so firm, owing to several large arrivals. Palm has met with more inquiry at full rates, and a cargo sold.

TURPENTINE.—Spirits rather cheaper: British drawn, 41s to 41s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market presents a firm appearance, the advance quoted last week having been fully supported, and now 3d higher rates obtained, good Petersburg Y. C. selling at 36s 3d: buyers of new to arrive in the last three months at 37s 6d. South American and Australian have met with more inquiry: arrivals of the former are large. The stock of tallow on 1st inst. was 42,996 casks, against 34,500 casks in 1851.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The demand for all descriptions was very active, and rather higher rates paid in some instances. The week's business in West India amounts to 2,470 hhds, and prices must be quoted 6d higher. Mauritius—6,068 bags were chiefly sold at the extreme rates of Friday: fine yellow went at 36s 6d to 37s 6d. Bengal—Of 2,031 bags submitted, about 1,000 only sold at previous rates. Benares taken in above the value. Khaur withdrawn at 24s 6d. Madras—1,005 bags sold at full rates. Penang—1,924 bags brought 25s 6d to 30s for dark brown to low yellow. Other East India—300 bags: brown and low yellow Java realised 33s 6d to 34s. 294 bags brown Bombay 28s 6d to 30s per cwt. Refined—Very stiff rates were paid this morning.

COFFEE.—The market was firm to-day. 160 casks 40 bags plantation sold at rather higher rates. 617 bags good ordinary native, of old import, sold at 43s. 4,062 bags Costa Rica were taken at 48s to 50s for fine to fine fine ordinary, being above the value. 232 bags Bahia partly sold at 41s 6d to 42s 6d for fine ordinary; triage and ragged, 35s to 40s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—100 bags Honduras partly sold at previous rates: silvers, 3s 8d to 3s 11d; blacks, 4s 1d to 4s 3d per lb.

SAFFLOWER.—23 bales Bengal sold at 4½ 7s 6d to 4½ 12s 6d per cwt.

LOGWOOD.—50 tons Campeachy were taken in at 5½ 10s per ton.

OIL.—526 casks cocoa nut part sold: Cochin, 35s to 35s 3d; Ceylon taken in at 27s to 33s. 200 casks Sydney sold at 29s to 33s per cwt.

TALLOW.—317 casks Australian all sold at rather higher rates, from 33s to 36s 9d. 155 casks South American brought 33s 6d to 35s 9d.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has been very animated for the lower and middling descriptions, and is again higher—nothing under 45s 6d to 46s; but wet lumps do not participate in this demand. Treacle firm. The bonded is rather firmer. Nothing in loaves, and 31s for 6lb and 30s for 10lb loaves. Owing to the Dutch sale of raw sugars going 1 to 2 guilders higher, the refiners are holding for a further advance in their crushed.

DRY FRUIT.—A cargo of currants has arrived from Patras. The market is quiet, large clearances for consumption arising from recent sales, but the trade are reluctant to pay the further advanced rates now demanded. Cleared in all April, 1,238 tons against 960 tons in 1851. Notwithstanding the reduced price of Valencia raisins, the purchases by the trade are quite trifling in extent, and the article has not been improved by the speculative purchases alluded to last week.

COTTON.—Considering the little cotton on the market, a fair extent of business has been transacted, and a good demand has prevailed, prices generally having advanced ½d. Sales of cotton wool from the 30th ult. to the 6th inst.:—1,250 bales Surat, at 3½d to 4½d for middling to fair; 150 bales Madras, at 3½d to 4½d for good fair Western to fair Tinnivelly; 70 bales Bengal, at 4½d for good.

GREEN FRUIT.—The backward state of vegetation is having its effect upon this market, which creates an increased demand for oranges and nuts. Two cargoes of the former, from St Michael's, sold by Keeling and Hunt, sold freely at prices similar to those obtained last week. Nuts of all kinds in request, and a considerable wholesale business has been done in some kinds. Lemons dull of sale, the cold weather checking consumption.

SEEDS.—There has been a moderate business doing this week, at unaltered quotations. White and brown mustards in better demand, and fully 1½ per bushel dearer.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade continues steadily to improve, both as regards demand and prices.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The market continues in the same quiet but firm state as to prices as last week. The public sales are fixed to commence on Thursday, the 20th instant, for which about 20,000 bales of colonial wool are already arrived, and further importations daily expected by vessels near at hand and off the coast. Prices are likely to rule fully as high as last sales.

FLAX.—Very little doing this week.

HEMP.—A few purchases to a moderate extent this week.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The transactions of the past week have been about an average amount. Light English butts have sold more freely than for some time past. In other goods no alterations are noticeable.

METALS.—Copper—The position of prices is anomalous since the large smelting firms appear indisposed either to sell at the current rates or to raise them. It is said that several parcels have been taken at higher prices in anticipation of an advance. Iron—Railway bars still continue in good demand, business having been done at advanced rates, viz., 5½ 5s for this description. In consequence, merchant bars are higher, best brands being 4½ 15s per ton in Wales. Spelter—The stock has increased, being 11,293 tons; business very limited. Tin, owing to continued speculative purchasers, has reached 87½ 10s per ton for Banca, and Straits has sold as high as 86½; English is quiet.

TIMBER.—No change in prices. The Board of Trade returns indicate the large consumption still prepondering over former years.

PROVISIONS.

The bacon market remains steady. The continued cool weather has caused an advance in foreign butter of 4s per cwt in some descriptions.

Lard, hams, and pork firm.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

| | BUTTER. | | BACON. | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| | Stock. | In Store. | Stock. | Deliveries. |
| 1850 | 3,880 | 2,394 | 4,284 | 2,043 |
| 1851 | 4,887 | 2,325 | 5,045 | 1,411 |
| 1852 | 9,254 | 2,970 | 4,725 | 2,533 |
| Arrivals for the Past Week. | | | | |
| Irish butter | | | | 152 |
| Foreign do | | | | 12,267 |
| Bale Bacon | | | | 2,703 |

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, May 3.—Since our last report, these markets have been seasonably well but not so heavily supplied with both town and country-killed meat. The primest, beef, mutton, and lamb are in fair request, at full quotations. Otherwise, the trade is in a sluggish state.

FRIDAY, May 7.—The general demand was in a sluggish state, yet prices were mostly supported.

At per stone by the carcase.

| s d s d | | s d s d | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| Inferior beef | 2 0to2 2 | Mutton, inferior | 2 4to2 5 |
| Ditto middling | 2 4 2 6 | — middling | 2 5 2 10 |
| Prime large | 2 6 2 8 | — prime | 3 0 3 6 |
| Prime small | 2 10 3 2 | Large pork | 2 4 2 10 |
| Veal | 2 8 3 10 | Small pork | 3 0 3 6 |
| Lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 2d. | | | |

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, May 3.—Full average imports of foreign stock took place into London last week—the total supply having amounted to 1,944 head. During the corresponding period, in 1851, we received 1,647; in 1850, 1,380; in 1849, 1,211; in 1848, 1,099; and, in 1847, 1,241 head. Imports into London last week:—beasts, 390; sheep, 992; lambs, 22; calves, 535; pigs, 5.

Fair average supplies of foreign stock were on offer here to-day, the time of year considered, but their general condition was by no means good.

The fine rains which fell in most parts of England last week having induced many of the graziers to withhold a portion of their stock for the present, the supply of home fed beasts on sale this morning was comparatively limited, whilst its general quality was not to say first-rate. The attendance of buyers being large, and the weather favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade was firm at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs, and a good clearance was effected. The primest Scots sold at 3s 6d per 8 lbs.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,000 Scots, home-breds, and shorthorns, from other parts of England 500 Herefords, rants, Devons, &c., and from Scotland 640 horned and polled Scots, 400 being per railway.

There being a slight decrease in the arrivals of sheep, especially from Norfolk, and Surrey, the mutton trade ruled tolerably steady, and last week's currencies were well supported. It must be observed that our prices refer solely to shearings. Prime old Downs, out of the wool, realised 3s 6d—in extreme cases 3s 8d per 8 lbs.

We were fairly supplied with lambs, which changed hands slowly at barely the late decline. The top figure was 5s 4d per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight we received 300 head, the quality of which was prime.

Calves were in large supply and heavy demand, but no further decline took place in prices.

The pork trade was dull, and the best small porkers were worth only 3s 8d per 8 lbs

Table with 3 columns: SUPPLIES, May 6, 1850, May 5, 1851, May 3, 1852. Rows include Beasts, Sheep and Lambs, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, May 7.—The supply of beasts here to-day was but moderate, and in very middling condition. For all breeds the demand was in a sluggish state, yet Monday's advance in the quotations was supported, the primest Scots having sold at 3s 6d per 8 lbs.

Table with 4 columns: s, d, s, d. Rows include Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves.

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 696; sheep, 6,600; calves, 285; pigs, 250. Foreign supply—Beasts, 84; sheep, 360; calves, 110.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK, May 3.—Since our last report the arrivals, both coastwise and by rail, have been limited, and good Regents have made more money, but second-rate or inferior sorts sell badly.

SOUTHWARK, May 6.—A good supply, average demand, and prices firm. York Regents, from 60s to 80s; Scotch ditto, 60s to 75s; Kent and Essex ditto, 70s to 90s; Wisbeach ditto, 60s to 75s; Scotch Cups, 55s to 60s; Shaws, 60s to 70s; Kidneys, 60s to 80s; Middlings, 40s to 55s; Foreign, 50s to 60s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, May 3.—The transactions in our market are on a retail scale, at the unaltered quotations of this day week. Fine samples are becoming exceedingly scarce.

FRIDAY, May 7.—All new hops are in somewhat improved request, at very full prices; but the quantity on offer is limited. Old qualities command very little attention; but yearlings are quite as dear.

HAY MARKETS—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—Old meadow hay, 70s to 78s; inferior ditto, 64s to 68s; old clover, 72s to 78s; inferior ditto, 60s to 70s; wheat straw, 25s to 28s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—The supply at this market to-day was ample, trade moderate, and prices steady. Best hay from 66s to 77s; inferior ditto, 55s to 60s; best clover, 75s to 87s; inferior ditto, 60s to 70s; straw, 21s to 28s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, May 3.—Bate's West Hartley 13s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley 14s—Carr's Hartley 14s—Chester Main 13s 3d—Dean's Primrose 12s 3d—Hastings's Hartley 14s—Holywell 13s 6d—New Tanfield 11s 6d—North Percy Hartley 13s 6d—Ravensworth West Hartley 14s—Tanfield Moor 11s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 11s 6d—Tyne Main 11s 3d—West Wylam 12s 9d—Wylam 13s 6d. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 14s 6d—Gosforth 14s 3d—Harton 14s 3d—Heppburn 13s 9d—Heaton 14s 3d—Hedley 14s—Johnston 13s 9d—Northumberland 13s 6d—Riddell 14s—Walker 14s—Eden Main 15s—Lambton's Primrose 15s 3d—Bell 14s 9d—Belmont 14s 9d—Bradyll 15s 9d—Hetton 16s 3d—Haswell 16s 3d—Kieper Grange 15s 3d—Kieper 15s—Lambton 15s 9d—Lumley 14s 6d—Pensher 14s 6d—Plummer 15s 3d—Richmond 15s—Russell's Hetton 15s 9d—Shotton 15s—Stewart's 16s—Cassop 15s 6d—Dunston 14s 3d—Fowler's Hartlepool 14s—Hartlepool 15s 9d—Heugh Hall 15s—Kelloe 15s 9d—South Hartlepool 15s 6d—South Kelloe 15s—Thornley 15s—Backhouse 14s 3d—South Durham 14s 6d—West Cornforth 14s—Woodhouse Close 13s 6d—Aberammon 21s—Birchgrove Graigola 19s—Gwaen Cae Gurwen 23s 6d—Lion Stone Coal 21s—Llanegnech 20s 6d—Merthyr Scaerborwen 18s 6d. Ships at market, 332; sold, 153; unsold, 179.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.—Bate's West Hartley 13s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley 14s—Carr's Hartley 14s—Hastings's Hartley 13s 6d—Holywell 13s 6d—North Percy Hartley 13s 6d—Ravensworth West Hartley 14s—Ravensworth Palaw 12s—Tanfield Moor 11s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 11s 9d—Townley 12s 3d—West Wylam 12s 9d—Wylam 13s 6d. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 14s 6d—Gosforth 14s 3d—Harton 14s 3d—Heppburn 13s 9d—Heaton 14s 3d—Hedley 14s—Johnston 13s 9d—Northumberland 13s 6d—Peachth Gas 12s 6d—Riddell 14s—Walker 14s—Eden Main 15s 3d—Lambton's Primrose 15s 3d—Bell 14s 9d—Bradyll 15s 9d—Hetton 16s—Haswell 16s 3d—Kieper Grange 15s 6d—Lambton 15s 9d—Pensher 14s 6d—Plummer 15s 3d—Richmond 15s—Russell's Hetton 15s 9d—Stewart's 16s—Cassop 15s 6d—Fowler's Hartlepool 14s—Heugh Hall 15s—Kelloe 15s 9d—South Hartlepool 15s 6d—South Kell 15s—Thornley 15s—Whitworth 13s—Backhouse 14s 3d—Tees 16s—Woodhouse Close 13s 6d—Aberammon Merthyr 21s—Derwentwater Hartley 14s—Gwaen Cae Gurwen 23s 6d—Lion Stone Coal 23s—Llanegnech 21s—Pump Quart Stone 23s—Sidney's Hartley 14s 3d. Ships at market, 208; sold, 81; unsold, 127.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

We have to report an improving demand for both foreign and British wools, but there is no change in value except in coming wools, which are in some cases rather dearer.

CORN.

The grain market has remained without change since Tuesday, with a fair demand for most articles of the trade, at that day's currency. This morning the demand for wheat was not quite so free as on Tuesday, but a moderate quantity found buyers for local consumption; prices, however, were barely equal to those obtained on that day. Flour was without change. Oats and meal, in consequence of the continued dry weather, were more firmly held. Beans, too, were in very good demand, and dearer. Indian corn dull, with rather drooping prices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, May 3.

COFFEE.—There was an animated business last week, and prices advanced one cent. SUGAR.—The market remains firm, although without business worth mentioning. METALS.—Banca tin changed hands last week at advancing rates; sales can be made at 49 1/2. Copper—Russian crown has been disposed of at 33f; Paskoff is offered at 60f for delivery. SPICES, RICE, FRUIT.—Nutmegs—No. 1 in good demand for export, 155c has been paid and holders keep at 160c. Mace—C and D is sought after at 140c. Rice remains rather dull.

SEEDS.—Rape experienced little variation, although with animated business. Lin remained firm.

COAL.—Wheat—In the former part of the week, new red was taken at an advance for export, also Polish sorts: the supplies of both descriptions which reached the market afterwards induced holders to submit to a reduction of 5f to 10f. Rye was transacted in the first part of the week at former prices for the country and export. Barley the same. Buckwheat somewhat lower.

The Gazette.

Friday, April 30.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A. F. and D. Mackay and Co., Liverpool, coal proprietors: as far as regards J. Mackay—White and Co., High street, Kingsland, drapers; as far as regards R. White—McDonald, Hales, and Jerry, Drury lane, licensed victuallers—How, Coulgate, and Co., Liverpool, and Brown, Coulgate, and Co., Manchester, brokers—Cole and Co., Liverpool, pickle manufacturers—Carter and Bonus, Leadenhall street, shipbrokers—Cavanagh and Adams, Belvedere, Cambridge road—Bail and Prest, Bradford, Yorkshire, wooldrapers—Dunneff and Compton, Uttoxeter, linendrapers—Lucas and Simpson, West Derby, Lancashire, painters—W. H. and E. Parsons, Shoemaker row, Blackfriars, victuallers—Marsden and Clayton, Rochdale, cotton manufacturers—H. and C. Horsley, York, linendrapers—Milden and Fish, Accrington, cloggers—Woolley and Christian, Brompton row, Brompton, surgeons—Staley and Fryer, Cromford, Derbyshire, drapers—Peters and Co., Mark, Somersetshire, grocers—J. and J. Harrison, Wigan, cabinetmakers—Batt and Eykyn, Silver street, Bloomsbury, dealers in beer—Hunt and Cox, Jun., Frome Selwood, bootmakers—Garneck, Bibby, and Co., Wavertree, Lancashire, rope manufacturers; as far as regards C. Courry—Sutcliffe and Walsh, Halifax, stonemasons.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

T. Harrison, Adde street, agent—first div of 5s 5d, on Monday, May 3, or any subsequent Monday within six months, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury. J. Rumsey, High Wycombe, money scrivener—second div of 4d, on Monday, May 3, or any subsequent Monday within six months, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury. J. Boniface, Eastergate, Sussex, maltster—first div of 1s 0 1/2d, on Monday, May 3, or any subsequent Monday within six months, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury. J. Harrop, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, clothier—first div of 3 1/2d, on Monday, May 3, or any subsequent Monday within six months, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury. I. Abrahams, Liverpool, tailor—div of 4s, on Wednesday, May 3, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Turner's, Liverpool. J. Eyre, Sheffield, grocer—first div of 4s, on Monday, May 3, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr Freeman's, Leeds. J. Napier, jun., Sheffield, oil merchant—first div of 5s 6d, on new proofs, on Monday, May 3, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr Freeman's, Leeds. J. Woodhouse, Ripon, draper—first and final div of 2s 10d, on Tuesday, May 4, or any subsequent Monday or Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds. R. Powke, Wolverhampton, chymist—first div of 3s 4d, any Thursday before June 30, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham. D. H. Waldron, Birmingham, grocer—first div of 4s 3d, any Thursday, at Mr Christie's, Birmingham. R. Sutcliffe, Warrington, cotton manufacturer—first div of 2s 3d, on Tuesday, May 11, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester. C. A. Waw, West Cornforth, lime burner—second div of 4d, on the separate estate, any Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. J. Storey, Hartlepool, draper—first div of 6d, any Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. C. Bayliffe, Chippenham, Wiltshire, surgeon—first div of 5s 10d, any Wednesday, at Mr Miller's, Liverpool. W. Wood, Bristol, provision merchant—first div of 7s 6d, any Wednesday, at Mr Miller's, Bristol. R. and F. R. Hazard, Bristol, victuallers—first div of 8d, any Wednesday, at Mr Miller's, Bristol.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

William Harris, Kingston upon-Hull, draper. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. J. Miller, jun., Ayr, ironfounder. R. Walker, Dirleton, Haddingtonshire.

Tuesday, May 4.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Dervalque and Tibeyrant, Panton street, Haymarket, hotel keepers—Highmore and Matthews, Yeovil, Somersetshire, publishers—Philippthal and Plaxton, Kingston-upon-Hull, shipbrokers—Alexander and Co., Fenchurch street, merchants—G. and A. Peppercorn, Deptford, butchers—Kell and Chaffars, Bedford row, attorneys—Whittaker and Co., Rochdale, Lancashire, engineers—Norman and Brooks, Kingston, Surrey, milliners—Hunt and Marsland, Cheadle Bulkeley, Cheshire, cotton manufacturers—Malkin and Hill, Macclesfield, silk manufacturers—Sands and Co., Bride court, Fleet street, printers—T. H. M. and T. W. Butler, Ivychurch, Kent, farmers—Gregory and Bascome, Wyke house, Brentford, Middlesex—King and Clarke, late of Grove farm, Kentish town, and Blisden farm, near Ongar, Essex, farmers—Hall, Salisbury, Virtue, and Fairholt, Wellington street, Strand, proprietors of the Art Journal and Vernon Gallery; as far as regards S. C. Hall and F. W. Fairholt—Booth and Patterson, Scotsforth, Lancashire, brick manufacturers—Eveson and Sons, Shepherd's brook Iron Works, Worcestershire—Plunkett, Hughes, and Co., Manchester, manufacturers—Cornthwaite and Co., Liverpool, tea merchants—E. and E. Adams, Liverpool, tobacconists—Crofts and Heath, Preston brook, Cheshire—Holland, Davies, and Co., Rio Grande and Porto Alegre, Brazils, merchants; as far as regards H. Davies and J. Horrocks—Perks and Co., Gracechurch street, cheesemongers—Boss and Wileman, Manchester, Derbyshire, coal merchants—Dickin and Beardsworth, Wrexham, Denbighshire, and Chester, or elsewhere, timber merchants—Twelvevrees, Brothers, Holland street, Blackfriars road, general merchants—Scott and M'Intosh, Menlott and Crewkerne, Somersetshire, nurserymen—Barker and Co., Chandos street, Covent garden coachbuilders—Sharland and Son, Chereton Fitzpaine, Devonshire, tanners—Rawlings, Gibson, and Co., Shacklewell, auctioneers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

F. True, Duhnam market, Norfolk, ironmonger—third div of 5d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street. B. Smith, Threadneedle street, and Bow common, copper smelter, and Duke street, Lincoln's inn fields, silversmith—third div of 5 1/2d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street. C. Read, Great Grimby, wine merchant—first div of 2s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Carrick's, Hull. J. Duggan, Maryport, Cumberland, draper—first div of 2s 8d, on Saturday, May 8, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. BANKRUPTS. Charles Ritchie, Oxford street, jeweller. William Arthur Watson, Whitacre, Warwickshire, builder. Frank James, Walsall, ironfounder. John Exp, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, brewer. Samuel Benjamins, jun., Hereford, grocer. James Thomas Woodhouse, Leominster, Herefordshire, scrivener. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. D. Jack, Marketgate, Arbroath, dealer in bread. D. Clark, Perth, writer. R. H. Watson, Glasgow, merchant.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

James Mandeno, oil and colour man, Shoreditch. John Thomas, builder, Little Stanhope street, Mayfair. John Burlington, draper, Worcester. R. Harding, draper, Beckington, Somersetshire. Charles W. Woodworth, licensed victualler, Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

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

| LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. | |
|---|---------------------|
| <i>Add Five per cent on duties, except spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, & timber.</i> | |
| Ashes duty free | |
| First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt | 24 0d 26r 0d |
| Montreal | 24 0 26 0 |
| First sort Pearl, U.S. | 27 6 28 0 |
| Montreal | 27 6 28 0 |
| Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d. | |
| Trinidad | per cwt 30 0 42 6 |
| Grenada | 29 0 35 0 |
| Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil | 25 0 31 0 |
| Coffee duty 3d p lb | |
| Jamaica, trige and ord. | |
| per cwt, bond | 25 0 42 0 |
| good and fine ord | 43 0 46 6 |
| low good middling | 47 0 58 0 |
| low middling and fine | 63 0 75 0 |
| Ceylon, ord to good ord | |
| of native growth | 28 6 39 6 |
| plantation kind, trige and ord | 35 0 42 0 |
| good to fine ord | 43 0 48 0 |
| low middling to fine | 49 0 72 0 |
| Mocha, fine | 75 0 78 0 |
| cleaned garbled | 66 0 84 0 |
| ord and ungabbed | 42 0 50 0 |
| Sumatra | 33 0 35 0 |
| Padang | 36 0 37 0 |
| Batavia | 37 0 46 0 |
| Manilla | 36 0 42 0 |
| Brazil, ord to good ord | 33 6 36 0 |
| fine ord and colour | 37 0 39 0 |
| St Domingo | 37 0 39 0 |
| Cuba, ord to good ord | 36 0 41 0 |
| fine ord to fine | 42 0 56 0 |
| Costa Rica | 38 0 63 0 |
| La Guayra | 35 0 52 0 |
| Cotton duty free | |
| Surat | per lb 0 3d 0 4d |
| Bengal | 0 3d 0 4d |
| Madras | 0 3d 0 4d |
| Pernam | 0 0 0 0 |
| Bowed Georgia | 0 5d 0 5d |
| New Orleans | 0 0 0 0 |
| Demerara | 0 0 0 0 |
| St Domingo | 0 0 0 0 |
| Egyptian | 0 0 0 0 |
| Smayna | 0 0 0 0 |
| Drugs & Dyes duty free | |
| COCHINEAL | |
| Black | per lb 3 9 4 9 |
| Silver | 3 6 3 10 |
| LAC DYE | |
| D.T. | per lb 2 0 2 2 |
| Other marks | 0 5d 2 5 |
| SHELLAC | |
| Orange | per cwt 43 0 55 0 |
| Other sorts | 55 0 45 0 |
| TURMERIC | |
| Bengal | per cwt 11 6 18 0 |
| China | 14 0 16 0 |
| Java and Malabar | 10 0 12 0 |
| TERRA JAPONICA | |
| Catch, Pegue, rd, pcwt | 20 6 21 0 |
| Gambier | 19 6 20 0 |
| DYEWOODS duty free | |
| LOGWOOD | |
| Jamaica | per ton 3 5 3 10 |
| Honduras | 5 0 5 8 |
| Campechy | 6 10 0 0 |
| FEETIC | |
| Jamaica | per ton 3 5 3 10 |
| Cuba | 6 10 8 10 |
| NICARAGUA WOOD | |
| Lima | per ton 11 10 14 10 |
| Other large solid | 12 0 13 10 |
| Small and rough | 9 0 10 0 |
| SAPAS WOOD | |
| Bims | per ton 9 0 10 10 |
| Siam and Malabar | 8 0 10 0 |
| BRAZIL WOOD | |
| Unbranded | per ton 18 0 50 0 |
| FRUIT —Almonds | |
| Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 | 1 1 1 3 |
| New | 8 0 10 0 |
| old | 0 0 0 0 |
| Barbary sweet, in bond | 7 2 8 |
| bitter | 0 0 0 0 |
| Currents, duty 15s per cwt | |
| Zante & Cephal, new | 1 13 1 13 |
| old | 0 0 0 0 |
| Patras, new | 1 10 1 16 |
| Figs duty 15s per cwt | |
| Turkey, new, p cwt d p | 1 10 2 0 |
| Spanish | 0 0 0 0 |
| Pistons duty 20s per cwt | |
| French | per cwt d p 0 0 0 0 |
| Imperial carton, new | 0 0 0 0 |
| Pranes, duty 7s, new d p | 0 18 1 1 |
| Raisins duty 15s per cwt | |
| Denia, new, p cwt d p | 1 1 1 2 |
| Valencia, new | 1 6 1 7 |
| Smayna, black | 0 0 0 0 |
| red and Eleme | 1 8 1 13 |
| Sultana, new, nom | 2 6 2 8 |
| Muscate, new | 2 0 3 0 |
| Flax duty 1s | |
| Riga, P.T.R. | per ton 42 0 53 0 |
| St Petersburg, 12 head | 0 0 0 0 |
| 9 head | 0 0 0 0 |
| Priesland | 35 0 52 0 |
| Hemp duty free | |
| St Petersburg, clean | |
| new | per ton 29 10 30 0 |
| outshot, new | 28 10 0 0 |
| half cleaned | 27 10 28 0 |
| Riga, Rhine | 31 0 0 0 |
| Manilla, free | 43 0 46 6 |
| East Indian Sunn | 0 0 0 0 |
| J... | 10 0 16 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|------------------|----|---|------|
| Hides —Ox & Cow, per h | s | d | s | d |
| B A and M Vid, dry | 0 | 4 | 0 | 6d |
| Do & R Grande, salted | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3d |
| Brazil, dry | 0 | 3d | 0 | 4d |
| dry salted | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| salted | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2d |
| Rio, dry | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5d |
| Lima & Valparaiso, dry | 0 | 4d | 0 | 6 |
| Cape, salted | 0 | 2d | 0 | 3d |
| New South Wales | 0 | 2d | 0 | 2d |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| East India | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8d |
| Kips, Russia, dry | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8d |
| S America Horse, phide | 4 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| German | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indigo duty free | | | | |
| Bengal | per h | 2 | 6 | 10 |
| Oude | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Madras | 1 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Manilla | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Java | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Carracas | 2 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| Guatemala | 2 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| Leather , per lb | | | | |
| Crop Hides | 30 to 40 lb | 0 | 8 | 0 11 |
| do. | 50 60 0 10 1 3 | | | |
| English Butta | 16 24 0 10 1 4 | | | |
| do | 28 36 1 0 1 9 | | | |
| Foreign do | 16 25 0 10 1 2 | | | |
| do | 28 36 0 10 1 4 | | | |
| Calf Skins | 20 35 0 10 1 4 | | | |
| do | 40 60 1 0 1 7 | | | |
| do | 80 100 0 11 1 2 | | | |
| Dressing Hides | 0 7 1 1 | | | |
| Shaved do | 0 9 0 12 | | | |
| Horse Hides, English | 0 7 0 11 | | | |
| do Spanish, per hide | 5 6 9 0 | | | |
| Kips, Petersburg, per lb | 1 0 1 3 | | | |
| do East India | 0 8 1 2 | | | |
| Metals —COPPER | | | | |
| Sheathing, bolts, &c. | 0 10 0 0 | | | |
| Bottoms | 0 11 0 0 | | | |
| Old | 0 9 0 0 | | | |
| Tough cake, p ton | £8 10 0 0 | | | |
| Tile | £7 10 0 0 | | | |
| IRON , per ton | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bars, &c. British | 5 10 0 0 | | | |
| Nail rods | 6 0 6 2d | | | |
| Hoops | 7 10 0 0 | | | |
| Sheets | 8 5 8 10 | | | |
| Pig, No 1, Wales | 3 5 0 0 | | | |
| Bars, &c. | 4 10 4 15 | | | |
| Pig, No. 1, Clyde | 1 17 0 0 | | | |
| Swedish, in bond | 11 10 11 15 | | | |
| LEAD , p ton—Eng, pig | 16 10 16 15 | | | |
| sheet | 17 10 0 0 | | | |
| red lead | 18 0 0 0 | | | |
| white do | 24 0 0 0 | | | |
| patent shot | 19 10 0 0 | | | |
| Spanish pig, in bond | 16 0 0 0 | | | |
| STEEL , Swedish, in kgals | 0 0 0 0 | | | |
| in faggots | 15 5 0 0 | | | |
| Straits do | 54 0 85 6 | | | |
| SPELTER , for, per ton | 14 10 0 0 | | | |
| TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For 6s | | | | |
| English blocks, p ton | 87 0 0 0 | | | |
| bars | 88 0 0 0 | | | |
| Banca, in bond, nom. | 86 10 87 10 | | | |
| Straits do | 84 0 85 6 | | | |
| TIN PLATES , per box | | | | |
| Charcoal, 1 C | 27s 6d 28s 6d | | | |
| Coke, 1 C | 22 6 23 0 | | | |
| Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d, For 5s 3d | | | | |
| West India, d p, per cwt | 12 6 13 6 | | | |
| Refiners', for home use, fr 13 | 0 20 0 | | | |
| Do export (on board) | 11 0 14 0 | | | |
| Oils —Fish | | | | |
| Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p | 20 15 31 0 | | | |
| Yellow | 29 10 30 0 | | | |
| Sperm | 87 0 88 0 | | | |
| Head matter | 91 0 92 0 | | | |
| Cod | 34 0 34 10 | | | |
| South Sea | 32 9 33 10 | | | |
| Olive, Galipoli | 43 10 44 0 | | | |
| Spanish and Sicily | 42 0 43 0 | | | |
| Palm —per ton | 27 0 27 10 | | | |
| Cocoa Nut | 33 0 35 10 | | | |
| Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn) | 33 0 33 5 | | | |
| Linseed | 26 15 27 0 | | | |
| Black Sea | p q 45 0d 45s 6d | | | |
| St Petersburg Morshank | 0 0 0 0 | | | |
| Do cake (Engl) pr tn | 8 5s 6d 10s | | | |
| do Foreign | 7 5 9 5 | | | |
| Rape, do | 4 10 4 15 | | | |
| Provisions —All articles duty paid. | | | | |
| Butter —Waterford new | 0s 6d 0s 6d | | | |
| Carlow | 76 0 0 0 | | | |
| Cork | 70 0 0 0 | | | |
| Limerick | 54 0 64 0 | | | |
| Friesland, fresh | 74 0 76 0 | | | |
| Kiel and Holstein, fine | 72 0 76 0 | | | |
| Leer | 0 0 0 0 | | | |
| Bacon, singed—Waterfd. | 48 0 53 0 | | | |
| Limerick | 49 0 51 0 | | | |
| Hams—Westphalia | 50 0 56 0 | | | |
| Lard —Waterford and Limerick bladder | 54 0 58 0 | | | |
| Cork and Belfast do | 50 0 54 0 | | | |
| Firkin and keg Irish | 50 0 54 0 | | | |
| American & Canadian | 0 0 0 0 | | | |
| Cask do | 42 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 | 30 0 38 0 | | | |
| Gouda | 26 0 30 0 | | | |
| Canter | 20 0 0 0 | | | |
| American | 30 0 46 0 | | | |
| Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For 1s | | | | |
| Bengal, white, per cwt. | 8 6 11 0 | | | |
| Madras | 8 6 9 6 | | | |
| Java | 8 6 12 6 | | | |
| Sago duty 6d per cwt. | | | | |
| Pearl, per cwt. | 14 0 24 0 | | | |
| Flour | 13 6 14 0 | | | |
| Salt-petre Bengal p cwt | 25 6 32 0 | | | |
| Madras | 34 0 26 6 | | | |
| NITRATE OF SODA | 13 9 14 0 | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------|--------|------|
| Seeds | s | d | s | d |
| Caraway, for, old, p cwt | 16 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| Eng. new 35s 38s | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canary | per qr 34 | 0 | 38 | 0 |
| Clover, red | per cwt | 10 | 56 | 0 |
| white | 46 | 0 | 58 | 0 |
| Coriander | 11 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Linseed, foreign | per qr 45 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| English | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mustard, br. | p bush | 9 | 11 | 0 |
| white, | 5 | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Rape per last of 10 qrs | £20 | 0 | £25 | 0 |
| Silk duty free | | | | |
| Surad | per lb | 14 | 0 | 16 6 |
| Cosimbuzar | 10 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Gonatae | 10 | 6 | 15 | 6 |
| Comercolly | 12 | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Banah, &c. | 6 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| China, Teatlee | 16 | 6 | 20 | 6 |
| Raws—White Novi | 25 | 0 | 26 | 6 |
| Fossombrone | 23 | 0 | 24 | 6 |
| Bologna | 19 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| Friuli | 20 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Royals | 20 | 0 | 21 | 6 |
| Do superior | 22 | 6 | 23 | 0 |
| Bergam | 21 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Milan | 21 | 0 | 25 | 3 |
| ORGANZINES | | | | |
| Piedmont, 22-24 | 28 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Do 24-28 | 26 | 6 | 27 | 0 |
| Milan & Bergam, 18-22 | 29 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Do 24-26 | 25 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| Do 28-32 | 24 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| TRAMS —Milan, 22-24 | 26 | 6 | 27 | 0 |
| Do | 25 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| BRUTIAS —Short rec | 13 | 3 | 13 | 9 |
| Long do | 12 | 6 | 13 | 0 |
| PERSIANS | 9 | 6 | 11 | 0 |
| SPICES —PIMENTO, duty 5s | | | | |
| per cwt... | per lb bond | 0 | 4 | 0 5 |
| PEPPER , duty 6d p lb | | | | |
| Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy | bd | 0 | 3d 0 4 | |
| light | 0 | 3d 0 3d | | |
| Sumatra | 0 | 3d 0 3d | | |
| White, ord to fine | 0 | 6 | 0 11d | |
| GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For 10s | | | | |
| Bengal, per cwt | bd | 16 | 0 50 0 | |
| Malabar | d p | 21 | 0 50 0 | |
| Jamaica | 36 | 0 | 160 0 | |
| Barbadoes | 25 | 0 | | |

STATEMENT

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

Of those articles dutyfree, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption. East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

Table with columns: Imported (1851, 1852), Dutypaid (1851, 1852), Stock (1851, 1852). Rows include British Plantation, Foreign Sugar, Cheritcr, Siam, & Manilla, Havara, Porto Rico, Brazil.

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

Table for MOLASSES with columns: Imported, Dutypaid, Stock. Row: West India.

Table for RUM with columns: Imported, Exported, Home Consump., Stock. Rows: W. India, E. India, Foreign.

Table for COCOA.—Cwts. with columns: Br. Plant, Foreign. Rows: Br. Plant, Foreign.

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

Table for RICE with columns: British EI, Foreign EI, Total.

Table for PEPPER with columns: White, Black. Rows: White, Black.

Table for Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c. with columns: COCHINEAL, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, FUSTIC.

Table for INDIGO with columns: East India, Spanish.

Table for SALTPETRE with columns: Nitrate of Potass, Nitrate of Soda.

Table for COTTON with columns: American, Brazil, East India, Liverpl., all kinds, Total.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR MAY. The following are the Railway Calls for May, so far as they have yet been advertised:—

Table with columns: Railways, Date when due, Amount per Share (Already paid, Called), Number of Shares, Total. Rows include Cornwall, Dundee and Arbroath, Third, Maryport and Carlisle, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Ditto, St Helen's Canal and Railway.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SOUTH-EASTERN.—A special meeting of this company was held yesterday at the Bridge-house hotel, London bridge, to consider a bill now pending in Parliament to authorise the merging of the undertaking of the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Railway Company into the undertaking of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and to dissolve the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate Company, and to effect other purposes; Mr J. McGregor in the chair.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL.—A special meeting of this company was held yesterday at the London tavern to consider a bill to enable the Eastern Counties Railway Company and the London and Blackwall Railway Company to construct a railway with branches to Tilbury and Southend, and to provide steam communication to Gravesend; Mr J. N. Daniell in the chair.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.—The portion of this Company's line from Clonmel to Limerick was opened for traffic on Monday last, and on that day upwards of 300 pigs left by train for Tipperary and Limerick.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, May 3.—The railway market was firm throughout the day, and prices towards the close of business showed a tendency to advance.

TUESDAY, May 4.—The share market wore a very firm appearance at the commencement of business this morning, and enhanced prices were realised for several descriptions; but a decided reaction set in in the afternoon, and prices all closed lower.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.—The railway market was heavy at the commencement of business, but purchases having subsequently increased, there was greater firmness towards the close of the afternoon.

THURSDAY, May 6.—There was no particular variation in the railway market to-day, but prices on the average were considered steady towards the close of business.

FRIDAY, May 7.—Railway shares were fluctuating, and do not quite maintain the improved rates of yesterday, but this does not apply to the French lines, which are better, especially the Western of France.

REMISSION OF THE DUTY ON FOREIGN BOOKS.—A memorial from the council of the Society of Arts has been forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, in which, after adverting to the superiority of the people of other countries over the people of this country in the application of art and science to the various processes of manufacture, and pointing out the careful investigation which every branch of industry has received from men of learning and science in foreign countries, they submit that it is unreasonable to increase, by means of legislative interference, the natural barriers which render the acquirement of foreign languages and of a knowledge of their literature a difficult task.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Name of Company, London prices (M, F), and various other details.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table showing railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), and Miles open in 1852 and 1851.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Three Months ended April 5, 1852.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the three months ended April 5, 1852, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1851.

| Articles. | Importations. | | Entered for Home Consump. | | Articles. | Importations. | | Entered for Home Consump. | |
|---|---------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 |
| Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls | 3,647 | 4,045 | Free | Free | Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India | 72,684 | 61,370 | Free | Free |
| Cows | 2,432 | 3,242 | — | — | Piece Goods | 25,089 | 23,394 | — | — |
| Calves | 3,884 | 4,176 | — | — | East India Piece Goods.....declared value £ | 114,854 | 102,479 | — | — |
| Sheep | 21,768 | 19,940 | — | — | Other Articles.....value £ | 19,459 | 9,861 | 13,238 | 5,545 |
| Lambs | 6 | 14 | — | — | Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up...£ | 248,866 | 153,755 | Free | Free |
| Swine and Hogs | 735 | 444 | — | — | Cotton Yarn.....lbs | 26,584 | 17,393 | — | — |
| Ashes, Pearl and Pot | 18,510 | 509 | — | — | Do | 4,326 | 2,339 | — | — |
| Barilla and Alkali.....cwt | 538 | 360 | — | — | Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal | 12,923 | 4,110 | — | — |
| Bark for tanners' or dyers' use | 68,041 | 80,232 | — | — | Indigo | 5,465 | 576 | — | — |
| Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, | | | | | Lac-dye | 8,011 | 3,693 | — | — |
| or as Animal Charcoal.....tons | 4,778 | 5,640 | — | — | Logwood | 22,305 | 26,539 | — | — |
| Brimstone | 135,742 | 217,825 | — | — | Madder | 43,539 | 61,391 | — | — |
| Caoutchouc | 3,698 | 3,320 | — | — | Madder Root.....cwt | 742 | 760 | — | — |
| Clocks | 18,069 | 19,052 | 17,357 | 18,169 | Shumac | 3,752 | 2,170 | — | — |
| Cocoa | 817,321 | 779,747 | 791,232 | 978,327 | Terra Japonica.....tons | 139 | 854 | — | — |
| ■ Coffee:—Entered previously to 15th April, | 1,365,929 | ... | 6,109,132 | ... | Cutch..... | 556 | 2,651 | — | — |
| 1851.—Of British possessions | 3,520,048 | ... | 422,767 | ... | Valonia | 44,458 | 24,775 | 37,132 | 21,139 |
| Foreign | ... | ... | ... | ... | Embroidery and Needlework.....value £ | 96,162 | 112,392 | Free | Free |
| Entered from 15th April, 1851:—Imported | ... | 1,405,276 | ... | 7,269,207 | Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax, cwt | 130,240 | 48,849 | 92,710 | 72,651 |
| from British Poss. out of Europe | ... | 738,412 | ... | 1,379,357 | Fruits: viz.—Currants..... | 2,214 | 725 | 5,763 | 6,769 |
| Imported from other Parts..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Figs | 181,395 | 167,231 | 171,267 | 131,384 |
| Total of Coffee | 4,885,977 | 2,143,688 | 6,531,899 | 8,648,564 | and | 45,104 | 42,789 | 44,954 | 42,789 |
| Corn:—Wheat.....qrs | 1,105,182 | 429,587 | 1,105,853 | 431,428 | Oranges { | 1,689 | 4,170 | 3,523 | 10,290 |
| Barley | 185,667 | 122,386 | 185,667 | 122,386 | and | 31,474 | 19,669 | 24,617 | 30,568 |
| Oats | 130,390 | 158,649 | 130,390 | 158,649 | Raisins { | 4,000 | 2,143 | 3,689 | 2,277 |
| Rye..... | 5,479 | 59 | 5,479 | 59 | Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not ex- | 33,863 | 25,406 | 30,552 | 30,913 |
| Peas | 15,977 | 10,062 | 16,349 | 10,152 | ceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and | 8,779 | 11,221 | 1,636 | 6,448 |
| Beans | 82,660 | 141,245 | 82,660 | 142,195 | Shades and Cylinders.....cwt | 96,552 | 108,161 | 106,460 | 105,046 |
| Indian Corn, or Maize | 277,814 | 275,906 | 277,814 | 275,906 | All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, | 41,132 | 46,072 | Free | Free |
| Buckwheat | 134 | 1,879 | 134 | 1,879 | all Silvered or Polished, Glass of whatever | 148,751 | 73,678 | — | — |
| Beer or Bigg..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | thickness.....square feet | 29,529 | 18,344 | — | — |
| Malt | ... | ... | ... | ... | White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not | 63,197 | 57,542 | — | — |
| Total of Grain | 1,803,303 | 1,139,773 | 1,804,346 | 1,142,654 | cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented...lbs | 531,973 | 523,840 | — | 22,295 |
| Wheatmeal or Flour | 1,339,011 | 699,604 | 1,339,011 | 699,604 | All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and | 29,740 | 25,540 | 27,022 | 22,295 |
| Barley Meal | 21 | 20 | 21 | 20 | Fancy Ornamental Glass..... | 3,143 | 4,253 | 2,506 | 4,154 |
| Oatmeal | 553 | 146 | 553 | 146 | Guano.....tons | 4,253 | 4,253 | 2,506 | 4,154 |
| Rye Meal | 3 | 12 | 3 | 12 | Hemp, undressed | — | — | — | — |
| Pea Meal | 17 | 5 | 17 | 5 | Hides, untanned:—Dry | — | — | — | — |
| Indian Corn Meal..... | 2,270 | 90 | 2,270 | 90 | Wet | — | — | — | — |
| Buckwheat Meal..... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (ex- | — | — | — | — |
| Total of Flour and Meal..... | 1,341,882 | 699,884 | 1,341,882 | 699,884 | cept Russia Hides).....lbs | — | — | — | — |
| Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs | 2,186,698 | 1,339,737 | 2,187,741 | 1,342,618 | Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace...value £ | — | — | — | — |
| • Coffee, of whatever growth, having, since 15th April last, been chargeable with the same rate of duty, the distinction between the produce of British Possessions and Foreign produce, has, by a necessary consequence, ceased in the Entries at the Customs House in | | | | | Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Ca- | — | — | — | — |
| accounts rendered for the future, therefore, that distinction can only be approximately indicated by showing, under separate heads, the quantities imported from British and Foreign territories respectively. | | | | | lashes: viz, Women's Boots & Calashes...pairs | — | — | — | — |

| Articles. | Entered for Home Consump. | | Imports. | | Articles. | | Entered for Home Consump. | | Imports. | |
|--|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|---|------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|------|
| | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 |
| Leather Manufactures (con.)—Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs | 876 | 575 | 670 | 599 | Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs | 76,799 | 66,977 | 74,536 | 63,838 | |
| Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather | 27,944 | 15,850 | 23,909 | 15,666 | Ribbons | 55,072 | 61,129 | 55,253 | 62,189 | |
| Men's Boots and Shoes | 5,274 | 5,957 | 3,366 | 3,621 | Gauze or Crape, Broad stuffs | 2,641 | 2,641 | 2,271 | 2,376 | |
| Children's Boots and Shoes | 230 | 108 | 31 | 108 | Ribbons | 11,997 | 10,044 | 13,474 | 10,140 | |
| Boot Fronts | 132,358 | 114,830 | 131,554 | 114,506 | Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Gloves | 1,073,825 | 957,578 | 1,086,089 | 933,821 | Ribbons | 310 | 139 | 310 | 136 | |
| Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated | 1,020 | 646 | 925 | 541 | Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs | 2,227 | 1,933 | 1,437 | 1,303 | |
| Linens Manufactures:—Lawns, not French | 739 | 476 | 245 | 230 | Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet | 1,638 | 4,141 | 1,678 | 4,232 | |
| Cambrics and French Lawns | 9,912 | 9,322 | 9,798 | 9,283 | Plush for making hats | 36,066 | 45,320 | 35,859 | 46,515 | |
| Damasks and Damask Diaper | 86 | 1,540 | 86 | 1,479 | Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs | 155,229 | 57,679 | 33,943 | 32,755 | |
| Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up | 1,748 | 3,669 | Free | Free | Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea | 72,201 | 51,210 | 12,816 | 13,138 | |
| Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up | 3,526 | 4,552 | 3,254 | 4,052 | Cinnamon | 87,569 | 174,525 | 4,407 | 5,474 | |
| Mahogany | 4,404 | 5,281 | Free | Free | Cloves | 48,503 | 38,321 | 23,295 | 29,708 | |
| Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulas | 12,344 | 7,705 | 12,445 | 7,869 | Mace | 17,570 | 5,139 | 3,062 | 3,163 | |
| Copper, unwrought and part wrought | 17,257 | 10,274 | 26,480 | 14,056 | Nutmegs | 65,441 | 43,554 | 36,055 | 47,167 | |
| Iron, in bars, unwrought | 1,731 | 1,415 | Free | Free | Pepper | 407,226 | 170,529 | 862,409 | 838,350 | |
| Steel, unwrought | 73 | 101 | — | — | Pimento | 4,065 | 3,330 | 903 | 931 | |
| Lead, pig and sheet | 2,045 | 1,403 | 1,774 | 2,979 | Spirits: viz.—Rum | 761,695 | 827,649 | 766,734 | 745,698 | |
| Spelter | 3,642 | 1,593 | Free | Free | Brandy | 815,610 | 711,731 | 434,201 | 433,382 | |
| Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs | 9,723 | 7,316 | 11,609 | 8,113 | Geneva | 59,833 | 43,048 | 7,266 | 6,787 | |
| Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti | 2,840 | 1,433 | Free | Free | Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwts Not equal to white clayed | 215 | 1,186 | 214 | 2,478 | |
| Palm | 138,788 | 69,214 | — | — | Of Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed | 314,986 | 331,485 | 464,846 | 723,107 | |
| Cocoa-nut | 17,395 | 11,160 | — | — | Of British Possessions in the East Indies:— Equal to white clayed | 340,269 | 340,123 | 286,038 | 310,153 | |
| Olive | 2,042 | 2,422 | — | — | Not equal to white clayed | 6,632 | 2,628 | 10,058 | 3,609 | |
| Oil Seed Cakes | 3,791 | 5,979 | — | — | Not equal to brown clayed | 313,952 | 297,218 | 350,095 | 407,151 | |
| Optum | 30,689 | 26,166 | 17,674 | 15,448 | Foreign:—Equal to white clayed | ... | ... | 6,115 | 33,818 | |
| Potatoes | 282,275 | 138,544 | Free | Free | Not equal to white clayed | 251,437 | 136,514 | 291,510 | 186,950 | |
| Provisions: viz.—Bacon | 25,343 | 10,600 | — | — | Not equal to brown clayed | 52,790 | 11,688 | 35,390 | 2,625 | |
| Beef, salted, not corned | 44,231 | 20,795 | — | — | Total of Sugar, unrefined | 1,286,640 | 1,145,517 | 1,444,329 | 1,669,082 | |
| Fresh, or slightly salted | 2,816 | 340 | — | — | Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos. | 14,045 | 1,006 | 6,863 | 1,551 | |
| Pork, salted | 28,914 | 24,921 | — | — | Foreign | 83,567 | 20,422 | 61,777 | 55,173 | |
| Fresh | 34 | 6 | — | — | Molasses | 112,620 | 46,631 | 184,688 | 217,659 | |
| Poultry, alive or dead | 8,290 | 9,938 | 8,290 | 9,938 | Tallow | 80,040 | 122,593 | 251,237 | 203,635 | |
| Butter | 62,311 | 51,783 | 68,307 | 62,784 | Tar | 770 | 561 | Free | Free | |
| Cheese | 66,876 | 63,671 | 75,204 | 67,885 | Tea | 31,186,934 | 25,568,929 | 13,067,067 | 13,883,713 | |
| Eggs | 27,945,296 | 26,965,172 | 27,945,986 | 26,965,272 | Timber and Wood:—Battens, Battlen Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Hams | 1,495 | 540 | 1,109 | 721 | Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads Foreign | 34,543 | 45,086 | 41,047 | 51,612 | |
| Lard | 12,076 | 6,630 | Free | Free | Staves | 14,604 | 19,659 | 55,097 | 111,559 | |
| Quicksilver | ... | ... | Free | Free | ... | 4,322 | 4,639 | Free | Free | |
| Rice | 116,484 | 39,644 | 109,087 | 90,436 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| In the husk | 13,482 | 5,226 | 8,771 | 10,604 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre | 90,046 | 87,649 | Free | Free | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Seeds: viz.—Clover | 72,065 | 54,706 | 113,252 | 73,061 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Flaxseed and Linseed | 102,543 | 128,652 | Free | Free | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Rape | 21,992 | 10,397 | — | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Tares | 11,925 | 6,492 | — | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Silk: viz.—Raw | 1,659,375 | 1,393,937 | — | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Waste, Knubs, and Husks | 3,925 | 3,870 | — | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Thrown | 120,131 | 68,539 | — | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

| Articles. | Importations. | | Entered for Home Consump. | |
|--|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 |
| Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads Foreign | 27,342 17,035 | 39,247 23,844 | 29,893 38,375 | 42,000 70,897 |
| Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured | 5,320,493 | 2,541,011 | 6,882,145 | 7,343,580 |
| Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs | 591,480 | 428,412 | 56,229 | 50,112 |
| Turpentine, common | 57,202 | 88,494 | Free | Free |
| Watches | 26,976 | 40,946 | 25,634 | 40,216 |

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the three months ended April 5, 1852, compared with the
Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1851.

| Articles. | Quantities Exported. | | Articles. | Quantities Exported. | |
|---|----------------------|-----------|---|----------------------|---------|
| | 1851 | 1852 | | 1851 | 1852 |
| Cheese.....cwt | 796 | 993 | Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt | 17,238 | 32,094 |
| Cocoa.....lbs | 76,099 | 705,066 | Wet.....cwt | 1,729 | 16,211 |
| Coffee: viz.—Imported from British Posses. Do. from other parts | 1,545,578 | 2,532,754 | Tanned, &c. (except Russia hides) | 26,652 | 79,165 |
| Total of Coffee | 3,763,601 | 1,228,847 | Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs | 501 | 19,964 |
| Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs | 926 | 12,787 | Linen Manufac.: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £ | 5,985 | 1,047 |
| Barley.....cwt | 728 | 1,160 | Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought, & part wt. cwt | 627 | 4,743 |
| Oats.....cwt | 1,298 | 1,351 | Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons | 53 | 137 |
| Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt | 22,755 | 20,850 | Steel, unwrought | 702 | 525 |
| Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods | 44,570 | 45,504 | Lead, pig and sheet | 120 | 3,016 |
| Do. declared value thereof £ | 16,889 | 14,728 | Spelter | 627 | 1,992 |
| Other Articles | 22,357 | 26,370 | Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..cwt | 19,659 | 38,726 |
| Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up | 6,272 | 4,319 | Cocoa-nut | 10,244 | 12,226 |
| Do | 245,320 | 136,882 | Olive | 76 | 64 |
| Do | 28,200 | 16,130 | Opium | 16,137 | 8,649 |
| Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwt | 2,454 | 1,941 | Quicksilver.....tms | 101,273 | 181,846 |
| Indigo.....cwt | 7,582 | 14,921 | Rice, not in the husk.....cwt | 63,732 | 182,978 |
| Lac-dye | 1,837 | 1,411 | Silk: viz.—Raw | 129,484 | 134,222 |
| Logwood.....tons | 438 | 93 | Waste, knobs & husks.....cwt | 1 | 4 |
| Terra Japonica | 171 | 153 | Thrown.....cwt | 25,340 | 47,718 |
| Cutch | 33 | 3,683 | Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Ribbons | 3,303 | 3,457 |
| Embroidery and Needlework | 7,371 | 3,083 | Satin Broad Stuffs | 918 | 432 |
| Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt | 397 | 314 | Ribbons | 339 | 412 |
| Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq.ft. | 7,612 | 5,646 | Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs | 55 | 15 |
| White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs | 15,062 | 7,792 | Gauze mixed with Silks, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one- half of the fabric: viz.—Broad Stuffs .. | ... | ... |
| Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass | 37,100 | 27,169 | Ribbons | ... | ... |
| Guano | 7,848 | 11,705 | Velvet Broad Stuffs | 1,079 | 521 |
| | | | Push for making hats | 186 | 30 |
| | | | Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces | 207 | 19 |
| | | | | 90,033 | 84,136 |

| Articles. | Importations. | | Entered for Home Consump. | |
|---|---------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 |
| Whale Fins.....cwt | 1,027 | 468 | Free | Free |
| Wine: viz.—Cape | 65,728 | 5,623 | 64,861 | 57,658 |
| French | 196,966 | 72,159 | 103,386 | 103,840 |
| Other sorts | 1,687,185 | 787,469 | 1,576,170 | 1,454,426 |
| Total of Wine | 1,949,879 | 865,251 | 1,743,917 | 1,615,924 |
| Wool, Cotton.....cwt | 1,552,219 | 1,457,281 | Free | Free |
| Wool, Sheep and Lambs' | 10,314,824 | 6,784,452 | — | — |
| Alpaca and the Llama tribe | 624,429 | 169,169 | — | — |
| Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £ | 107,528 | 123,860 | — | — |
| Wholly or in part made up | 45,300 | 23,881 | 44,586 | 23,495 |

| Articles. | Quantities Exported. | | Articles. | Quantities Exported. | |
|---|----------------------|-----------|---|----------------------|-----------|
| | 1851 | 1852 | | 1851 | 1852 |
| Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea | 68,009 | 77,487 | Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea | 68,009 | 77,487 |
| Cinnamon | 119,612 | 131,272 | Cinnamon | 119,612 | 131,272 |
| Cloves.....cwt | 145,882 | 59,516 | Cloves.....cwt | 145,882 | 59,516 |
| Mace | 15,735 | 13,275 | Mace | 15,735 | 13,275 |
| Nutmegs | 32,006 | 40,199 | Nutmegs | 32,006 | 40,199 |
| Pepper | 544,584 | 271,119 | Pepper | 544,584 | 271,119 |
| Pimento | 4,375 | 4,033 | Pimento | 4,375 | 4,033 |
| Spirits: viz.—Rum | 233,334 | 333,709 | Spirits: viz.—Rum | 233,334 | 333,709 |
| Brandy | 254,428 | 185,347 | Brandy | 254,428 | 185,347 |
| Geneva | 46,856 | 27,542 | Geneva | 46,856 | 27,542 |
| Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America | ... | 50 | Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America | ... | 50 |
| Of Mauritius.....cwt | ... | 651 | Of Mauritius.....cwt | ... | 651 |
| Of British Possessions in the East Indies... | 11,283 | 172,093 | Of British Possessions in the East Indies... | 11,283 | 172,093 |
| Foreign | 11,303 | 175,964 | Foreign | 11,303 | 175,964 |
| Total of Unrefined Sugar.....cwt | 6,467 | 9,889 | Total of Unrefined Sugar.....cwt | 6,467 | 9,889 |
| Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.— Of British Possessions.....cwt | 913,227 | 1,620,310 | Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.— Of British Possessions.....cwt | 913,227 | 1,620,310 |
| Foreign | 2,746,093 | 2,730,935 | Foreign | 2,746,093 | 2,730,935 |
| Melasses.....cwt | 370,853 | 435,926 | Melasses.....cwt | 370,853 | 435,926 |
| Tea.....cwt | 28,957 | 31,547 | Tea.....cwt | 28,957 | 31,547 |
| Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured | 374,672 | 294,212 | Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured | 374,672 | 294,212 |
| Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....gallons | 404,094 | 326,268 | Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....gallons | 404,094 | 326,268 |
| French | 84,352 | 217,569 | French | 84,352 | 217,569 |
| Other sorts | 2,544,030 | 2,507,884 | Other sorts | 2,544,030 | 2,507,884 |
| Total of Wine | 4,445 | 17,000 | Total of Wine | 4,445 | 17,000 |
| Wool: viz.—Cotton | 24,030 | 5,356 | Wool: viz.—Cotton | 24,030 | 5,356 |
| Sheep and Lambs' | 725 | 910 | Sheep and Lambs' | 725 | 910 |
| Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....lbs | ... | ... | Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....lbs | ... | ... |
| Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £ | ... | ... | Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £ | ... | ... |
| Wholly or in part made up | ... | ... | Wholly or in part made up | ... | ... |

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the three months ended April 5, 1852,
 compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1851.

| Articles. | Quantities. | | Declared Value. | | Articles. | Quantities. | | Declared Value. | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|--|-------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 | | 1851 | 1852 | 1851 | 1852 |
| Alkali: viz.—Soda | 236,161 | 261,343 | 102,722 | 104,210 | Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig | 43,510 | 46,122 | 101,236 | 100,013 |
| Beer and Ale | 56,281 | 68,015 | 172,261 | 205,264 | Bar, bolt and rod | 122,184 | 101,347 | 700,431 | 568,655 |
| Butter | 12,497 | 16,139 | 46,141 | 57,381 | Wire | 975 | 1,081 | 19,973 | 18,019 |
| Candles | 738,376 | 660,018 | 25,733 | 21,580 | Cast | 6,040 | 8,747 | 59,143 | 75,847 |
| Cheese | 1,877 | 2,036 | 6,725 | 6,652 | Wrought of all sorts | 33,801 | 27,353 | 370,619 | 302,642 |
| Coals and Cullm | 691,219 | 654,545 | 265,890 | 252,905 | Steel, unwrought | 2,757 | 3,155 | 96,515 | 111,488 |
| Cordage and Cables | 30,923 | 24,556 | 53,590 | 41,797 | Copper, in bricks and pigs | 30,040 | 38,339 | 130,042 | 168,632 |
| Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) | 374,498,935 | 394,519,269 | 5,628,772 | 5,454,481 | Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yel- low metal for sheathing) | 60,393 | 46,301 | 260,023 | 205,363 |
| Lace and Patent Net | 27,817,901 | 32,316,179 | 142,558 | 158,476 | Wrought of other sorts | 7,587 | 3,652 | 38,433 | 20,679 |
| Thread for Sewing | 1,056,245 | 1,151,699 | 117,165 | 115,936 | Brass of all sorts | 4,429 | 3,816 | 22,311 | 20,347 |
| Stockings | 94,714 | 130,578 | 35,563 | 44,906 | Lead | 4,819 | 4,321 | 86,104 | 73,121 |
| Of all other descriptions | ... | ... | 64,557 | 50,157 | Tin, unwrought | 3,808 | 2,382 | 16,210 | 10,380 |
| Total Value Cotton Manufac. | ... | ... | 5,988,615 | 5,823,959 | Tin plates | ... | ... | 297,319 | 287,967 |
| Cotton Yarn | 31,589,521 | 37,172,377 | 1,498,275 | 1,679,623 | Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed | 1,404,808 | 1,322,727 | 188,474 | 144,278 |
| Earthenware | 20,200,488 | 23,467,410 | 261,417 | 291,298 | Painters' colours and materials | ... | ... | 66,902 | 66,313 |
| Fish: viz.—Herrings | 8,376 | 19,670 | 8,528 | 19,024 | Salt | 2,700,897 | 3,545,032 | 41,487 | 40,559 |
| Of other sorts | ... | ... | 13,770 | 10,781 | Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Hand- kerchiefs and Ribbons | 126,461 | 98,533 | 164,290 | 120,588 |
| Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass | 5,134 | 7,670 | 23,488 | 29,246 | Stockings | 2,378 | 2,457 | 4,752 | 4,759 |
| Window Glass | 3,494 | 6,700 | 4,173 | 9,053 | Of all other descriptions | ... | ... | 49,452 | 50,110 |
| Bottles, Green or Common | 85,647 | 89,343 | 46,023 | 45,722 | Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons | 148,581 | 137,252 | 75,101 | 55,479 |
| Plate Glass | ... | ... | 5,128 | 7,596 | Stockings | 2 | 214 | 3 | 259 |
| Total Value Glass Manufac. | ... | ... | 78,812 | 91,617 | Of all other descriptions | ... | ... | 4,786 | 9,050 |
| Haberdashery and Millinery | ... | ... | 402,479 | 439,853 | Total Value Silk Manufac. | ... | ... | 298,384 | 240,245 |
| Hardware and Cutlery | ... | ... | 642,234 | 617,669 | Silk, Thrown | 22,061 | 32,055 | 17,345 | 25,478 |
| Leather, Unwrought | 8,123 | 5,686 | 42,746 | 35,865 | Silk Twist and Yarn | 103,690 | 110,934 | 36,448 | 42,692 |
| Wrought: viz.—Gloves | 5,616 | 4,498 | 4,486 | 3,459 | Soap | 28,862 | 32,539 | 47,238 | 50,017 |
| Of other sorts | 406,919 | 473,885 | 65,531 | 83,747 | Stationery | ... | ... | 99,757 | 95,086 |
| Saddlery and Harness | ... | ... | 27,565 | 34,707 | Sugar, refined | 59,432 | 64,845 | 89,862 | 83,921 |
| Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread) | 33,866,784 | 33,058,265 | 991,305 | 974,429 | Wool, Sheep or Lambs' | 1,372,209 | 3,407,716 | 82,621 | 204,173 |
| Lace of Thread | 33,746 | 29,568 | 1,513 | 634 | Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece pieces | 639,476 | 684,380 | 1,264,573 | 1,319,523 |
| Thread for Sewing | 692,029 | 740,514 | 63,873 | 67,982 | Stockings | 15,157,393 | 18,381,526 | 648,317 | 677,867 |
| Of all other descriptions | ... | ... | 4,233 | 3,604 | Of all other descriptions | 14,287 | 17,690 | 10,196 | 10,877 |
| Total Value Linen Manufac. | ... | ... | 1,060,924 | 1,046,649 | Woolen Yarn | ... | ... | 38,718 | 22,615 |
| Linen Yarn | 4,336,496 | 5,774,642 | 228,756 | 270,521 | Total Value Woollen Manufac. | ... | ... | 1,961,804 | 2,030,882 |
| Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines | ... | ... | 69,907 | 65,939 | Woolen Yarn | 19,484 | 21,714 | 224,378 | 239,706 |
| Of all other sorts | ... | ... | 103,158 | 144,745 | Total declared value | ... | ... | 16,523,344 | 16,575,748 |

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, April 1852

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

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

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

Table listing various locations (Aden, Alexandria, Algeria, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, etc.) and their corresponding postage rates under different routing options (e.g., via Southampton, via France, via Holland).

Table listing various locations (Jassy, Java, Lippe, Lubeck, Madeira, Majorca, Malta, Mauritius, Mecklenburg, Mexico, etc.) and their corresponding postage rates under different routing options.

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

EVERY WELL-DRESSED MAN

knows how difficult it is to find a tailor who thoroughly understands the peculiarities of each figure, and can suit its requirements with a well-cut gentlemanly fitting garment, in which ease and taste, being equally regarded, the eye of the observer is pleased with its graceful effect, while the comfort of the wearer is secured.

UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED.

That HYAM'S Dress has never misfitted. In measurement and cut you'll find Each requisite is well combined, And one grand point, you must admit, Is adaptation in the fit.

HYAM AND CO'S ESTABLISHMENTS. LONDON. City Establishment... 36 Gracechurch street. West-end Establishment... 86 Oxford street.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Every city, town, village, and hamlet in the kingdom now participates in an enterprising spirit of colonial emigration. The accounts from Australia and other places continue to buoy up the ardent hopes of industrious adventurers—rich soil, healthy climates, cheap land, and valuable mines, are unquestionably advantages of the most important character.

The incredible amount of business E. MOSES and SON have dispatched in the Outfitting Department, and the many years' experience they have had in preparing articles for emigrants to every part of the world, has given them the entire pre-eminence in the outfitting branch.

E. MOSES and SON. London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating. London West End Branch.—506, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.

A valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful Waiscoat Pocket Glass, the size of a Walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable for yachting, and to SPORTSMEN, GENTLEMEN, and GAMEKEEPERS.

THE INCE HALL COAL AND

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

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a guard to the painter against the substitution of the inferior paints, each cask is stamped

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT;" and if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

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

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

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,

Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London Docks, London.

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

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

PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, from the VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY OF BELGIUM.—This Paint is superior in every respect to White Lead; it is unequalled in whiteness, and grows very hard after it is applied, and is, therefore, for interior work, susceptible of a high polish. Besides, it is entirely free from all poisonous influences, is unaffected by sea-water, sulphurated hydrogen, or any gases, and preserves its original colour, which White Lead does not do.

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

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

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

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

AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL UNDER CLASS XIX.

CARPETS.—ROYAL VICTORIA

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

The Patent Woollen Cloth Company also manufacture Table Covers, embossed and printed, of the latest possible designs, and in every variety of style and colour; thick Felt for Polishing Plate Glass, Steel, Marble, Tortoiseshell, &c. &c., likewise for Veterinary purposes; Cloths for Billiard Tables, Upholsterers, &c., &c.

Manufacturers: Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough road, London. Wholesale Warehouses, at 8 Love lane, Wood street, Cheapside.

AUSTRALASIAN PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY, to be incorporated by Royal Charter, limiting the liabilities of the shareholders to the amount subscribed. Provisionally Registered, May, 1852, pursuant to the Act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110. Capital £250,000, in 12,500 shares of £20 each. Deposit £2 per share. Calls of £2 per share to be made at intervals of not less than two months.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
William Bates, Esq., Deputy Chairman, Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

George Best, Esq., Eastbury, Guildford.
Joseph Bishop, Esq., Crescent, Minorities.

Andrew Colville, Esq., Chairman, Royal Mail S. P. Co.
Captain Chappell, R.N., 55 Moorgate street.

Alex. Currie, Esq., Director, New Zealand Company.
I. B. Eikin, Esq., 8 Moorgate street.

Col. Henderson, Director, South-Western Railway.
George Hilbert, Esq., Director, Royal Mail S. P. Co.

William Just, Esq., Managing Director, Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

R. Low, Esq., 6 Eaton square.
G. Malcolm, Esq., Chairman, Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Captain C. E. Mangles, Director, Royal Mail S. P. Co., and Union Bank of Australia.

Ross D. Mangles, Esq., M.P. London.
Capt. Christopher Nelson, Denmark hill.

John Sivewright, Esq., rzlers, Wallingford.
Thomas Smith, Esq., Director, North-Western and South-Western Railways.

Captain Scott, H.E.I.C.N.S., St John's wood.
Charles Turner, Esq., Director, Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

J. Ruddle Todd, Esq., Director, Union Bank of Australia, and South Australian Company.

Captain Whish, R.N., Cumberland street, Portman square.
Henry H. Willis, Esq., Crosby square.

John Young, Esq., (Lloyd's), Director, Southampton Docks.
Alexander Young, Esq., King William street.

Solicitors—Messrs Crowder and Maynard.
Secretary (pro tem)—Champion Wetton, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smiths.

It is proposed to organise this Company by a Royal Charter of incorporation, under the title of "The Australasian Pacific Mail Steam-Packet Company," and to conduct its operations by means of first-class iron vessels, of not less than 1,200 tons and 250 horse auxiliary power respectively, maintaining a monthly communication between Panama and Sydney, (touching at the Society Islands and New Zealand,) in connection with the vessels of the Royal Mail Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the United States Mail Steam-Packet Company running between California and Panama.

The object of the promoters is to convey passengers, mails, gold, and other valuable merchandise, by this—the shortest—route between England and Australasia, on the cheapest terms consistent with a fair remuneration to the shareholders; not only because its promoters are convinced that such rapidity and certainty of inter-communication is essential, both to the due development of the noble colonies of the Crown in the Southern Hemisphere, and to maintaining a close bond of union between those colonies and the mother country, but because it appears clear to them that these important ends cannot be effectually and permanently secured by any measures which shall not give to Sydney, the capital of those seas, as well as the seat of the supreme Government, that pre-eminence of advantage from the establishment of steam packets which is justly her due, but which other schemes have denied her.

The important colonies, Launceston, Hobart Town, Melbourne, and Port Adelaide, are already enjoying the full benefits of a regular steam communication with Sydney; and care will be taken to co-operate with those steam companies already on the different stations, so as to secure to this Company the full advantages of that connect.

Passengers from England will reach Chagres by the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in 19 days. By the time that the operations of this Company are matured, the railway across the isthmus, now in course of construction, will be so far completed as to admit of the transit from sea to sea being made, without risk or fatigue, in a few hours. For the passage across the Pacific, every care will be taken to provide suitable vessels, and machinery well adapted for attaining a high degree of speed, so as to insure the quickest practicable communication, which will be much facilitated by the moderate character of the winds prevailing in the Pacific Ocean.

Assuming an average of 9 knots an hour (a rate of speed which, under the circumstances, may fairly be expected,) the run will be accomplished in about 38 days; making an aggregate of about 58 days from Southampton to Sydney.

By the adoption of the Panama route, New Zealand and the whole of the Australian colonies will be brought into direct and rapid communication, not only with the mother country and Europe, but also with the United States, Central and South America, California, and South Sea Islands. It has been clearly shown, in evidence before the Select Committee of 1851, that the extent of trade and shipping between those places and the colonies is at present very considerable, and greatly on the increase—far exceeding, in importance to the colonies, that of the trade and shipping with India and China.

The Panama route is the only one that embraces a rapid mail service between the mother country and New Zealand, and this is not only without detriment, but with great advantage to the Australian colonies. There is, as has been said, factually established before the Select Committee, an important and rapidly-increasing commercial intercourse between New Zealand and Australia. As no arrangement appears to have been made for the transmission, under contract, of the mails to and from New Zealand, it is reasonable to expect that when the Company is in a position to negotiate, a subsidy will at once be granted to it by the Government for the regular conveyance of those mails.

Tahiti will also supply a proportion of the passengers and letters to be carried by the Company; and negotiations will be immediately entered into with the French Government to secure their co-operation and support.

This route will tend to the greater encouragement of British enterprise and the better protection of British interest in the Pacific; and, although the Company has

not entered into a contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of mails between Australia and the mother country, yet, as no doubt is entertained that public opinion, both here and in the colonies, will stamp it as the one that ought to be adopted for correspondence, the promoters are satisfied that when the advantages of the line are fairly developed, Her Majesty's Government will see the necessity, upon public grounds, of making a reasonable grant for the conveyance of the Australian mails.

It is believed that the gold of Australia will be generally transmitted by this line, which, together with the number of passengers that such a traffic necessarily draws in its train, cannot fail to produce profits similar to those reaped by the owners of the steam vessels plying between Panama and California, although exposed to the keenest competition.

From calculations that have been entered into, the promoters feel every reason to be satisfied with the prospects of the proposed undertaking, and they therefore unhesitatingly recommend it to the attention of the public. As, however, there exists a strong feeling in favour of restricted liability, the Provisional Committee deem it indispensable that a Royal Charter be procured. With this view, an immediate application will be made to Her Majesty's Government, which they have every reason to believe will be attended with success.

Applications for shares to be made to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 60 Moorgate street, London. London, May, 1852.

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