

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor :

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. IX.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851.

No. 413.

CONTENTS

THE ECONOMIST.	
The Jew Bill—The Anomaly of the Law of Oaths	809
Amendment of the Patent Laws	811
Coffee and Chicory <i>versus</i> Tea	812
Conservatism causing Agitation	813
The Peace Congress	8 3
Revision of the French Constitution ..	814
Free Trade and Working Men	8 4
AGRICULTURE :—	
Progress of Stock Farming	814
Terms of Contract for a Farm	815
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Bank Returns and Money Market	825
The Bankers' Price Current	826
Mails	827
Weekly Corn Returns	827
Commercial Epitome	827
Indigo	827
Imports of Colonial and Foreign Wool ..	828
Monthly Statement of Sugar & Coffee ..	8 28
THE RAILWAY MONITOR.	
Railway News, &c.	833

The Political Economist.

THE JEW BILL.

THE ANOMALY OF THE LAW OF OATHS.

THERE is a class of *virtuosi* who love to retain specimens and mementos of every epoch in the past,—of the armour which was used by one ancestor, and the weapons which were wielded by another,—of the embroidered waistcoats worn by their grandfathers, or the enormous fans used by their grandmothers. Some make collections of successive styles of furniture, as indicative of the taste of former generations; others hoard samples of the coins and medals of each successive reign; a third class have their wardrobes filled with clothes endeared to them as having been worn on the occasion of such and such a freak, or such and such a victory; while a fourth set, less rational still continue to wear garments out of pure gratitude and for "auld lang syne," long after they have become tight, scanty, threadbare, unseemly, and outgrown.

Something of this feeling must have actuated those Noble Lords who insisted on retaining the formal oath which excludes the Jews from Parliament. It is endeared to them by old associations. It is "the last rose of summer, left blooming alone." It is the only surviving relic of religious intolerance on our Statute Book,—the only extant specimen of the style and spirit of ancestral legislation. One after another all civil disqualifications on account of peculiarities of creed have either been formally removed, or have been suffered to become virtually obsolete. The full rights of citizenship have been gradually and gradugly extended to Dissenters, to Catholics, and to Unitarians:—the exclusion of Jews from Parliament still remained,—the only landmark of those illiberal divisions of former days which justice and charity have not yet succeeded in sweeping away,—the only coin yet current from the die of generations over which narrow and vindictive superstitions held unquestioned sway,—the only miserable penny still recognised as a "legal tender," which is stamped with the image and superstition of those gloomy and barbaric times when Christianity seemed indeed as if it "had come to send, not peace, but a sword, upon the earth." Little by little,—with halting, timid, hesitating action,—the door of the Constitution has been opened to one excluded claimant after another, as reason and justice made good their title to admission; but if this last importunate petitioner who knocks so loudly were permitted to enter—why, there would remain nothing to remind the *laudatores temporis acti* that the door had been ever closed.

There is one consideration which, we confess, goes far to reconcile us to the defeat of the Bill for so modifying the form of the oath of entrance as to admit Jews to Parliament. It was a crowning specimen of that habit of patching which is the characteristic and opprobrium of our legislation. The simple, intelligible,

and desirable object was to obtain from every man admitted to the Senate a solemn declaration, binding on his conscience, of his loyalty to the Sovereign and the Constitution as by law established. Our Legislature, assuming—the assumption of confused logic and of barbarous times—that a religious asseveration, of a kind emphatically forbidden by our Christian faith, was the only security that truth would be spoken,—enacted a test and form of oath which could be conscientiously taken only by members of the Church of England. But as liberality advanced, and prejudice died away, and equal justice claimed its rights, it became necessary to admit Catholics to Parliament. Our Legislators could not, apparently, rise to the height of the conception that Catholics would speak the truth unless they swore to do so; so they modified the oath just enough to suit and bind *their* consciences, and theirs alone. Very shortly after, it was found necessary to admit Dissenters also. Again, there was no attempt to remount to first principles and adopt such a system as should of itself admit all loyal and honourable subjects:—No—another modification was introduced to meet the new emergency. Now, national feeling has made one step further in advance, and demands the extension of full citizenship to the Jews. But the Senatorial oath forbids this—a new and loud condemnation of the whole system of oaths! The House of Commons, however, does not perceive this;—but, "standing in the old way," proposes a new oath to meet a new dilemma!

The whole of our legislation on the subject of oaths, judicial and other, is so ludicrously irrational, and so characteristically British, that it will well repay a rapid glance over its history. From the earliest times there have existed parties, both individuals and sects, who entertained conscientious scruples to the taking of oaths, either in a court of justice or elsewhere, alleging the distinct commands of Scripture—"Swear not at all; neither by Heaven, for it is God's throne, nor by the earth, for it is his footstool;"—"Let your communication be yea, yea, and nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than this cometh of evil;"—"Above all things, my brethren, swear not." In early days Saint Athanasius and Gregory of Nazianzen felt those objections, for feeling which now they would be committed to prison "for contempt." In England, the first serious difficulties arose in the case of Quakers, whose resolute refusal to be sworn led to so much oppression and so many defeats of justice that, as they were found quite impracticable, a special act was passed in the reign of William III., empowering the Quakers, and them alone, to take an affirmation instead of an oath in certain specified cases. This relief to tender consciences was, however, granted with great timidity; and was at first limited to seven years, then to eleven, and then, as no terrific mischief had ensued, it was made perpetual.

In the reign of George II. it was found that Moravians entertained the same scruples and adhered to them with equal tenacity. Another special case, and another special remedy to meet it. By the 22 Geo. II., c. 30, a similar indulgence was extended to the Moravians as had been previously granted to the Quakers. In both cases, however, the indulgence was confined to evidence in civil actions.

Villians soon found their account in this limitation: not only might Quaker ladies be abused and Moravian gentlemen knocked down and robbed with perfect impunity, but any crime or misdemeanour might be committed with safety in the presence of any number of Quaker and Moravian witnesses. One interesting case was mentioned by Mr O'Connell in a debate which led to an abatement of this intolerable nuisance. A gentleman of high repute was indicted for a capital offence on the person of a female. At the time he was said to have committed the crime, he was dining with a Quaker gentleman, through whose evidence alone he could prove an *alibi*. But the Quaker's affirmation, which would have been decisive in a trial for 100,000*l*, was inadmissible to prove that he had dined with a certain person at a certain hour. If the Quaker had stuck to his principles, the innocent gentleman would have been hanged. But a life was at stake: the poor Quaker was sadly embarrassed, but he violated his conscience, and thus became, in the eye of our wise law, entitled to be be-

lieved. The sequel of the story is instructive: the indignant gentleman indicted his accuser for perjury, and subpoenaed the Quaker to support the charge. But the Quaker, who took an oath to save the innocent, refused to do so a second time to punish the guilty. This time, like an honest man, he stood upon his conscience, and his evidence, *therefore*, became inadmissible; and one of the most infamous perjurers that ever existed, in consequence, escaped. This, and a few similar enormities, made an impression on the Legislature, and in 1839 an act was passed, admitting the simple affirmation of Quakers and Moravians in all cases, criminal as well as civil.

But though Quaker and Moravian witnesses were exempted from the necessity of taking an oath, Quaker and Moravian jurymen were not; and in 1832 a notorious murderer escaped in consequence of the quashing of the verdict given by a jury, of which an unsworn Quaker had formed part. So a new patch was sewn into the old garment to meet this special inconvenience, by the 3 and 4 William IV., c. 49!

About the same time it was discovered that another obscure sect called Separatists held similar scruples about legal oaths, and as some difficulties had occurred in consequence, and that no valid grounds could be alleged for withholding from them a relief which had been granted to others. Still the Legislature never dreamed of a general law, to permit the affirmation of *all* individuals who had conscientious objections to an oath,—far less did they perceive that all the exemptions pointed to the abolition of judicial swearing altogether. An *individual*, it appeared, was not entitled to the luxury of a conscience,—*de minimis non curat lex*;—but a *sect*, however insignificant, was. So an act was passed 3 and 4 William IV., c. 82, emancipating the Separatists by name from the hard necessity of swearing.

But this by no means filled up the cup of our legal absurdities and inconsistencies in the matter of oaths. A case occurred in Liverpool in which a gentleman was knocked down and robbed. If the felony had been committed before the spring assizes, the matter would have been simple enough. The sufferer was then a Quaker, and his affirmation would have been taken. But in the interim between the spring and autumn assizes, the gentleman had seen the error of his ways, and had seceded from the Society of Friends, *but still retained his conscientious objection to oaths*. He had renounced most of his heresies, but retained the most respectable one: his evidence was therefore inadmissible! The monstrosity was too much even for our Legislature; and another special act was passed (1 and 2 Victoria, c. 77) giving validity to the affirmation of all "who have at any time been Quakers and Moravians." Our national passion for patchwork could scarcely go further.

In the same session another inconsistency was introduced to be the corrective of another folly. It was found that Irish Presbyterian testimony was often excluded because the Presbyterian conscience was offended by the Episcopalian form; and an act (1 and 2 Vict., c. 105), more comprehensive than usual, was passed, giving legal validity to every sort of oath, if administered in such form, and with such ceremonies, as the swearer may declare to be binding on his conscience. Various attempts have been since made, especially by Mr Hawes and Lord Denman, to amend the law of oaths; but none of them have passed, and none, we think, deserved to pass.

In all these motley changes there has never been the slightest endeavour to strike at the root of the evil, or to investigate the principle on which the whole system is founded, or to follow out the deplorable consequences which flow from it, both in the defeat of justice, and in weakening the obligation of simple truth. It excludes much of the safest testimony from our courts; and it attaches in the national mind that stigma to perjury only, which should be attached to deliberate falsehood of every kind and in every place. It intimates that truth is scarcely necessary, and is scarcely to be looked for, except where the old formulas of imprecating divine vengeance on the head of the liar are complied with. Let us cast a bird's-eye view over the strange tissue of incongruities and contradictions which is the result of an originally wrong system, and of our subsequent well-meaning but unsystematic attempts to mitigate, without abandoning it. In the first place, as it has been well put—"We make the legal test of a man's veracity his willingness to go through a certain semi-religious ceremony, called swearing, on a book which says, 'Swear not at all,' and 'Above all things swear not:'—a willingness which, even if compatible with a delicate and scrupulous conscientiousness in the use of language, cannot by any means be regarded as a peculiarly apt test of such conscientiousness. The readiness to go through a form indicative of religious reverence for a book which strongly prohibits any such form, is a state of mind which unquestionably may co-exist with mental exactitude and moral truthfulness; but one would scarcely say that of itself it raises any strong presumption of the presence of those qualities. Wonderful, indeed, is that theory of law which makes a man's trustworthiness conditional on his having experimented successfully in the most slippery of all the arts and sciences—that of refining, by figurative and unprecise interpretations, on the meaning, of apparently quite plain words. In the second place, the exceptions which the law makes to its general rule as to the signs and conditions of credibility, are more wonderful still;—viz., that if, to the literal and legally presumed erroneous interpretation

of one Scripture text, there are added literal and erroneous interpretations of other texts (as "Resist not evil," &c.); if to the nonjuring heresy there be added a variety of other heresies about peace and war, capital punishment, church-government, payment of tithes, &c.; and if, to opinions which in the eye of the law are heresy, there be further added a sectarian dissidence, which in the eye of the law is schism;—then, and not otherwise, the rule of law is relaxed, and credibility is presumed without the usual prerequisite. The many heresies expiate the one;—the following George Fox or Count Zinzendorf in all their imputed errors, legalises the following them in this one. If a man differs from the Church in *one* point, he is unworthy of credence: if he differs in three or four points, he at once, and *ipso facto*, becomes a competent and veracious witness. Nay, the orthodox law so esteems and honours these heresies, that the mere fact of a man having, in times past been possessed by them, guarantees his unsworn credibility to the end of his days, even though he should have returned to the bosom of the Church. The abjured and cast-off heresy leaves an odour of sanctity behind it; and the having served an apprenticeship, however short, under either of the specified heresiarchs, raises a presumption in favour of the ex-heretic's truth and honour, which the law refuses to entertain in favour even of an ordained priest or consecrated bishop of the true Church! But, thirdly, if a man should object to take an oath, and yet *not* be a Quaker, Moravian, or Separatist;—if he should agree with these Sectarials on one point, but only on one point of their many heresies,—then he is imprisoned in a felon's gaol. A man's conscience is a crotchet, a contempt, a felony, because it is only *his* conscience—not a Quaker's or Moravian's conscience. Law does not care about so small a thing as the conscience of a man who is not a Quaker or Moravian. Law will not suppose the possibility of a man with such a conscience speaking truth—unless he will violate his conscience. If he will do that, all his right; the insincere and unconscientious act taking the *virus* out of the heretical opinion. So that it would seem there are two ways of getting legal toleration for this heresy of a literal interpretation of a Scripture precept. The wholesale adoption of all the other heresies of Quakerism or Moravianism is one way: the commission of an act which, to the feelings of the individual, is profane and impious, is another way. If the man will but let the law screw a little impiety out of him, than it will assume the possibility of his speaking the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Further. This singular law not only refuses the testimony of honourable and conscientious unbelievers, who deny that Hell is the appointed penalty of falsehood, or who object to imprecate on their head the vengeance of a God of whose existence they are unfortunate enough to doubt,—but it enables any roguish and reluctant witness to escape examination and evade justice, by simulating doubt and disbelief which he is far from entertaining. He has only to affect sceptical or atheistic fancies, to ensure an indignant ejaculation from the Judge—"Go down, Sir, you are not fit to be sworn,"—and to enable him to steal away, chuckling over the defeat of law and justice.

But the last act that was passed for the relief of tender consciences in matters of oath-taking—that of the 1 and 2 Vic., c. 105—enacting that an oath shall be administered in such form as the witness shall declare to be most binding on his conscience—is perhaps the richest in absurdity. In the first place it falls into the inconsistency of accepting a man's simple word as to the means of binding that word. It receives his unsworn testimony as to the kind of ceremony which is to compel him to speak the truth, but refuses it as to the facts which it is the object of that ceremony to discover. It first assumes that a man will speak falsely unless they can hit upon the right mode of awakening his superstition, and then, with marvellous simplicity, go on to presume that he will tell them truly what that right mode is. It says to him: "We know you are a rogue and we cannot trust your word as to the question at issue, but we will trust it implicitly if you will tell us what form of imprecation you especially dread." The rogue, in reply, has only to select, out of all the various ceremonies, the one for which he feels no superstitious reverence, and declare that to be binding on his conscience, and he may lie to his heart's content. "The Presbyterian liar may allege that his conscience is not bound by the ceremony of lifting up the right hand, but that he has the highest possible notion of the sanctity of kissing the book;—the Episcopalian liar may demur to the dreaded book-kissing, but solemnly assure the Court that *his* most binding oath is a perpendicular elevation of the right hand, or an horizontal extension of the left;—the Israelitish liar may prefer the hat off to the hat on; and the Chinese liar may specify some safe substitute for the sacred saucer-breaking;—and so on, with every variety and sub-variety of the half-witted and unprincipled conscience. It is true these things are seldom done; but they would be done every day, were mankind really that compound of roguery and superstition which the theory of our law of oaths supposes."

There is only one simple, comprehensive, decisive remedy for all these ludicrous absurdities and mischievous oppressions—abolish judicial oaths entirely. Let a solemn declaration in a court of justice be endowed with all the legal validity of an oath, and let its falsity or violation be attended with the shame and the

penalties of perjury. Let every witness be warned that such will be the case, and we shall in time have restored its meaning to language, its natural solemnity to a passed word, its original sanctity to simple truth. As long as we persist in pronouncing an oath more trustworthy than a deliberate affirmation—a man who scruples at no awful imprecation more credible than a man who shuns and shrinks from such profanity,—we shall find no issue out of the labyrinth of incongruities in which we have become involved. No less complete measure than we have suggested would meet the case:—a permission of simple affirmation in all cases where the witness has a conscientious objection to an oath, would introduce two kinds of testimony, the sworn and the unsworn, which, according as public opinion might incline, would have different degrees of weight, and the sworn would probably soon become the least esteemed of the two; for the man who conscientiously objects to an oath will generally be the man who objects to a falsehood; and on the other hand such a measure would afford no security, for a witness who wished to tell a falsehood would not scruple to simulate a conscientious horror of an oath.

As to the case now specially before the public, if the object of the form of oath be to keep Jews out of Parliament, let those who wish for this exclusion enact a simple and open exclusion-Bill, if they dare face the shame of such a proposal. But if the aim and purport of the oath be, as we know it is, to exclude those only who offer to our Queen a dubious or a divided allegiance, why complicate the matter by a clause which shuts out men whose allegiance is as sincere, as complete, as unquestioned as our own?

AMENDMENT OF THE PATENT LAWS.

THE measure for amending the Patent Laws, which is about to be discussed in the House of Commons, was very fully described by Lord Granville when he moved the committee on the bill on the 1st inst. It will abolish useless offices, and by requiring accurate specifications, will prevent many frauds now practised; it will give protection from the date of application by a provisional registration, abolish the system of caveats, and make all patented inventions easy of access to the public. It will make one patent valid for the United Empire, instead of requiring, as at present, one for England, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland, and reduce the number of offices now concerned in granting patents from eight to two—the Great Seal Patent Office, and an office to be created of the nature of the Record (Attorney-General's) Office. The petition for a patent must be left at the Great Seal Office, accompanied by a specification, in order to avoid the evil now very common of schemers petitioning for a patent, and spending the six months allowed for making the specification in appropriating some inventions to themselves of which they have heard or got a glimpse. On depositing the specification and paying 5*l.*, the patentee will obtain complete protection for six months, so that the merit of the invention may in that time be tested. Good inventions will find a market, and less time and money than at present will be wasted on worthless schemes. By abolishing caveats, fraud will be avoided. At present schemers enter caveats when there is a great probability that something useful is about to be brought forward; claim priority over the real inventor, and harass him or cheat him out of his expected reward. Instead of invidious by such means an envious or a designing man to oppose a modest and successful inventor, an invention will be referred to scientific examiners, the title of the patent will be advertised, and those who object to its being granted will have an opportunity of stating their objections. Between them and the claimants, the examiners will decide. To give a remedy against any injustice committed by the examiners, an appeal will lie to the law officers of the Crown.

Another improvement in the present law is to distribute the payment for the patent, now required to be paid at once, over a period of seven years. One payment of 20*l.* fees and 5*l.* stamps is to be made at the commencement of the patent; another of 40*l.* fees and 10*l.* stamps at the end of the third year; and at the end of the seventh year, 80*l.* fees and 20*l.* stamps. If the invention should turn out useful, the larger sums required at the second and third periods will be readily paid; and if it should not be useful, the failure to pay the second and third instalments will void the patent, the pockets of individuals will not be emptied to their disadvantage or ruin, and the accumulation of useless patents will be prevented. By another clause in the bill, the publication of an invention in a foreign country or in one of our colonies, to which the patent laws are not extended, is considered as publication at home, and to have a similar effect in preventing the grant of a patent. The mere importation of an invention will not give a claim to monopolise its advantages. Such are the leading features of the new measure, which will be a great improvement on the existing law.

Only one of the many witnesses examined before the select committee to which the bill was referred, advocated the present system, and he is interested in its continuance. Some of them wished the measure to go further, but as far as it goes all the other witnesses approve of it. They were chiefly persons connected with patents, and favourable to the principle of the old and the new law. Before the committee no witnesses were called, according to custom, on behalf of the public, though patents are described as bargains between inventors and the public.

For a knowledge of their inventions, it consents to give them a monopoly for a certain period. How its interests can be represented before such a committee, who is at once wise enough to know the interests of the public, and is sufficiently confided in to be its witness, we are not aware, and the public interest was left, of course, to the care of the committee, having, as the rule, no other evidence placed before it by such an inquiry than that of partial and interested persons. In running over what they said, nothing strikes us more forcibly than the many tricks and frauds to which the patent system gives rise. Besides the caveats, by which one man attempts wrongly to appropriate to himself the bounty which the State gives for invention and which properly belongs to another, the granting patents "inflames cupidity," excites fraud, stimulates men to run after schemes that may enable them to levy a tax on the public, begets disputes and quarrels betwixt inventors, provokes endless lawsuits, bestows rewards on the wrong persons, makes men ruin themselves for the sake of getting the privileges of a patent. Patents are like lotteries, in which there are a few prizes and a great many blanks. Comprehensive patents are taken out by some parties, for the purpose of stopping inventions, or appropriating the fruits of the inventions of others, &c. Such consequences, more resembling the smuggling and fraud caused by an ill-advised tax than anything else, cause a strong suspicion that the principle of the law from which such consequences flow cannot be just.

We read, therefore, with great pleasure, Earl Granville's manly declaration, that "he had gone into the committee "with some doubt, and he was sorry to say, such was the "obstinacy of his nature, that all the evidence in favour and "against had sent him forth confirmed in the belief that it "was inadvisable for the public, of no advantage for the inventor, "and wrong in principle, to have any patents for inventions at all." That conclusion is not less remarkable than correct; though we are inclined to be somewhat sceptical as to the following assertion by the Noble Earl, that "if the whole country were polled, the great mass of the people would be in favour of the Patent Laws." Such a conclusion is naturally inspired by living for the moment in an atmosphere of inventors and patent agents; but believing, like the Noble Lord, that the principle of such laws is erroneous, we have confidence in the intelligence and reason of the community, and cannot so readily admit that which appears to us to be obviously wrong is generally approved of. What the community requires is, that inventors be rewarded; that skillful men who contribute to the progress and improvement of society shall be well paid for their exertions. The Patent Laws are supported because it is erroneously supposed that they are means to this end. It is only necessary to show, as Earl Granville and the inquiries of the committee have shown, that they completely fail to answer this purpose, to disabuse the community of the prejudice in their favour. To poll the community on such a question, the arguments *pro* and *con* should be placed before it, and from them it would ratify Earl Granville's view, and decide against all Patent Laws.

From Mr Ricardo's evidence before the Lord's committee, they would learn, whatever attributes imagination may subsequently have given to the grant of patents, that it was intended at its origin merely to raise a revenue. To encourage inventors and promote invention were after and secondary considerations, more like pretexts to justify a wrong than the real grounds of the measure. That taxing inventions can tend to promote them, is not agreeable to the common understanding of the influence of taxation. James the 1st raised 200,000*l.* a year by granting patents. At present about five hundred patents are taken out every year; the expense of each patent is about 350*l.*, or a tax of about 175,000*l.* is annually levied on the grant of patents. To encourage invention it is very heavily taxed. Only a few patents are very profitable, not more probably than 1 per cent.; and by the Patent Laws inventors are annually mulcted, independently of the sums they are obliged to disburse for specifications, &c., &c., of upwards of 170,000*l.* The State in return for this confers on inventors nothing but what they actually before possessed—the right to use their invention, and recover by its use from the bulk of the community, if they can, the cost of their invention, and the money the State has taken from them. All that the State does and can do, is to promise that no other person than the inventor shall put his invention into use; but the State, as we know from experience, cannot fulfil its promise, and cannot with its utmost power ensure an inventor a return of one sixpence for his disbursements. The power to recover them from the rest of the community depends entirely on the utility of the invention, which exists wholly irrespective of any guarantee from the State. It is, therefore, one of the delusions of greediness, fostered by the Patent Laws, to suppose that the State can ensure an inventor, by a patent, a certain reward for his invention.

From the evidence of other gentlemen the public will learn that patents are artificial stimuli to improvident exertions; that they cheat people by promising what they cannot perform; that they rarely give security to really good inventions, and elevate into importance a number of trifles; that they much more impede than promote invention; that most great modern improvements, such as mule spinning, lighting streets with gas, travelling by railroads, and adapting steam to ocean navigation, like the inventions of arithmetic and

printing in ancient times, were introduced independently of the influence of patents; and that patents impoverish, not enrich inventors. In fact, the whole of the evidence leads us in this conclusion, that patents are, as Mr Brunel states, productive of "unmixed evil to every party connected with them, those for the benefit of whom they are given and the public." The advocates of the patent system—the societies which are getting up all the agitation on the subject, admit this—they complain of it. The only difference between them and Mr Brunel, Lord Granville, Mr Lloyd, and others is, that they attribute all the evils, which they acknowledge, to our peculiar Patent Laws, and they suppose that by some improvement in the law these evils would be avoided; while the other gentlemen justly suppose that the evils are inherent in the system itself, and cannot be got rid of by any change in the terms and form of the law. That the Patent Laws, as they exist, cause immense mischief to inventors and the public—that they are prolific of expense, litigation, and fraud, all are agreed; and it is quite proper therefore to amend the laws, that further experience of an improved law may demonstrate to the most sceptical the real source of the evil. That kind of practical conclusion will alone satisfy the inventors and public. With Lord Granville, therefore, we think that the improved law, such as the inventors and the societies and the public demand, or is supposed to demand, should be passed; at the same time we agree with the Noble Lord, and the very respectable authorities he referred to, that the principle of the law is erroneous, that the system of patents is altogether wrong, and that no possible good can ever come of a Patent Law, however admirably it may be framed.

The principle of such a law is to bestow on one individual the exclusive use of some particular instrument or object which he claims to have discovered or invented. As long as he uses the invention himself or for his own gratification, no interference is required; it is only asked for to prevent some other persons from using his invention. An essential part of such a law, therefore—its main principle—is to impose restraints and restrictions on all others than the inventor. On him it confers nothing positive, it only imposes restrictions on others for his presumed advantage. To them it does a certain injury; on him it confers only a contingent and doubtful benefit; and before any such law ought to be passed, a rigid inquiry is necessary in every individual case, whether the probable benefit to the individual will outweigh the certain injury to society. When patents are granted for the purpose of raising a revenue, the case is different. But when they are granted for the advantage of individuals, such an inquiry is absolutely necessary. Accordingly, under the old law a reference was made to the law officers of the Crown for this purpose. Caveats were allowed and a host of regulations were adopted to ensure the preliminary examination. Under the new law the duty is to be performed by a board of examiners.

A preliminary inquiry of this kind is adopted in the United States, in Prussia, and in Austria; but in France, where the grant of patents is regarded only as a matter of revenue, any man may have a patent for any thing he chooses, on paying a certain stipulated sum, leaving the question of the validity of his claim to the invention to be settled by a contest with his fellow-citizens before the ordinary tribunals, should any one question his patent. In England, too, the inquiry has been, in practice, limited to ascertain whether the new patent claimed infringed on some previous patent. But the right of patentees are only thought of as part of the rights of the general public, and it is against the whole public that the privileges of every individual patentee are guaranteed, as well as against other patentees. The principle involved in the inquiry is the propriety of granting the claims of the inventor to the exclusive use of his invention as against the whole society. Before granting his claims an inquiry into them is indispensable, and the new law, in order to secure a full inquiry, appoints a tribunal of appeal, should the examiners not satisfy the claimants.

This circumstance shows that what is called the right of property in inventions—the right, namely, of an inventor to exclude every other person from using his invention after it has been made known—is different from most other rights of property. It resembles, certainly, some other exclusive uses created by Government, but they constitute only a small part of the property of all the individuals of a nation; are, in all cases, more privileges than rights; and even in them it is sufficient to establish the right that the individual is in possession. No previous inquiry is necessary to confer it on him, and inquiry only becomes necessary if an adverse claim be made.

It is the very nature of knowledge and skill, totally distinct from most kinds of property, to be improved and extended by being imparted. To limit the exclusive use of knowledge and skill to one person, as is done in degree by the Patent Laws, is, in fact, to take measures to stop their growth. Before the privilege to use exclusively any particular species of knowledge and skill, which by mere inspection can be acquired by others, be conferred by a law on any individual, a strong case must be made out that the exclusive use is more for the advantage of society than a free participation in it for all. If a right to such exclusive use were a natural right of property, like the right of the savage to own the game he has run down and begun to cook, no considerations of fancied expediency would lead us to oppose it. But it is no such

right, and those who clamour for the exclusive use, and those who bestow it, are the persons who fancy an expediency that experience proves not to exist. Far from there existing in any individual a natural right, or even power to confine to himself exclusively any knowledge or skill, by using which he may convey that knowledge to other persons, or enable them to acquire the skill; there exists, on the contrary, a natural right in every individual to use any knowledge or skill he acquires from beholding it in others; and there is, moreover, a strong desire implanted in most men for the wisest of purposes, as a means of promoting the general improvement, to imitate and use any knowledge or skill they acquire by inspection or observation. We deny, therefore, that the claims made by inventors to the exclusive use of inventions is a right of property; and we deny, on the broad general principle, that the utmost diffusion of knowledge is advantageous to society, that it can ever be expedient to bestow patents on individuals for the exclusive use of inventions.

The only doubt that can arise springs from the supposition, that an individual may discover something of such pre-eminent importance that society will be injured if he be not encouraged by a Patent Law to make his discovery known—to inform the public of his secret, and receive in return, as one of the witnesses expressed it, protection from robbery. Such a statement reminds us of the "Long Range" of Captain Warner; but the conclusion to be deduced from that case, and probably all similar cases is, that it was of no real importance, and that society would not be in the least injured though all such secrets died with their possessors. It is more conclusive, because more general against all such suppositions, that nearly all useful inventions depend less on any individual than on the progress of society. A want is felt, as stated by one of the witnesses; ingenuity is directed to supply it; and the consequence is, that a great number of suggestions or inventions of a similar kind come to light. "The ideas of men," said Mr Ricardo, "are set in motion by exactly the same circumstances." So we find continually a great number of similar patents taken out about the same time. Thus the want suggests the invention, and though the State should not reward him who might be lucky enough to be the first to hit on the thing required, the want growing from society, and not from the individual or from the Government, would most certainly produce the required means of gratifying it. The notion, therefore, that any individual discovers secrets which it would be very advantageous for society to know; that if he were not artificially rewarded for discovering them that they would never be known—that society would for ever want his peculiar kind of knowledge; and that, because it does not reward the possessors of such secrets, it will lose a great number of such valuable pieces of knowledge, are all delusions. The progress of knowledge, and the progress of invention and discovery, like the progress of population and the progress of society, have their ordained and settled course, which cannot be hastened, though perhaps it may be retarded, by Patent Laws.

We say thus much in support of the very enlightened views which Earl Granville has taken on this question, and which are shared by the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Master of the Rolls, Mr Ricardo, Mr Brunel, Mr Cubitt, Mr Lloyd, and a number of gentlemen of the highest eminence, who have taken the trouble to study the subject. We have already discussed it at considerable length on Dec. 21, 1850 and Feb. 1, and we can only be gratified at finding our conclusions against the presumed rights of inventors supported by such very high authority.

COFFEE AND CHICORY VERSUS TEA.

In our present number we give insertion to another communication from "A CEYLON PLANTER," in reply to whose former letter we entered into a full examination of the Chicory question a fortnight ago. Our correspondent, agreeing with many of the most intelligent persons interested in this subject, arrived at the conclusion that it would be impolitic to establish a new excise duty on an article of home growth, and the only remedy which he suggested, was that the duty on coffee should be further reduced or entirely repealed. To this we replied, that the duty on coffee had already been reduced successively from 1s on colonial, and 2s 6d on foreign, to 6d and 1s 3d, to 4d and 6d, and latterly to 3d on all kinds; while the duty on tea has not been reduced at all, but on the contrary, owing to the substitution of a specific for an *ad valorem* duty, it has practically been much increased. The old duty was 100 per cent. on the short price; but in consequence of the great reduction in the short price, owing to the opening of the China trade, the specific duty substituted for the *ad valorem* duty is now equal to 200 per cent. in place of 100 per cent. On these considerations, we contend that before any further reduction can be asked for in the duty on coffee, those interested in the China trade are entitled to have their claims considered for a reduction of the present enormous duty on tea. For it must be borne in mind that no two articles come so much into competition with each other as tea and coffee, and that any reduction in the duty of the latter, must act prejudicially upon the consumption of the former.

But our correspondent says, although the duty on tea may be 200 per cent., and that on coffee only 100 per cent. (it does not average more than 50 per cent. on all qualities, and is about 70 per cent. on the lowest kinds), yet that the progress of consumption of the two articles shows that still the duty on coffee is higher in proportion than that on tea, because the accounts show that the consumption of the former has been declining, while that of the latter has been gradually increasing. But, in the first place, no time has yet expired to show the effect of the last reduction in the coffee duties from 4d and 6d to 3d; and in the next place, what are the facts as to the effects of former reductions? The first reduction in the coffee duties took place in 1824. The quantity consumed then was 8,262,000 lbs. Under this and the successive reductions the consumption rose to 28,529,000 lbs in 1842. In that year a further reduction was made, and the consumption again rose until it reached, in 1847, about 37,000,000 lbs; since which time it has fallen down to 31,226,000 lbs in 1850; but in the present year, since the last reduction, the consumption is again rising. It is thus evident that a very large increased consumption has been caused by the repeated reductions of the duty. The increase has been from 8,262,000 lbs, to 31,226,000 lbs in the last year.

Of tea the consumption in 1824 was 23,784,000 lbs, and in 1850 it had increased only to 51,178,000 lbs, notwithstanding the great reduction of the first price consequent upon the opening of the China trade. While, therefore, the increase in the consumption of coffee has been 287 per cent., that of tea has been but 123 per cent. Our correspondent will, therefore, see that are no good grounds for his reasoning.

CONSERVATISM CAUSING AGITATION.

THE most stirring incident of the session has occurred towards its close. What the defeats and the resignation of the Ministry did not accomplish—give interest and animation to the proceedings of Parliament—has been the consequence of the election of Mr Salomons. The waning interest of the Crystal Palace, favourable to any new sensation, is opportune for a little excitement about the Jews, and the House of Commons has been in a pleasurable kind of tumult since yesterday week. Meetings, too, have taken place in the City and at Greenwich on the subject; petitions are to be presented to Parliament; Lord John Russell is to be requested, as Prime Minister and member for London, to introduce a measure into the House of Lords to abolish the oath of abjuration, and make it a Cabinet measure; the electors of Greenwich are to apply, by Sir Benjamin Hall, to be heard at the bar of the House of Commons in support of their rights; and the session, as it approaches its end, promises to go out in a blaze of excitement. The Whigs might agitate for Parliamentary power, the Tories for kingly government or the Church; but when the Tories became Conservatives, agitation of every kind became hostile to their nature. To prevent, as much as possible, all kinds of agitation, is the express duty of a Conservative House of Peers, and when its actions cause agitation, the proof is conclusive that the House has made a mistake. The Conservatives are accused, in fact, by the electors of the metropolis, of having "strained the powers of the Constitution to an unexampled and dangerous extent." Whether the immediate result be the introduction of another bill, as prayed for by the citizens, settling the question at once, or whether the question be left open to foster agitation throughout the country till the next session, the final consequence must be injurious to Conservatism, and degrading to the "upper" branch of the Legislature. As Lord John Russell has postponed his motion on the subject till Monday, we shall postpone all further observation for the present, merely remarking, that according to Mr Bernal Osborne's statement at the City meeting on Thursday, the uproar in the House of Commons, in consequence of Mr Alderman Salomons having attempted to take his seat, has already been complete and discreditable.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE annual meeting of the friends of Peace took place this week in Exeter Hall. They seem to be gaining ground in public estimation, and were honoured on this occasion by having Sir David Brewster, an eminent man of science, for their chairman. Free Trade and they are close allies, and would bind all nations in bonds of amity. Without peace, the law that permits unrestrained intercourse would be a dead letter—without Free Trade, peace would have none of the intercourse of friendship. As Free Traders, therefore, we share the hopes of the members of the Peace Congress, and strive ardently for objects similar to those which attract them together.

A survey of society somewhat different from theirs, leads indeed to a conclusion not quite in accordance with a resolution they have adopted. Since 1815 the several Governments of Europe, notwithstanding the "standing armaments with which they menace each other," have remained at peace. France has in that period sent troops into Spain and Italy; in both cases, however, to interfere in the domestic concerns of those countries,

not to carry on international war. France and England in conjunction, also attacked Holland, in order to settle the affairs of Belgium; but, with these exceptions, Europe has enjoyed for the long period of 36 years international peace.

In that time, too, very stirring events have occurred, quite sufficient, according to what took place in 1792-3, without prudent management, to have plunged all Europe into another revolutionary war. It cannot be forgotten that the war then began was incited by the supposed defenceless state of France. The Sovereigns of Europe and the Minister of England shared the delusion—mistook the dismantled fortresses of an old tyranny for the ruins of a destroyed nation. They supposed that the overthrow of the Government had cut the sinews of the national power. They expected an easy conquest. France was to be subdued in a campaign according to the Duke of Brunswick, and in less than a year according to Mr Pitt, and her territories were to be mortgaged to raise money to conquer her. From that example, and from the peace that has been so continuously preserved since 1815, with mighty armaments on all sides, we cannot but suppose that the state of preparedness for war has had something to do with making nations respect each other and with keeping them at peace. The mighty armaments in past time, whatever such armaments may in future become altogether valueless and wasteful as they are represented. Though the mutual and friendly relations established by Free Trade may make them unnecessary, that has not hitherto been the case. Till people generally be more friendly towards each other, and till their Governments be altered and improved, we are afraid that the armaments will be useful in making the Governments respect each other, and in preserving peace.

A glance at Europe suggests the opinion that at present there is less danger from Governments going to war, than from Governments everywhere enforcing by arms a system of coercion on the people. Europe is more threatened by domestic contests than international war. Accordingly, Pierre Vinsard, the French deputy who spoke on Thursday, said, "On arriving at London they had been particularly struck with its appearance. There were no canons or bristling bayonets, no fortresses or barricades, and gates to prevent their free ingress or egress. Instead of soldiers in their streets he only saw quiet citizens." The soldiers on the Continent are obviously maintained more for the purpose of preserving what is called order at home, than prevent war abroad. At present, the world has less need of a Congress to promote international peace, than as the means to inspire Governments with a respect for freedom, and subjects with a knowledge of its blessings, and a determination to achieve them. International relation seem less to demand the care of philanthropists than the relations between Governments and subjects. The people require to be enlightened on matters concerning freedom of industry, freedom of intercourse, and freedom of locomotion, as well as their rulers. A knowledge of the science of society is needed by both; and as they acquire it, establishing in each nation just relations between the rulers and the ruled, each one will be less formidable and more friendly to its neighbours. England remaining tranquil in the midst of convulsions, in unexampled prosperity from Free Trade, and manifesting the brotherly effects of her free institutions, in the Crystal Palace, is fast in this respect becoming an example to other nations; and if we give our example force by increasing our own freedom and our own prosperity, and abstaining from interfering with other nations, we shall, in our sphere, do the best in our power to promote the general improvement and maintain the universal peace. The Congress is for us more valuable and important as an emblem of the general peaceful disposition of mankind, making it indispensable in rulers to check the war propensities, than for any services the members can perform by their harangues and resolutions.

The illustrious President took the opportunity of advocating his favourite hobby of Government patronage for men of learning, and made the presidency of the Peace Congress a means of asserting the "unalienable rights of science" to something more than "the crumbs which fall from the States' niggardly board." If we do not misinterpret that part of his oration, he would turn the profusion now showered on armies from soldiers to men of science, and transplant the "decorations that now shine on the warrior's breast" to "the sage who enlightens his country." He would make science cease to be, as he implies she is, under the guidance of those who seek wealth and honour at the hands of Government, the "bending suppliant to power," and free her from all envy at those "intriguers" who usurp the place of the "sage." Other philosophers assert, and we think with more of the dignity of science, if not with more truth than Sir David, that she will stand most erect and most glorious if, disregarding paltry decorations and menial wealth, from which, according to the poet, she was excluded in the partition of the earth, she look only to enjoy with Jupiter the share he has bestowed on her of his everlasting throne.

REVISION OF THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

THE debate in the French Chamber has terminated as we predicted: a majority of two-thirds, but not of three-fourths, voted in favour of the revision: the proposal was therefore, in conformity

with the law, declared to be negatived. The numbers were:—

Total voters	724
Requisite majority of three-fourths	543
For the revision	446
Against	278
Majority	168

A proposition, therefore, which was carried by a majority of 168, is pronounced to have been rejected; and 278 deputies have coerced 446. The old *regime* seldom presented more startling examples of the few tyrannizing over the many.

The gratifying feature of this business is, that it presents an instance of the majority of the French submitting to the constraint of a written and a recent law. The unfortunate feature of it is, that the refusal to violate the letter of the Constitution now, will not exempt them from the necessity of violating it next year. The French Chamber find themselves reduced to the alternative of breaking one of two clauses—either that which enables a minority to forbid the revision, or that which prohibits the re-election of Louis Napoleon; and we think they have chosen the worst and most dangerous horn of the dilemma. The clause conferring the command on a small minority—one-fourth of the whole—was, we think, indefensible in principle, mischievous and irritating in its operation, and at variance with the very basis of a democratic system. That which prohibits the re-election of the President, though perhaps unwise, has a distinct meaning and a reasonable object. Of the two, therefore, the first could have been most safely set at nought.

We entertain little doubt that Louis Napoleon will be re-elected. We scarcely think that, virtually, he will have any competitor. It must be borne in mind that the great mass of the electors in France are peasants; that fewer of these in proportion have been disfranchised by the law of 31st May than of voters in the towns, inasmuch as they do not change their domiciles so often; that they are mostly ignorant, unobservant of, and uninterested in, political affairs; that they will vote for the name most familiar to them, most interwoven with their household sympathies and recollections; that since the time of the Emperor, no monarch, no general, no statesman, has so written his name upon the heart and soil of France as that great man; that, consequently, no other name in the least degree comes into competition with his; and that it is to the last degree improbable that in the interval of the next nine months any man will arise who can create a renown wide enough, rapid enough, or noisy enough, to rival or obliterate Napoleon's. France is unquestionably Buonapartist—as far at least as its pollable majority is concerned. Louis Napoleon, therefore, will be returned from the simple absence of any widely-known competitor.

Nor when he is returned, although in defiance of a clause of the Constitution, is it probable that the new assembly, emanating from the same electoral body, and voting in that case by simple majority, will dare to annul the choice of the very same electors to whom they owe their own existence. The identical will which has made them Deputies will have made Louis Napoleon President. How can they quash the decision of a body to whom they owe the power of having that decision submitted to them? Therefore, as we have said, the sole result of the recent vote will be, that the Constitution will be violated in 1852 instead of 1851.

FREE TRADE AND WORKING MEN.

WE copy the following paragraph from the *Manchester Examiner and Times*:—

TURTON, NEAR BOLTON.—BANK TOP READING ROOM SOCIETY.—The members of the above Society and their friends lately dined together in the School-room, and had an excellent dinner of roast beef, plum-pudding, &c. After dinner Mr R. Sutton was called to the chair. The following resolution, moved by Mr P. Duxbury, and seconded by Mr Edward Howarth, was carried unanimously.

"That it is with approving sentiment and deep gratification we reflect on the repeal of the most odious imposts, the Corn and Provision Laws, and on the beneficial results, beneficial alike to the working portion of our fellow-countrymen employed in manufacture and handicrafts, and to their employers. It is also our impression that it is beneficial to our toiling brethren employed in agriculture. And that we hereby express our sincere thanks to the philanthropists who were instrumental, by their labour and sacrifices, in obtaining that repeal. And that it is with deep regret we learn that the men whom we have regarded as our benefactors are using their utmost endeavours to make us again subject to that most deplorable of all conditions—starvation in the midst of a world of plenty; but we rejoice to know that the working men of England are now too wise to be deceived by the sophistical reasoning of these false friends, and advocates of starvation laws, who, calling themselves Protectionists, would keep from us such luxuries as those of which we have just partaken. These Protectionists have written addresses to the working classes, asking the questions—'Are you not convinced of the bad effects of the repeal of the Corn Laws?' 'Have not your wages been reduced by that repeal?' Now, some of us can remember having lived under Protection, when our wages were reduced from 14s to 7s per week, and at the same time having to pay 2s 6d for 12 lb of flour for a number of years. We are fully convinced that if the repeal of the Corn Laws effect wages at all, its tendency must be to keep them up. Should there be other causes that must of necessity reduce wages, as we think there may, we can

* This resolution, we are informed, was drawn up by a man who had formerly been a handloom weaver, and whose wages had been so reduced in that trade. Factory workers, we are told, are making much higher wages than 14s for men, and they have not been reduced since the repeal of the Corn Laws.

more easily bear such reduction with cheapness of provision, than with the landlord's seventy-shillings-per-quarter law."

We have sincere pleasure in recording the above resolution, conveying in appropriate terms the gratitude of working men for the advantages they have derived from cheap food by the repeal of the Corn Laws, and their thanks to those who made sacrifices in obtaining that repeal. We hail with much satisfaction their sound and judicious remarks upon employment and wages, and we trust that the judicious example of these workmen assembled in the Bank Top Reading Room will be followed by other bodies of workmen. The Bank Top people have kind masters and excellent advisers in Messrs H. and E. Ashworth, but other workmen have also kind masters and excellent advisers. Crowds of them are finding their way to the Exhibition from all parts of the country. On Wednesday "150 of the Duke of Northumberland's" people visited the Exhibition, having travelled all the way "from Alnwick for that purpose. The great landowners (says "the *Times*) are sending up their agricultural labourers and the great manufacturers their men, fully impressed with the moral and intellectual influence which a spectacle such as that of the Crystal Palace is likely to exercise on them. Even the adult poor of our metropolitan parishes are not forgotten, and, through the liberality of some wealthy neighbour, many of them are allowed to see the World's Fair. As for domestic servants, masters must be extremely indulgent to them from the numbers of that class that are daily seen in the Exhibition." All that is quite as it should be, but we may be sure if there were not plenty for all classes—it there were not an abundance to be pretty fairly shared betwixt employers and employed—if gaunt hunger roamed in our streets, and our mills and lands were deserted—if the capitalists were making nothing, while the workmen were pining in want and penury, there could be no Exhibition; and certainly the cheerful thousands who now throng to it from all the factories and fields of England would remain at home discontented, sullen, and morose. The vast number of persons who visit the Crystal Palace daily is a living testimony, as the excellent resolution of the men at Bank Top is a forcibly expressed testimony, to the unspeakable advantages of Free Trade. Harmony prevails amongst all classes, and is the fruit of the gratitude all feel for abundance.

Agriculture.

PROGRESS OF STOCK FARMING.

The present time forms a point from which we may fairly take a brief review of the progress recently made in stock farming. The opportunity, annually afforded by the Royal Agricultural Society's show, of comparing the best specimens of the most approved breeds has proved the rapid advances recently made in this department of husbandry. And our fairs and markets fully bear out the signs of improvement indicated by the Society's exhibitions. There is a general alteration for the better in the character of the stock, as compared with that brought to market ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago; and if we go back to more distant periods the improvement will be found to be still greater. This has been effected in two ways: by greater attention to the breed and form of the stock kept, and by larger supplies of food and better shelter. The modern alteration in the system of stock-keeping consists in producing animals which, at an early age, are or may be made fit for the butcher, instead of the old plan of keeping them as store stock for many years before they were fattened. Possibly the epicure may lose something in the flavour of his mutton or beef by this change of system, as we find a few landed proprietors, curious in such matters, keeping old breeds of stock in the old fashion, for the express purpose of supplying their own tables; but against their minute loss must be set the immense gain of the community from the increased supplies of meat, and, upon the whole, of better meat. For it invariably happens, that when the farmers of a district begin to pay attention to the improvement of their stock, they not only rear animals of greater weight and earlier maturity, but they also rear more of them. This is accomplished by means of the enlarged supplies of provender which the improving stock farmer finds it necessary to raise. And good management will make even the same supplies of food go further; thus, as an instance, it is mentioned by the author of the Royal Agricultural Society's Prize Essay on "The Farming of Gloucestershire," that, by folding off all his artificial and natural grasses and green crops, he was enabled to keep 150 ewes as well as he had before kept 100, when he allowed them to range at liberty over a whole field. So we find the indifferent keeper of cattle giving his stock a large run over many fields, which, if stocked in succession, would keep more animals and keep them better. There is another advantage, too, in giving stock frequent supplies of fresh feed within a moderate space, viz. that they lose those wild rambling habits natural to the inferior races, and which all of them contract if allowed a large range over a bare pasture; and all pastures soon become bare in some places and rank in others over which cattle range at large.

It has been truly said of horses that "more than half their goodness goes in at the mouth," and undoubtedly the same remark is applicable to farming live stock, for it is of little use to attempt any improvement in the character of the stock of a district, unless the farmers are prepared to afford better supplies of food or manage such as they possess more judiciously. This applies of course to ordinary farmers, and to districts where only inferior kinds of stock are kept. There are many districts in which ample allowances of food are given,

and here attention to the breed and character of the stock maintained is chiefly required; but in most places where we find an inferior description of stock, the cause will be traced to its real or supposed adaptation to a scanty supply of food, or some other exigency of bad husbandry.

In a sensible essay on the breeds of sheep adapted to different localities, the writer says, "On looking at sheep of different breeds, it will be found almost invariably that square, compact, and well-proportioned sheep have been grazed on good land or otherwise well-fed; while sheep bred and fed on indifferent pasture will as constantly be found with deep but narrow chests. In very starved sheep, such as the Welsh, the fore-legs will almost touch each other at the breast; at the same time the flanks will be pinched up like a greyhound's, thus narrowing the compass of the intestines; such a form amongst domestic animals is the invariable indication of slow feeders, although when fat, they are generally found to contain a more than average proportion of internal fat." And he truly says, that the Southdowns more or less partake of that form, when unimproved, for what are called the working flocks of the South and Western Downs are very different from the improved Southdown flocks, of which such fine specimens are shown at the Society's exhibitions. These sheep could only be produced and maintained by good keep, such as would have produced and maintained either Leicesters or Long-wooled sheep. These improved Southdown sheep are being used for improving the Southdown flocks generally, but that can only be done because the Southdown flockmasters are giving their sheep more food than formerly. The abandonment of what in the South and West is called "folding," that is, feeding sheep on downs and sheep-walks during the day, and folding them on the arable land at night, will ultimately lead the farmers of those districts either to render their Southdown sheep large animals, bearing a fine combing wool, or to adopt the larger breed of the Cotswold hills. This is the direction in which Southdown sheep breeders seem to be tending. That rich deep land is not necessary for keeping large sheep, is proved by the fact that on the light lands of Lincolnshire and Gloucestershire the large Lincoln and Cotswold sheep form the only flocks. This comes from cultivating all the land, the downs having been broken up, and green food largely grown. So it is with cattle, whilst the natural produce of the land formed the chief or only dependence for rearing cattle, large animals could only be maintained on the rich and fertile soils; but now, by the use of artificial manures, roots and green crops can be grown on nearly all kinds of land, the boundaries within which heavy beasts can be reared and fed have been wonderfully increased. And more is yet to be done in this department, to which farmers are unquestionably applying themselves with much energy. Though we are already greatly ahead of all other nations in this branch of husbandry, we anticipate that in a few years we shall be still more so, both from the increased quantity of stock kept, and the extension of the most improved breeds throughout the country.

TERMS OF CONTRACT FOR A FARM.

It is one amongst the many disadvantages of a yearly tenancy, that the tenant being always liable to be dismissed from his occupation, and having also the power to give up the farm at the end of any one year, there seems theoretically to be some sort of necessity for that watchful supervision over the tenant's acts, which interferes so materially with the progress of husbandry. This has led to the introduction of written agreements, specifying with more or less minuteness the course of cropping and the various acts which, in the management of his farm, the tenant is bound to do or abstain from doing. Now, many of these stipulations are positively injurious to the tenant without being of the slightest use to the landlord, and present gratuitous obstacles to good farming; while others are calculated to prevent a tenant who is about to leave his farm from over-cropping or otherwise misusing it during the last year or two of his occupation. Such stipulations are for the most part restrictive, and are intended to prevent the tenant from doing acts or growing crops which it is supposed may leave the land in bad condition. Besides the restrictions, certain things are also enjoined to be positively performed. We have, however, yet to see any such agreements which in practice have prevented a farm from being left in bad condition where the tenant, from the character of his landlord, the terms on which they have been, or from any other cause, has intended to leave or been in the expectation of a notice to quit.

In a yearly tenancy, therefore, everything is provisional, no tenant can deem his tenure permanent, and his mode of management must have reference to the precarious nature of his holding. And there is a colour for binding him to pursue a defined system, which takes from him many of the advantages to be derived from individual skill or energy. But it will be well to examine some of the special forms of yearly agreements which Mr Cooke has collected in his work on "Agricultural Tenancies," and which he tells us he has inserted, "because they are found in use by distinguished agriculturists," though he does not recommend them for entire adoption; and we shall find that even for such provisional contracts as yearly holdings, many of these stipulations are either of no use or decidedly mischievous. Until the groundless and exaggerated fears entertained by landlords are removed, and something like rational terms adopted in this lowest kind of tenure, it will be vain to expect the adoption of leases amongst the great body of tenant-farmers, by reason of the very restrictive and minute stipulations hitherto in use.

One form given is that of Earl de Grey, used on his estate in Bedfordshire, and is adapted to the customs of that county; it was referred to in evidence before the Agricultural Customs Committee. This agreement contains provisions for making allowances to an outgoing tenant for draining, fencing, and manures; and it is obvious that without such allowances anything approaching good farming, in the modern sense of that term, would be out of the ques-

tion under a yearly tenancy. Yet it is notorious that nineteenth-twentieths of the English tenant-farmers hold their farms without even such a miserable substitute for a lease; is it, therefore, surprising that we hear loud complaints when rural affairs do not go quite so smoothly as usual? In form, this agreement does not contrast advantageously with the more precise and technical forms used by a competent legal draftsman.

It begins by stating in a tabular form the particulars of a farm and lands, situate in a parish named, the property of Earl de Grey. Then follows this "Note—All wood of every description is reserved to the landlord, with full power of entering on the premises for managing, cutting, and carrying away the same; and all game, rabbits, fish, and wild fowl are also reserved to him, with liberty for him, his keepers, and servants, and other persons having his permission, to enter on the said premises, for the purpose of taking or preserving the same." Here we at once meet with an absolute bar to good farming, as no farmer who fully understood the effect of such provisions would think of subjecting himself and his capital to their operation. Indeed, imperfectly as the farmers who put their necks into such a noose comprehend it, they probably believe that the powers so reserved to the landlord will never be fully enforced. The reservations thus made by the landlord are portions of his original estate, and thus, if the tenant trim a hedgerow, or cut down an old pollard or apple tree on the farm he fondly imagines to be in his own possession, he is actually committing a trespass on his landlord's property, and is liable accordingly. Then, not only are the vermin called game, &c., reserved to the landlord, but any game-keeper, game-watcher, game-hirer, and his servants, as well as every wanton or wandering sportsman the landlord may give leave to sport, may enter at all seasons, and roam over the farm without let or hindrance on the part of the tenant, on whose crops myriads of wild animals, he dare not destroy or drive away, luxuriate from seed time unto harvest. To talk of a lease with a landlord who requires to reserve "all wood of every description," and "all game, rabbits, fish and wild fowl," is quite preposterous, and the tenant-farmer when he takes a farm subject to such reservations even from year to year, has no right to expect to make any profit from his occupation. If he escape serious loss and ruin, he may esteem himself fortunate. As to game and other wild animals, no tenant who means to remain solvent should allow any one but himself to have the slightest interest in such creatures, which he will of course altogether destroy or keep within very narrow limits. And with regard to hedgerows and hedgerow timber, the tenant ought to have the power of removing such of them as he can show, on reference to arbitrators if the fact be questioned, to be injurious to his crops or obstacles to cultivation. We know that the owners of some settled estates have not themselves power to grant such powers to tenants, but that is only one of the many disadvantages the proprietors of entailed estates labour under, and it will compel them to accept lower rents and to put up with an inferior class of tenants than they might have obtained could they have granted more rational terms of occupation. This should form an inducement to the landowners to relax the fetters in which so many of them are bound by the existing law of entail.

The agreement then states "the terms and conditions on which the foregoing premises are let to A. B., as tenant thereof." There is then an agreement by the tenant to hold from year to year at a certain rent, and to pay taxes, tithes, and the like. Then he agrees not to take two white straw crops in succession, or to break up meadow or pasture land without a written consent. The prohibition of two white straw crops in succession is a bit of rural pedantry, for it may be good management to take them either systematically or occasionally; as, for instances, where two green crops have been grown in succession, or the land may have been very highly manured, and, except in such cases, it can never be the tenant's interest to take two successive corn crops. The conversion or non-conversion of pasture into tillage is, of course, a subject matter for contract, but the superstitious reverence for inferior old sward is one of the absurd prejudices by which the landlord-mind is affected. Superior pasture land is worth very little, and forms a great encouragement to slovenly farming, and to the keeping of inferior stock.

Next, comes the stipulation that the tenant shall consume on the farm all the hay, straw, and fodder, turnips and other vegetable crops, and lay the manure thereon in a husband-like manner, except during the last year when such of these products as may not have been consumed are to be left, the hay being valued at a spending price. Such a stipulation often interferes with a good farmer, and has little effect on a bad one, but as applicable to the last two years of a tenancy it is not very objectionable; and as a yearly tenant may always be holding for his last year, we apprehend such a stipulation will not often be dispensed with. But the circles within which it may be more beneficial to sell the raw produce, such as hay, straw, roots, and the like, and buy manure, are every day widening, and the farmers who adopt that system most extensively are usually the most enterprising and successful. The railways now enable bulky produce to be sent away from, and manure to be brought back to a farm in places where a few years ago such exchanges were quite impracticable. To good farmers such restrictions are thus becoming daily more obnoxious, and any man likely to send away his hay, straw, and roots without an equivalent to his land, ought not to be allowed to hold a farm at all. And it must be remembered that all these things may be "consumed and spread on the farm" for any number of years, without good husbandry being the result, while the land is neglected, badly managed, and full of weeds. If more care were bestowed on the selection of tenants, and in ascertaining how far the capital they can command may be equal to the good management of the land, proprietors might with safety and advantage leave their tenants to cultivate the land and dispose of the produce with the utmost freedom. It is the illusory power of distraining for rent which prevents landlords from adopting all the precaution they might wisely take

before accepting a tenant. Permission to hold over a barn for thrashing out the grain of the out-going tenant, and to allow the in-coming tenant to enter to prepare the fallows, are matters of course for which the custom of each district usually provides. Where the old tenant prepares the fallows for his successor, he is paid by valuation, and the agreement provides for the appointment of arbitrators, and, if necessary, an umpire to value. This is a usual and proper stipulation, which prevents litigation, and might be usefully extended much further.

Then the tenant is to do all repairs, the landlord finding rough timber and other materials. This is throwing too heavy a burden on a yearly tenant, and consequently repairs are not done effectually and in time. The prevalence of such a stipulation goes far to account for the dilapidated state of most English farm buildings. Where landlords persist in yearly tenancies they ought, for their own sake, to keep the buildings in repair. The hedges, ditches, gates, ways, watercourses, and the like are properly required to be kept in repair and preserved by the tenant; but there is a direction to cut the old hedges at proper seasons, which seems to point to periodical cuttings once in eight or nine years, rather than to keeping them constantly cut and protected as efficient boundaries. Then follows a positive engagement by the tenant not to shoot, course, or sport, or destroy game or their eggs, or suffer others to do so, and to give notices not to trespass to any persons the landlord may point out. Such a stipulation reduces the tenant very much to the condition of a bailiff, and should never be submitted to by any man not prepared to become a sort of menial servant to the owner of his farm. A restriction on under-letting, or assigning the farm without the landlord's consent, is not unreasonable in the case of a yearly tenant.

The above are all the restrictive stipulations, and they interfere with the tenant far less minutely than is often done. The reservation and stringent provisions for preserving game are, however, radical vices in this agreement.

We next come to the allowances to be made to the tenant for improvements.

If the tenant shall have permanently improved his land by tile-draining or otherwise, with the landlord's approval, to be certified by writing on the agreement, and signed by the landlord or the steward, the tenant or his representatives, and where the landlord provides tiles and other materials, and the tenant labour and cartage, the improvement is estimated to be repaid in six years from the date of the certificate of approval; so that if the tenant has occupied two years subsequently to the certificate, he will be allowed on quitting four-sixths of his original outlay. In the same way where the tenant finds tiles and other materials, as well as labour and cartage, he will have 12 years for repayment, one twelfth of the cost being taken off each year from the date of the certificate. Planting new fences, with the like approval and certificate, is to be deemed to be repaid in ten years; marling land, in four years; and manuring any portion of the land for green crops with bone-dust, guano, or any other artificial manure, is to be taken as repaid in two years.

Now it is a decisive objection to such a system as is established under the above agreement, that it involves a perpetual interference with the acts of the tenant, who can only obtain the stipulated allowances on the landlord's certificate; and is it certain that such certificate will always be granted? Will there not often be such obstacles interposed—not perhaps by the first owner who establishes the allowance system, but by some of his successors—that the tenant feels too uncertain about obtaining the certificate to undertake the improvement?

Again, though there is an appearance of liberality—and, as contrasted with the majority of yearly tenancies, the agreement is a liberal one—about the allowances, they will scarcely stand the test of figures. Take, for instance, draining, which is done wholly by the tenant, and to obtain the landlord's certificate, it must of course be done effectually. That implies an outlay of, at least, 6l per acre; and land effectually drained with tiles is improved not for twelve years only, but for three or four times twelve years, and probably longer. Such an improvement is, therefore, obviously one the landlord should undertake, and if he lay out his money on his own estate, and obtain 5l per cent per annum on his outlay, he will surely be handsomely remunerated. That would be 6s per acre per annum, whereas, according to the scale of Earl de Grey's allowances, the tenant pays 10s per acre per annum, or nearly double the rate that would afford a full remuneration to the landlord. The effect therefore is, that if landlords can induce their tenants permanently to improve by draining under such agreements, they get their estates drained for nothing, by allowing the tenants to hold on for a few years after they have effected the improvement. And the same observation applies to the other allowances, all of which are on too low a scale by about one-half. And what can such allowances afford in way of compensation to a tenant as compared with a lease? In making an outlay, he expects not merely to get back the sum he has laid out, but a profit also, not to be turned out and have his bare outlay or a portion of it returned. When we come to refer to other agreements founded on the same principle, we shall find the same remarks applicable.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Curiale, Capel and Co.'s Circular.)

London, July 22nd, 1851.

In common cognous the improved tone prevailing at the date of our last has continued, and an advance of 1d to 1½ per lb has been obtained, but the amount of business has not been large. For fair blackish leaf and Ho-Hows up to 1s per lb we have also had a good demand, and full prices have been obtained, but for all the better sorts beyond that figure the demand has been extremely small. In fine and finest sorts sales have been made at a considerable decline on previous nominal rates. In scented teas we have no alteration to notice; orange pekoes continue heavy, and espers, in the absence of supplies, comparatively steady. For souchongs the market continues in the same depressed condition as last advised, our quotations being quite nominal.

In Ning Yongs and Oolongs the lower prices appear to have increased the deliveries, but the demand, except for the finest sorts, which are scarce, continues very heavy. In flowery pekoes little has been done, but prices remain much as before.

In green teas the market presents much the same features as in the instance of black. An active inquiry has existed for all the commoner grades, whilst the finer descriptions, with the exception of a few of very superior quality, continue quite neglected.

In hysons some sales of common sorts have been made at rather lower rates, but being of lower quality than any we have had on the market of late, the decline is only nominal. Good common kinds have been in steady demand, and for all the better sorts prices have been supported, but the demand has been only limited. Young hysons of common twankay kind have been in good demand, and full prices have been obtained; the finer sorts continue as last advised. In imperials and gunpowders, the commoner sorts have also commanded a ready sale, to the neglect of good and fine. In Canton-made teas, young hysons have been much in demand at full prices, whilst gunpowders have sold a shade easier.

There have been two public sales since our last, viz. on the 1st and 18th instant, comprising 10,000 packages, of which 8,500 packages were sold.

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

Liverpool, July 18, 1851.

Our great staple under the influence of increasing stock, a diminished consumption in the United States, and the prospects of a large growing crop, has continually declined during the month, causing great distrust and want of confidence, which acting on the Manchester market, has suspended purchases, and will cause our export quays to be very bare. As more pleasing circumstances, we may mention that the revenue accounts are highly favourable, the prospects for the harvest and the potatoe crop are unusually bright and satisfactory, and the large consumption of foreign and home products satisfactorily proves the prosperous condition of the working classes. Discounts are rather lower, and the bullion in the Bank has increased during the month, whilst gold continues to arrive from the United States.

Except for the steamers, very little has been doing during the month to the United States, the total export of packages from the 1st May to the 30th June being, of cottons, woollens, worsteds, linens, and blankets, 26,732 packages, against 29,885 in the same period last year. The introduction of steamers to Philadelphia has already drawn away a portion of the New York and Boston trade, as will be perceived from the tables—the former port showing an increase direct, and the latter a decrease.

The decrease of packages we think must not be considered as indicating a smaller export: as regards value, for the free extension of credits to smaller houses, has caused a great quantity of fine and fancy goods to be sent for the "fall"; whilst the dread of large importations on the part of the regular importers, and the progress of American manufactures of coarse goods, has prevented the ordinary export.

The low rate of freight at which the steamers are now taking goods, induces many parties to avail themselves of these conveyances, hence very great pressure has been experienced—each steamer shutting out goods on the first or second day of loading.

Owing to the scarcity of ships, and large shipments of "rails," freights for iron have risen from 10s to 12s 6d, and are likely to rule high until arrivals become more numerous. Crates are taken at very low rates, 5s to 7s, whilst hardware cannot be placed under 10s to 12s 6d.

To Canada a good deal has been doing. The Toronto, which sailed last week, and the Montreal, sailing this day, shut out many goods. The Britannia and the Niagara to succeed, are likely to fill up rapidly.

(From Messrs Wm. Jas. Thompson and Sons' Circular.)

London, July 22nd, 1851.

Our commercial position during the past month has been one of dullness, and although the amount of business transacted may have been larger than for some time past, it has generally taken place at a reduction on prices previously obtainable. This has chiefly been the effect of a continuance of the depressed condition of the cotton and railway share markets, which have weekly drooped, while the late slight decrease in the bullion of the Bank has helped to incite fears in the minds of those who are ever too ready to take alarm.

In a great measure owing to the cut on exercised by importers in bringing their goods forward, the sugar market in the beginning of the month was extremely buoyant, enhanced rates were obtained for most descriptions, and a large business was done both by public and private sale. Immediately before the day fixed for the alteration of the duties, considerable spirit was evinced at auction, and former prices having been paid for the fine classes of British possessions, importers obtained the benefit of the reduction; but the sales of the medium and low qualities were effected at a fall fully equivalent to the remission on the duty, thereby giving the buyer the advantage of the change; subsequently the market became very quiet, and dullness then ensued, while holders desiring to realise pressed their goods forward, and the fine classes not only lost the benefit gained by the alteration, but the inferior sorts have also declined, and quotations rule fully 6d to 1s lower to the importer, i. e. irrespective of the 1s fall in the duties, or 1s 6d to 2s per cwt cheaper to the consumer than previously. The demand for foreign during the month has been considerable, and large parcels have changed hands at rather lower prices. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of 92,363 basket Java was held at Amsterdam on the 15th inst., when the entire quantity was disposed of at a decline of about 6d per cwt upon the fine qualities, and at an advance of 9d to 1s per cwt upon the low and medium classes. The demand for coffee has been rather variable, but prices do not now rule lower than at the date of our last; in the early part of the month a brisk and animated inquiry sprung up, and quotations rose fully 2s per cwt, but importers having incautiously pressed their goods upon an unstable market, rates gave way, and although the prices have subsequently slightly rallied, contrasted with this time last month, there is little alteration. There has of late been a marked improvement in cocoa, and the fine qualities of West India have realised very full rates. In Bengal rice there is not any change in value, Madras however, is 3d to 6d lower, and the demand throughout has been generally dull. Saltpetre has declined fully 1s to 1s 6d, inquiry having ceased almost immediately after the 24th ult. The quarterly sales of indigo commenced on the 8th and terminated on the 17th inst. Of 13,888 chests declared, about 4,350 were disposed of, and the remaining quantity either withdrawn or bought in. Considerable dullness characterised the sales, and the low and inferior descriptions of both Bengal and Madras declined 2d to 4d per lb, while the fine qualities almost upheld former quotations. The receipt however of news from India, before the conclusion of the sale, unfavourable to the growing crops, made importers firm, and a large quantity was taken in, even though an advance of 1d to 2d per lb could have been obtained. Cotton has been very dull, and at Liverpool prices have fallen 3d to 4d per lb. There is but little alteration in silk, while about 5,570 bales offered at the last public sale were all readily taken in. Subsequently about 1,150 bales have been sold, and a much better feeling has been since prevalent. The tea market has not been active, but common cognous have advanced 3d per lb in consequence of the firmness of importers.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, July 24, 1851.

The debates on the revision, after six sittings, came abruptly to the final vote. Several important orators who desired to speak on the question, as M. Lamartine, M. Jules Favre, and M. Remusat, were prevented from addressing the Assembly by the haste with which the President, M. Dupin, declared that the debates were closed. Many persons imagine that it was a sort of conspiracy against M. Thiers, who desired also to deliver a speech against the revision, the Revisionists apprehending the effect of the eloquence of this statesman. But the public were generally satisfied that the debates were at an end, as they thought that these magnificent discourses were completely useless, as they could change no conviction, and give a favourable chance to the propositions of revision.

Indeed, what had been anticipated by everybody has happened. The number of representatives who were present at the Assembly was 724. The following was the division:—For the proposition, 446; against it, 278. As the constitutional majority ought to be 543, the revision was accordingly rejected.

The division was, indeed, singular. Some Legitimists, as M. Berryer and M. de Falloux, were for the revision; others, as M. La Roche-Jacquelin and M. de la Borde, were against it. M. Thiers, M. de Remusat, M. Desmousseau de Guré, M. Piscatory, the Generals Bideau and Changarnier were among the opposition. Those who declared themselves against the measure were not urged by the same motives, but most of them feared to open the way for Louis Napoleon's prolongation by the revision of the Constitution.

This vote had no great effect upon public opinion, as it had been anticipated, and many persons thought that it would have been much wiser not to agitate this grave question, at the risk of disturbing trade and commerce, since it was not possible to obtain the required majority. All the principal chiefs of the Assembly declared solemnly after the vote that every citizen ought now to maintain strictly the legality of the Constitution of 1848.

The miscarriage of the motion for a revision has been followed, however, by another incident which was quite unexpected. On Monday last, the Assembly were to examine the report made by M. de Melin in the name of the sub-committee who had examined the Revisionist petitions. You know what are the conclusions of the committee. Though they demanded to annul a certain number of anti-constitutional signatures, and stated the inconvenient intervention of certain functionaries into the petition movement, they did not propose a vote of censure against the Cabinet.

But M. Charras and M. Lamoriciere having violently attacked the Cabinet, and the last representative having besides declared, in a solemn tone, that his friend and himself would oppose arms in hand any unconstitutional candidature for the Presidency, M. Baze, the most declared enemy of the President of the republic, delivered a bitter speech against the Minister of the Interior, and he concluded by proposing an amendment, in which there was a formal blame against the Cabinet, as they had exercised on the petitioners an influence contrary to their duties. This amendment was adopted by a majority of 333 to 320.

It seems that such a parliamentary defeat ought to have produced immediately a change of Cabinet; but as it had been brought about by M. Baze, the irreconcilable enemy of the Elysee, Louis Napoleon refused to accept the resignations which were offered him by M. Leon Faucher and all his colleagues. In any other circumstances he would probably have availed himself of the opportunity of getting rid of M. Leon Faucher, with whom he does not always agree. It is supposed that this incident, far from hastening the ruin of the Cabinet, has on the contrary delayed it, as negotiations had been entered into after the vote on revision for the formation of a Cabinet, headed by M. Lamartine and M. Odilon Barrot. This new Ministry would have presented a bill for the repeal of the Electoral law of May 31.

Most of the representatives are now anxious to obtain a prorogation, in order to make a journey through the departments. It is probably that the prorogation will be voted, though the majority of the Assembly entertain some apprehension that Louis Napoleon might profit by their absence, and dare a coup d'etat. The prorogation will probably last from August 10th to the end of September; and the Assembly will adjourn until after the recess several important bills, and chiefly the bill on the Paris, Lyons, and Avignon Railway.

The following are the variations of our securities from July 17 to July 23:—

	f	c	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents. varied from	56	80	to	57	5	and left off at 56 85
The Five per Cents.....	95	0		95	30	94 90
Bank Shares	2195	0		2175	0	
Northern	470	0		466	25	
Strasbourg	371	25		361	25	ex div. 7 1/2 85c
Nantes	276	15		272	50	
Orleans	845	0		855	0	
Rouen	647	50		643	75	
Havre	248	75		241	25	
Marseilles	211	26		215	0	and left off at 215 0
Central	442	50		437	50	
Boulogne	273	0		271	25	
Bordeaux	396	25		395	0	

HALF PAST FOUR.—It has been announced to-day on 'Change that the Minister of Finance has decided upon reducing from to-morrow, July 25th, the rate of interest of the Bons du Tresor from four-and-a-half to four per cent. for one year. The present rate would remain the same for shorter periods. This piece of news has given a new impetus to the funds, which were buoyant, and obtained a decided improvement. The Railway Market had also a better tone than it has had for a long time. Nearly all the lines were improving. The Three per Cents. varied from 56 90c to 57 10c; the Five per Cents. from 95f to 95f 25c; the Bank Shares were at 2170f; Orleans

shares at 857f 50c; Rouen at 643f 75c; Havre at 245f; Northern at 468f 75c; Strasburg at 361f 25c; Nantes at 272f 50c; Bordeaux at 395f; Central line at 440f; Marseilles at 211f 25c.

Correspondence.

THE CHICORY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I have perused your editorial remarks on the subject of the chicory adulteration with much interest, and I admit you have met the subject fully and fairly; but when you put it to me whether tea ought not to have the benefit of the next reduction of duties rather than coffee, I apprehend you are placing me in rather an invidious position. I will, however, take up this point, and if in doing so I lay down any principles that are unsound, or fail to make good my deductions, or misapprehend facts, I shall be as happy as the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself could be to see the entire fabric of my theories demolished. Though getting rather into the sere and yellow leaf, I trust I am not too old to learn, and with me the pursuit and advancement of truth has more importance than the mere advancement of such interests as may happen to be identical with my own for the time being.

There can, I think, be no question but that all import duties press on the springs of industry as effectually as, though less directly than, export duties. They not only raise the price to the consumer, and thus diminish consumption, but they also diminish the demand for exports, or returns, in the same ratio in which they diminish importation. Financial reasons can alone sanction their imposition, and in this case they ought in strict justice to press on all imports alike. There appears no valid reason why coffee should pay more than corn, nor why tea should pay more than coffee. But the greater facility of collecting revenue from some articles than others, the prevalence of erroneous economical views, and the prejudices, and possibly in some instances the private interests of our legislators, have interfered with the adoption of a uniform system, and may still be expected to interfere with its progress. But in the meantime you will, I think, admit that it is desirable to relax all oppressive duties when practicable, and that one of the best and fairest tests of the actual pressure of any particular duty is the increase or decrease of importation.

Now, on reference to your tables of imports, I find that while the import of coffee has been year by year falling off, that of tea has been year by year increasing. Does not this, then, indicate that the duty on coffee has in reality been more oppressive than that on tea? The duty on tea may be ostensibly 200 per cent. and that on coffee only 100 per cent.; but tea is protected from admixture with sicc leaves, and other articles quite as innocuous as chicory, and this protection is in itself of more consideration than the difference of duty. Let the Chancellor of the Exchequer propose to double the present duty on coffee, engaging at the same time to prohibit chicory as he does sicc leaves, and I do not think there is a single planter in Ceylon who would regard the proposal as otherwise than a boon of the first magnitude. Although, therefore, I consider the duty on tea as excessive, I cannot admit that it has more, or even so many claims to immediate attention as coffee.

Were the colonial planters generally in a prosperous position, I would not press this matter on your attention and that of the public at present, but the reverse is the case. I cannot of course expect you to adopt assertions of ruin, loss, and abandonment of estates unsupported; but when I can show you, as I have done, a statement of exports from Ceylon, showing a heavy falling off of the crop, I think you will consider the parties making these assertions as entitled not only to credit, but to some relief, if it can be accorded without any sacrifice of principle.

I am aware there are many who think that free labour cannot compete with slave labour in the growth of coffee, and that the most merciful course for Ceylon is perhaps to extinguish at once the plantations in some such mode as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is pursuing; and if I could bring myself to believe in a continuance of the present large production of slave-grown coffee, I am not prepared to say but that I might come to a like conclusion. I find, however, from undoubted sources of information, that the Brazilian Government is now, for the first time, buying itself in earnest with the suppression of the slave trade; that Manoel Pinto Fonseca, the principal slave merchant in the empire, has just been abruptly exiled by an exercise of the imperial authority; that slaves have doubled in value consequently on the late measures; and as the proportion of male Africans in that empire is fully four or five for one female, it is quite impossible that the number of the slave population can be kept up. Meantime as the slaves decrease, the production of coffee will fall off; the consumption of the article in the United States is increasing rapidly; and ultimately, after all our plantations have been abandoned, it is not improbable that we may have a higher permanent range of prices, both in Europe and the United States, than have prevailed at any former period. If, then, ruin can in the meantime be averted from an important interest, is it not worthy of a statesman to make the attempt; and would not Sir Charles Wood be acting in a manner more consistent with his previous reputation, and more likely to shed lustre on the party to which he belongs, if, instead of angling for the votes of chicory growers and the support of grocers, he were to meet the question in a manly and comprehensive spirit? He may gain his immediate objects by his present policy, but it is not the one on which he can hope to build an enduring reputation.

It is cruel to sacrifice one portion of Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects abroad for the benefit of another portion here; and when reference is had to the peculiar circumstances of Brazil, it appears to me as impolitic as it is cruel. However, as I have already stated, I am open to conviction, and if you can disabuse me of my present impressions, and show me how and where they are erroneous, you will confer an important obligation on

Your obedient servant, A CEYLON PLANTER.
Manchester, July 15, 1851.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday: Inhabited House Duty Bill read a second time. Monday: Debate on the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Tuesday: Ecclesiastical Titles Bill read a second time. Thursday: The Civil Bills (Ireland) Bill read a second time.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday: Debate on the claim of Alderman Salomon's to sit.—Supply. Saturday: Supply. Monday: Resumed debate of Alderman Salomon's admissibility.—Committee of Ways and Means.—Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill passed. Tuesday: The Salomon's affair continued. Wednesday: Various Bills withdrawn.—Valuation (Ireland) Bill in committee. Thursday: Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill passed in committee.—Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill in committee.—Mr Herries' amendment on the Customs Bill negatived.—Customs Bill passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, July 18.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The Inhabited House Duty Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord Lansdowne, after a short discussion, in which Lord Monteagle, Earl Grey, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Duke of Argyll took part. Some other business was also despatched, and their lordships adjourned.

Monday, July 21.

The second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was moved by The Marquis of Lansdowne, who briefly recapitulated the circumstances that had caused the measure to be drawn up. The establishment of a Catholic hierarchy was an insult to the Crown and an invasion of the religious liberties of Great Britain. Some measure of repression then became necessary, and the bill now before them was, he contended, sufficient to provide a protection against encroachment and a protest against insult, while it was so framed as not to endanger any infringement upon the spiritual action of the Catholic church.

The Earl of Aberdeen, at great length, criticised the bill. He contended that an hierarchy was an essential element in the ecclesiastical organisation of the Catholic church, and would occasion no injury to the Protestant establishment. On the other hand, he maintained that the measure was both inefficient and persecuting, and concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord Beaumont supported the second reading.

The Duke of Wellington regretted the necessity of violating the enactments of the Emancipation Act, but after the recent aggression of the Papacy some measure of protection must be provided to secure the national liberties as based upon the Reformation. He accepted the present bill.

The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Berners, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Arlie, and the Bishop of St. David's successively supported the bill, and the debate being adjourned till Tuesday, their lordships rose at half-past 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, July 22.

The adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was resumed by The Earl of Winchelsea, who enforced the necessity which had devolved upon the British Legislature to provide a safeguard against encroachment upon our Protestant liberties. He denounced the aggressive tendencies and boundless ambition of the Papacy; and while characterising the measure now provided as being paltry and inefficient, intimated his assent to the reading, since a better could not be had.

Lord Lyndhurst remarked upon the insult that was inflicted on the Church of England by the assumption of territorial titles for Catholic prelates. Believing that the encroachment would not stop there, and anticipating if it were left unrepresed a prolonged and perilous struggle, he supported the bill on the maxim of *principis obsta*.

Lord Vaux and the Earl of Wicklow opposed the bill.

The Duke of Newcastle referred to the principle of toleration inaugurated by the Emancipation Act, which he wished to preserve from infringement. As an hierarchy was essential to the free action of the Catholic church, we must, to be consistent, either recur to the repressive system of 1791, or give full scope to the tolerant doctrines of 1829. He denied that the Royal dignity was invaded by the Papal act, and did not concede our right to interfere to forbid a titular change among the members of a church over which no authority was claimed by the British Sovereign.

The Marquis of Clanricarde offered various arguments in support of the bill, and reminded those who objected to some of its details, that the choice, at this period of the session, lay between the measure now before them, or none.

Lord Monteagle, in opposing the bill, denounced its uncertainty. No one knew how much or how little it would do; when it would begin or when it would end. He saw many symptoms of renewed agitation and possible disturbance to be apprehended in Ireland if it were passed.

The Lord Chancellor defended the bill, and explained its legal import and consequences.

The Earl of St. Germans opposed the bill.

After a few words of personal explanation from Earl Minto,

Earl Fitzwilliam expressed qualified approbation of the measure; as did also the Earl of Hardwicke.

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied; and their lordships divided on the second reading.

Contents—present, 146; proxies, 119—265: non-contents—present, 26; proxies, 12—28: majority, 227.

The house rose at four o'clock.

Thursday, July 24.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to a great many bills.

The Civil Bills (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord Clanricarde, after a short discussion.

Lord Monteagle gave notice that he would move, as an instruction to the committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, to except Ireland from the jurisdiction of that bill. He should also propose a clause exempting from the penalties of the bill ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic church, if they were not styled bishops of any particular see, but, in the words of the Charitable Bequests Act, as bishops exercising spiritual functions within certain districts.

Their lordships then adjourned, after despatching some other business.

Friday, July 25.

The Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, the Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, and the Private Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill, respectively passed through committee.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, that the house should go into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill,

Lord Monteagle proceeded to put the questions of which he had given notice.

[LEFT SITTING]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, July 18.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The house went into Committee of Supply upon the civil services estimates, the remaining navy estimates, and the militia estimates.

In the debate upon these estimates, which was of a very miscellaneous character, occupying the chief part of the evening,

Lord Palmerston, replying to Mr. Hutt, repeated his statement respecting the decadence of the slave trade, admitting, however, that great as the success had been, it was not complete, nor would it be permanent if our efforts were remitted.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

Certain bills were put forward their next stages, and, the other orders and motions having been disposed of, the house adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Saturday, July 19.

On receiving the report of the Committee of Supply, Sir B. Hall, with reference to an item in the civil contingencies of 2,844 for the funeral of the late Queen Dowager, which included a fee to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor for interment in the vault, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could state what was the amount of the fee paid to the Dean and Chapter?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the fee was 220*l*, not 1,000*l*, as had been supposed by Sir Benjamin on the previous night.

Sir B. Hall animadverted in strong terms upon what he characterised as extortion on the part of a body possessing a revenue of 53,000*l* a year. The taking a fee of 220*l*, which was to come out of the taxes of the people, for such a purpose, he thought disgraceful to the Dean and Chapter.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer commented upon the exaggeration of which Sir Benjamin had been guilty in magnifying 220*l* into 1,000*l*.

Mr. Gladstone likewise accused Sir B. Hall of want of accuracy as well as of candour in holding up the superior clergy to public reprobation without giving notice of his intended attacks, and confounding the innocent with the guilty. Some of the canons had limited incomes, and, therefore, had no interest in this alleged extortion. Mr. Gladstone took this occasion of calling attention to the legal disabilities of the colonial bishops, clergy, and laity in communion with the Church of England in regard to making provisions for their internal religious concerns, inasmuch as they had neither the powers appertaining to the established church at home, nor the freedom of voluntary societies. He hoped the Government would next session take up this question; but, if they were not disposed to take the matter in hand, it was his intention to propose to Parliament in the outset of the ensuing session some enabling bill which would give the clergy and laity of the Church of England in the colonies that freedom (subject or not to reservations) which in substance every other religious community enjoyed.

Sir D. L. Evans protested against the extension of the episcopate in our transmarine possessions, by the appointment of colonial bishops, who obtained money out of the resources of the empire, calling themselves "Lords," and wrangling for precedence with Roman Catholic bishops.

Colonel Sibthorp, though a sincere supporter of the established church, though this practice of demanding fees for the interment of a member of the Royal family more honoured in the breach than the observance.

Mr. W. Williams considered that it would be a disgrace to the Church, to the Government, and to the house, if this sum were allowed to be paid out of the pockets of the people.

Mr. Christopher defended the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cust, one of the canons of Windsor, who had been described by Sir B. Hall as a pluralist, and protested against members of that house coming forward and vilifying the clergy without ascertaining the facts of the case.

Sir B. Hall justified what he had asserted.

Colonel Salway censured the Dean and Chapter with relation to the Military Knights of Windsor.

Mr. Reynolds approved of the proceeding of Sir B. Hall; and

Mr. Hawes stated that it was not the present intention of the Government to bring forward any measure of the nature indicated by Mr. Gladstone.

The report having been brought up,

Mr. Williams moving the disallowance of the 220*l*; but this motion was negatived on a division by 37 to 29.

Sir G. Pechell called attention to the case of the surviving officers, seaman, and marines who were present at the successful action between four English frigates, under Commodore G. Moore, and four Spanish frigates in 1804, whose claims for naval medals had been rejected.

Sir F. Baring said the Admiralty had laid down certain rules, and appointed a committee of experienced officers to consider the claims and services of parties, and the house, he thought, would not act wisely if it interfered with their decision.

All the other orders appointed for the day were gone through, and Lord Seymour introduced a bill to confirm certain provisional orders of the General Board of Health.

Monday, July 21.

During the preliminary half-hour devoted to the reception of petitions, Mr. Alderman Salomons entered and took his seat beneath the Speaker's gallery, and behind the bar, therefore not, technically speaking, "in the house." The Speaker read a letter, received that day from the worthy alderman, complaining of the omission from the minutes of Friday's proceedings of any word of his claim to sign the parliamentary roll and make declaration that he was possessed of the necessary qualification. The Speaker explained that as the claim in question had been urged after his irjunction to the hon. member to withdraw had issued, it had been considered out of order, and was therefore advisedly left out of the minutes.

The motion for resuming the debate respecting the hon. member's admissibility being read by the clerk at the table,

Sir B. Hall repeated the question he had asked on Friday, whether the Government considered that the course adopted by the hon. member for Greenwich on that day had rendered him amenable to the law, and intended to authorise the Attorney-General to prosecute for the statutory penalties?

Lord J. Russell, reserving the discretion to alter their determination if new circumstances should arise, stated that the Government did not intend to institute any legal proceedings against Mr. Salomons.

Sir B. Hall thereupon announced that the hon. member for Greenwich would take his seat in the house.

Alderman Salomons then passed the bar, and Mr. Aglionby making way for him, took his seat on the front bench below the gangway on the ministerial side, sitting between Sir B. Hall and Mr. C. Anstey.

When the excitement produced by this proceeding had subsided,

The Speaker, reiterating the reasons he had given on the previous occasion, again ordered the intruding member to withdraw—an injunction which was taken up vociferously by members on the opposition benches. Mr. Salomons, however, showing no sign of compliance, the Speaker appealed to the house to support him in enforcing the order he had given.

Renewed confusion followed. Mr. B. Osborne, being unable to obtain a hearing, placed before the chair a paper containing, it appeared, the terms of a motion he wished to make. The Speaker ruled that as the question before them was one of privilege, it could not be super-added by extraneous motions.

Lord J. Russell took advantage of an interval of silence to respond to the Speaker's appeal for support, and moved a resolution, ordering Mr. Salomons to withdraw, in the name of the house.

Lord J. Russell submitted that until the question of privilege was settled and the Speaker's order obeyed or negatived, every proposition involving the principle must remain in abeyance. The adjournment of the debate would, therefore, only cause a useless delay.

After some remarks by Mr. B. Osborne, the house divided on the question of adjournment—Ayes, 75; noes, 237—majority, 162.

A second division immediately took place, on the motion that Mr. Salomons

be ordered to withdraw. There appeared—For, 231; against, 81; majority 150.

The Serjeant-at-Arms then advanced to the hon. member, and, touching his arm, Mr Salomons quitted the house, protesting that he did so under compulsion.

A confused and tumultuous discussion followed, in the course of which it was settled that Mr Salomons was entitled to occupy, if he pleased, a seat behind the bar; that the resolution proposed for next day would be brought on by Lord J. Russell at five o'clock, on a question of privilege; and that if the hon. member for Greenwich wished to be prosecuted, the process must be instituted by some private member, as the Government still declined to interfere.

The subject was then allowed to drop, and the house resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The Merchant Seamen's Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

Tuesday, July 22.

On the motion for bringing up the report from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Lord D. Stuart moved for certain returns respecting the treatment of political prisoners, and took occasion to urge a warm complaint of the hardships and sufferings to which Ernest Jones had been subjected by the authorities during his confinement in Tothill-fields prison.

A prolonged debate ensued, many members on both sides expressing their conviction that Ernest Jones had been very hardly dealt with.

Mr Williams, who was one of the visiting magistrates of the establishment in question, related that two other of the Chartist prisoners, who were too poor to purchase immunity from work, and had been confined to their cells on bread and water, had been seized with cholera, and died shortly afterwards. He regretted the result, but declared that the fault lay, not with the prison functionaries, but the law under which they had acted.

Mr Bouverie, on the part of the Government, stated that the treatment of Ernest Jones was strictly in accordance with the system of prison discipline. Not the slightest difference was made with respect to prisoners confined for political offences, who were classed indiscriminately with the convicts for misdemeanour, to which category the law considered their crime to belong.

Mr W. J. Fox contrasted the Whig treatment of prisoners who had offended against the political code with that undergone by their predecessors, condemned for analogous offences, at the hands of the Tories.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having explained that the returns asked for could not be produced, the motion was ultimately withdrawn, and the report brought up.

On resuming at 6 o'clock.

Lord J. Russell brought forward the motion of which he had given notice: "That David Salomons, Esq., is not entitled to vote in this house, or to sit in this house during any debate, until he shall take the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law." Briefly referring to the statutes under which the oath of abjuration was enacted, he contended that the words now forming the subject matter of dispute were distinctly recognised as part of the oath by the acts in question, and their omission could not be allowed on any less authority. Having stated this argument, which he felt to be so strong that it could not be impugned, the noble lord drew a distinction between the case of Mr Pease, the Quaker, and that now before the house, and while regretting that such should be the state of the law, saw no alternative but to accept and enforce it.

Mr C. Anstey moved as an amendment a declaration that Mr Salomons, having sat and voted in the house without taking the abjuration oath in the terms in which it was tendered to him, the Attorney-General should be ordered to institute proceedings at law against him for such default.

On the instance of Sir B. Hall, the hon. member withdrew his amendment in favour of another moved by Mr Bethell, to the effect, that Baron Rothschild and Mr Salomons having taken the oath of abjuration according to the form in which the house was bound in law to administer it, were entitled to take their seats in the house. The hon. and learned member, by dissecting the terms of various acts of Parliament, supported the conclusion that civil and political oaths were to be administered in precisely the same manner as the judicial oaths, and the oath of abjuration must be administered in Parliament according to the form used when a witness was sworn in a court of law, that is, in the form most binding on his conscience. A Jew member was, therefore, not merely entitled to claim to take the oath in his own fashion, but the house was absolutely bound so to administer it.

The Attorney-General controverted the legal argument offered by Mr Bethell, and maintained, at much length, that the form as well as the spirit of the oath of abjuration was immutable, except by act of Parliament. The law, he admitted, was in a most anomalous and disgraceful state, and the oath was never intended to be applied against the Jews. Nevertheless, it stood upon the statute book, and could not be altered by a mere exertion of dispensing power on the part of that house. They must not, in their desire for the end, relax their scruples as to the means.

Mr J. Evans argued that in admitting that the oath was never meant to exclude the Jews, the Attorney-General had conceded the whole question.

Mr Napier followed on the same side as the Attorney-General, whose conclusions he supported by many arguments of a technical character.

Mr Aglionby believed that both Baron Rothschild and Alderman Salomons had effectually taken the parliamentary oaths, and characterised some of the arguments offered on the other side as not worth a rush.

Mr Drummond objecting upon principle to the admission of Jews to Parliament, declared that he could not, nevertheless, reconcile himself to the surreptitious accomplishment of his wishes by straining the interpretation of a bill whose application to that race was only accidental.

The amendment was supported by Mr Anstey, and opposed by Sir R. Inglis, who hoped that some member would move that a new writ should issue for the borough of Greenwich.

The house divided—For Mr Bethell's amendment, 71; against it, 118; majority, 47.

Mr Bright, speaking upon Lord J. Russell's motion, suggested the propriety of referring the whole subject, with all its entanglements of law and precedent, to a select committee as the only hope of arriving at a satisfactory solution. The hon. member concluded by moving that the debate should be adjourned.

Lord J. Russell, replying to a question asked by Mr Bright in the course of his speech, said that he should have been willing to allow Mr Salomons to be heard on his own case at the bar of the house, but such did not seem to be the wish of that hon. member. Respecting the proposition for adjournment, on reference to a select committee, the noble lord submitted, that after so much debating, both in the past and present session, and the high authorities that had already pronounced upon the subject, there was little advantage to be anticipated from further deliberation or inquiry.

Sir B. Hall contended that even if Mr Salomons did not wish to be heard at the bar of the house, his constituents, the electors of Greenwich, had a right to be heard there, by counsel, in defence of their member and their electoral pri-

villeges. He concurred in recommending the appointment of a select committee, and supported the amendment.

Mr G. Thompson remarked that the question related partly to religious liberty and partly involved a legal point. The knotty difficulties that surrounded the latter could only be solved by the decision of a purely legal tribunal. The former he believed to have been settled according to their prejudices rather than their principles.

Mr Anstey also supported the amendment for adjourning the debate.

The house divided—For the adjournment, 69; against it, 190; majority, 121.

Mr G. Thompson moved as a new amendment the addition of words to the motion, by which the house recognised the respect due to the conscientious scruples of Mr Salomons, and promised to alter the oath of abjuration accordingly.

Mr B. Osborne moved an amendment, which was seconded by Mr C. Anstey, and read from the chair, setting forth that Mr Salomons, having taken the prescribed oaths in the manner most binding on his conscience, was entitled to take his seat in the house.

Mr C. Anstey opened a legal argument, designed, he declared, to prove that the oath of abjuration was not required by the terms of the law; but failing to obtain a hearing, abruptly moved the adjournment of the debate.

The house divided—For the adjournment, 65; against it, 257; majority, 192.

Mr Salomons voted in this division, and when hon. members returned from the division lobbies, resumed the seat he had previously occupied.

Mr Anstey resumed his argument upon the main question. Tracing the first intention and subsequent modifications of the oath of abjuration, he contended that it was designed merely to secure the loyalty of members of the legislature to the reigning Sovereign, as against the Stuart dynasty, and since the extinction of that family had become practically defunct and obsolete. The oath was now absurd and unlawful, and the question what was to be its force, and how long its retention among the forms of the house, was one of privilege, which the Commons might decide for themselves, without asking leave and assent from the Peers.

When Mr Anstey sat down a division was called, and the gallery cleared, but presently re-opened, when

Mr B. Osborne was found addressing the house, but was stopped by the Speaker on a point of order.

Mr Hobhouse submitted that under the terms of the statute the hon. member for Greenwich could not be extruded by a vote, but was entitled to sit and vote on divisions, if only he were willing to risk the contingent penalties.

The Attorney-General contended that the acts under which the constitution of that house was regulated were not merely penal, but also prohibitory. Parliament held an exclusive jurisdiction in the matter, which it was bound to exercise according to the tenor of the statutes. Earnestly wishing that the law should be altered, he felt that until that was done, their only duty was to obey and enforce it as it stood.

Mr M. Gibson admitted that the law should be obeyed, if only its interpretation was clear, and proceeded to contrast the various and conflicting opinions on the point given by different learned members of the house, and even by the law officers of the Crown. Seeing that the uncertainty was so great, he recommended the house to proceed cautiously and moderately, not forcing to extremity the statutes which they avowedly could not understand.

The Solicitor-General declared that his own impression was unchanged respecting the point raised on behalf of Baron Rothschild last year, namely, that the oath, as he had taken it, was legally complete and effective. But as the house had formally decided that question in the negative, he took that decision as binding for the future, unless it should be formally abrogated.

Mr Clay remarked that the question did not regard the oath itself, but the mode of taking it, and fell, therefore, within the competence of the Commons to settle for themselves. Looking at the admission of the Jews to Parliament as a matter only of time, he advised the house to cut short a dangerous controversy, by assuming the responsibility of letting them in at once.

Mr Villiers doubted whether, considering the complicity of the law, the public would not attribute an adverse decision, if such should be passed, to a mean and paltry prejudice against the Jews.

Lord J. Russell recapitulated the circumstances that had preceded the motion they were discussing. The issue now raised did not comprehend the general principle, nor the interpretation of the law, but simply determined whether the house was this year to act consistently with the decision to which they had deliberately arrived in the past session.

Mr Bethell, with a variety of legal precedents and arguments, supported the principle that when any man was admitted to take an oath, he could claim to take it in the form most binding on his conscience. The law admitted this principle and acted upon it in every other instance, and the house, he contended, had both the right and the duty to alter the formula accordingly in its own case.

Sir F. Theisger advocated a very different conclusion, believing that the words omitted by Mr Salomons belonged to the substance, and not the mere formula, of the oath of abjuration.

Mr Aglionby found nothing in the words except a form, which might be varied according to circumstances. He deprecated the superstitious regard paid to an accidental vote passed last session, and saw no reason why a free decision should not now be given upon the question as it now presented itself.

Sir R. H. Inglis argued that oaths of the nature of the oath of abjuration were to be construed according to the intention of the parties imposing, not of those taking them. The question before the house was not changed because the vote of last year had been set at defiance.

Mr Bright remarked that the terms of the amendment amounted to a substantial reversal of the vote of last session. If this alternative were adopted, therefore, the arguments concerning inconsistency fall to the ground. Referring to precedents, the hon. member went back to an earlier instance, that of the admission of Mr Pease, when the Commons had not the example of providing upon their own authority a new form of oath to admit the member of a particular sect. The precedent then set, he contended, should rule in the present case.

Mr Newdegate declared that the proceedings of Mr D. Salomons were most audacious.

Mr Evans maintained that the oath of abjuration was complete before adding the first and former words. Mr Salomons having, therefore, effectually taken the oath, could claim the right to take his seat in the house.

Col. Thompson supported the amendment.

Mr Crowder examined the terms of the oath, and compared them with those of other legal formulae, arguing that the omitted clause was essential, and the vote of last session binding.

Mr Muntz, finding so much difference among the lawyers, intended to follow the dictates of plain sense, and vote in favour of the amendment.

After a few words from Mr Wawn,

Mr J. A. Smith stated on behalf of Mr Salomons that, having voted in one division, he did not intend to vote in that about to be taken, as it involved a question personal to himself.

The house divided—For the amendment, 81; against it, 229; majority, 148.

The question "Aye or no" on the original motion having been put, Mr C. Anstey, attributing the result of the vote just taken to a factious

majority, indicated that, if the coming division were also to decide against him, the hon. member (who had resumed his seat) would continue to disobey, and a motion would then be made that he be heard in his place in defence of his right to retain it. After continuing for some time to address the house, however, Mr Anstey concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. Russell hoped that the division would be allowed to be taken on the original motion, referred to the precedent set by Sir W. Wyndham, who punctiliously obeyed the vote ordering him to withdraw; and promised, if this course should be now followed, that he would next day move a resolution similar to that proposed in the case of Baron Rothschild, upon which the house might have an opportunity to discuss the principle, and revise its decision of last year.

Sir B. Hall believed that prolonged discussion would throw no more light on the subject.

Mr Headlam advised Mr Salomons to claim his right to speak, as he had already exercised the rights of sitting and voting.

Thus appealed to,

Mr Salomons, after apologising for the unusual course which he had adopted, affirmed that he designed no disrespect to the house or the Speaker, but acted in support of a constitutional question, and in defence of the privileges of his constituents. He should obey the order to withdraw, if the vote passed to that effect, and provided just sufficient force were used to constitute an ostensible compulsion. The speech was listened to with much attention and followed by much cheering.

Mr Bright supported the motion for the adjournment, wishing to allow the house more time for cool reflection.

Sir De L. Evans offered some advice to the same effect.

Mr J. A. Smith recommended an adjournment, so as to enable the house, before deciding the question, to consider the petition which would be presented on Thursday from the electors of Greenwich praying to be heard by counsel at the bar of the house.

Mr Reynolds, discussing the question of oaths, insinuated that many members now sitting in that house and elsewhere obtained their admission through having less scrupulous consciences than the excluded Jews.

Mr Anstey moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr Bright strongly insisted upon the propriety of postponing their decision until the Greenwich petition was presented.

Lord J. Russell reminded the house that the question at first proposed was one of legal bearing. It had been fairly met, learnedly discussed, and the opposing amendment negatived on a division. He deprecated the course which had been since pursued, whereby, when the subject was ripe for decision, collateral topics were introduced, and the house distracted by motions for adjournment and attacks upon himself as Prime Minister. Vindicating his conduct from some of those attacks, and rebuking others upon his assailants, the noble lord submitted that the time was come when the house could come to a vote upon the question he had at first placed before it. Indicating an intention of renewing next session the attempt to pass a bill by which the Jews should be relieved from disabilities, he suggested the possibility that the next bill would have a wider range than those which had been unsuccessfully introduced in the present and past session.

Mr Bethell declared that Lord John Russell's motion was a wretched truism.

A division was then taken, and the motion for adjournment rejected by 207 to 59; majority, 148.

Mr Bright reiterated his recommendation that the final decision should be postponed.

Lord J. Russell intimated his consent, considering the late hour, to adjourn the debate on his motion.

The resumption of the discussion was ultimately fixed for Friday next.

The house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

Wednesday, July 23.

Mr G. F. Young, who was introduced by Mr T. Baring and Mr Freshfield, took the oath and his seat for the borough of Scarborough.

A new writ was ordered to issue for Limerick, the late member, Mr J. O'Connell, having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Certificate Duty Bill, which stood for the second reading, was postponed; the Sale of Beer Bill (second reading) withdrawn. The County Rates and Expenditure Bill, the Enfranchisement of Copyholds Bill, and the Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill, which had respectively advanced to the stage of committee, were also withdrawn.

The sitting was afterwards chiefly occupied with the discussion, in committee, of the clauses of the Valuation (Ireland) Bill.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Thursday, July 24.

At the morning sitting, which was held in the new chamber, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill passed through committee.

The house then went into committee upon the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill, which exhausted the sitting.

In the evening Mr Goulburn and Lord J. Russell gave certain explanations on the subject of episcopal revenues.

Sir B. Hall gave notice that he should present a petition next day from the electors of Greenwich, and as the discussion upon the resolution respecting Mr Alderman Salomons was to be postponed until Monday, he should on that day move that the petitioners be heard at the bar.

Lord J. Russell announced that he was reluctantly compelled to postpone until next session the Registration of Assurances Bill, which waited for the second reading in this house.

On the order for the third reading of the Customs Bill,

Mr Herries moved an amendment for giving effect to those provisions of the act for the repeal of the Navigation Laws whereby Her Majesty is empowered to adopt towards any foreign country, in which a preference is given to national vessels over British vessels, measures to counteract such disadvantages to British trade and navigation. He began by referring to the petitions from the shipowners of London and other ports, which complained that the effects of the repeal of the Navigation Laws had been in every instance the reverse of those predicted by Her Majesty's Ministers. Freights had diminished 30 per cent.; in every branch of British commerce English shipping had been driven out of the market by foreigners. Between 1849 and 1850, British inward tonnage had diminished 184,000 tons, whilst the foreign had increased 364,000 tons; the British outward tonnage had fallen off 43,000 tons, whereas the foreign had increased 363,000 tons. Mr Herries read other statements purporting to show the decay of our mercantile marine, concurrent with the prosperity of the foreign trade, since the change is our navigation policy. He then proceeded to prove that, with respect to our trade generally, since the adoption of the free trade system, the rate at which our exports had increased was a diminishing one, reading returns of the declared value of exports, whence it appeared that the ratio of progress had fallen from 11½ per cent. under protection to 6½ per cent. under free trade; while the relative proportions of the official and real values indicated a diminution of profits. Addressing himself more immediately to the object of his motion, it had been held out to our shipowners, he said, that other nations would be induced, and, if necessary, compelled, so far to

adopt our system, as would admit of their fairly competing with foreigners in the foreign trade, and thereby obtaining an equivalent; but nothing of this kind had been done; other nations, instead of imitating our example, were profiting by our folly. He pointed out the extent to which the United States in particular had benefited by our change of system. The condition imposed upon British owners in respect to the manning of their ships was in these circumstances impolitic, as well as unjust and repugnant to principle; and in conclusion, he observed that, although the illusion under which we had acted would not, he believed, long continue, his motion was not intended to subvert the present system, but to enforce it.

Mr Labouchere observed, that there had been a remarkable contrast between the language and the conduct of the shipowners—the one desponding and gloomy, the other energetic and vigorous. This cry of distress was as old as the measures of Mr Huskisson—in which Mr Herries had participated—when the most appalling predictions of ruin were uttered by the shipowners; and Mr Labouchere cited a speech of Mr Herries, in reply to a shipowners' petition presented by Alderman Waithman, embodying arguments which he (Mr Labouchere) would oppose to his motion. He then proceeded to demonstrate three propositions—first, the general extension of the commerce of this country; secondly, that British shipping had derived its full share of benefit from this extension; thirdly, that the British shipbuilder had not been injured by the change. The amount of tonnage entered inwards and outwards in this country in 1850 was 570,000 tons over that of 1849. The removal of absurd restrictions had, in fact, been a source of gain to all the world. The new trades which had been for the first time opened to our shipping had not been adverted to by Mr Herries, but it was a most important part of the question. That gentleman had laid much stress upon the fall in freights; but this fall had been going on for years past; and if, under the new system, shipowners could afford to carry goods cheaper, the community was benefited. Under the third head, Mr Labouchere adduced evidence showing that the number of foreign built ships registered both at home and in the colonies was diminishing, and that, so far from the shipbuilding trade being in a state of incipient decay, our yards, generally speaking, were in a state of unprecedented activity. The number of ships built in London in 1848 was 10; in 1849, 17; in 1850, 30. The quality of our ships had, moreover, greatly improved. With respect to the degree of reciprocity with which our concessions have been met by other nations, he premised that we had avoided great evils by the change; but other nations, he contended, had followed our example, and with some of the great States we enjoyed substantial equality. Negotiations were going on with others—France, Belgium, and Spain—from which he confidently expected beneficial results. If the motion meant anything, its object was to retaliate those absurd restrictions which some nations had put upon our shipping at less cost to us than to themselves. He still thought the Crown should possess this retaliatory power, to be exercised on fit occasions; but hitherto the conduct of no foreign state had been such as to justify its exertion.

Mr G. F. Young denied the fundamental allegation of Mr Labouchere—the general prosperity under free trade, in which the shipping interest participated. No such general prosperity existed in the agricultural interest, the colonial interest, the shipping interest, nor, he believed, the manufacturing interest. Mr Young then, with an array of figures, attacked the three positions of Mr Labouchere. He insisted upon the slow advance of British tonnage and the accelerated progress of foreign, since the date of free trade. If the United States and this country kept their respective courses, the former, he contended, would possess a larger mercantile marine than Great Britain. The shipbuilding trade, which Mr Labouchere had represented in a highly prosperous state, Mr Young asserted to be most deplorably depressed. He showed the injury which British shipping experienced in the East from the competition of the large fleets of American vessels from California, which had reduced freights so low that the capital of the shipowner was absorbed. In conclusion, he declared his conviction that the British shipping interest was trembling on the very verge of ruin, and that, if the cheapest market principle was to be followed out, this country could never maintain a great mercantile marine.

Mr J. Wilson observed that the speech of Mr Young was in contradiction to the motion, for he traced the mischiefs upon which he had expatiated to the reciprocity policy of Mr Huskisson; whereas the motion sought to carry out that principle. From documentary evidence Mr Wilson drew conclusions inconsistent with those of Mr Herries and Mr Young, and from a contrast between the American and British trade, he made it appear that the latter was less encroached upon by foreigners than the former; of the 8,000,000 tons entered inwards and outwards in the United States, 3,500,000 were foreign; whereas of the 12,000,000 tons entered in Great Britain, only 3,900,000 were foreign. The allegation respecting the inroads of American vessels upon the East India trade, which had created some alarm, he showed was not founded in fact; by the last mail, it appeared that British shipping was becoming scarce in the Indian ports, and that freights had risen. With regard to the retaliatory policy proposed by the motion, he assigned reasons why, in existing circumstances, it would be futile and abortive—ineffectual for its object, and of no benefit to the British shipowner. He admitted that there was a competition in our shipping trade; but it was a competition between shipowner and shipowner, not with the foreigner, and with this competition there was a rapidly increasing trade.

Mr Disraeli said, no one could assert that the shipping interest was prospering. Its distress might be accounted for, but that it was suffering, and suffering from experience of our novel legislation, could not be denied. While the capital embarked had diminished, the means of employing labour was equally diminishing. The relief sought by this motion was not by retracing our steps, but by those countervailing measures which formed part of the scheme of our new legislation. Difficulties might surround the retaliatory clause; but the Government had thought fit, in spite of warnings, to adhere to that clause, and they were responsible to the country for securing to it the benefit it was intended to effect. As, however, the house had been told that the Government were in negotiation with three Powers, he hoped Mr Herries, after such an announcement, would not press his amendment to a division.

Colonel Thompson opposed the motion, there being many reasons why he should not enter upon a course of retaliation.

Lord J. Russell could not understand, after Mr Disraeli's speech, with what object this motion had been brought forward. Every one knew, that with the United States, Holland, Prussia, and the Northern Powers, we had obtained the effect of reciprocity, and that it was unwise to interfere with the negotiations going on with other states; but the very object of the motion was to interfere with these negotiations. At the same time if gentlemen were satisfied that they had received a complete answer, and that their whole case had broken down—that the policy adopted by Parliament had been successful,—if this were admitted, he should be glad to hear such an acknowledgement ratified by the decision of the house.

After some observations from Mr Wawn and Mr Muntz, the amendment was withdrawn.

A discussion having arisen upon a motion desired to be interposed by Sir J. Pakington, two divisions took place on questions of adjournment, which were negatived, and the Customs Bill was read a third time and passed.

Several other bills were also read a third time and passed. A conversation of a somewhat angry character occurred on the second reading of the Metropolitan Sewers Bill. Other bills were advanced their next stages, and the other business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

Friday, July 25.

The Coalwhippers (Port of London) Bill and the Land Clauses Consolidation (Ireland) Bill respectively went through committee, as did also the Steam Navigation Bill, with the addition of a clause proposed by Mr Muntz, which was carried against ministers by 37 to 13.

Sir Benjamin Hall presented two petitions from the electors of Greenwich, praying to be heard by counsel in support of the claim of David Salomons, Esq., one of their representatives, to sit and vote as a member of this house, and moved that these petitions be printed.

Agreed to, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Mr Raikes Currie presented a petition from the electors of the city of London, praying the house (amongst other things) to admit, by resolution, the Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, one of their representatives, to his seat in this house; or that the petitioners may be heard by counsel at the bar of this house, in support of the prayer of their said petition. This petition was also ordered to be printed with the votes, and taken into consideration on Monday next. [LEFT SITTING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 434 Police (Limerick)—copy of minutes of evidence.
- 446 Education (Scotland)—return.
- 477 Revenue, &c. (Ireland)—accounts.
- 479 Metropolitan Intermittent Act (Preliminary Proceedings)—report.
- 522 Bills—Local Acts (Preliminary Inquiries).
- 535 — Tithe Rent Charge Assessment.
- 431 Portpatrick Harbour Light—correspondence.
- 447 Poor Law Unions (Ireland)—return.
- 466 Hull Trinity House—return.
- 474 Pharmaceutical Society—copy of the Royal Charter.
- 540 Ernest Charles Jones—copy of a letter.
- 509 Law of Partnership—report from committee.
- 536 Bills—Poor Relief Act Continuance.
- 537 — Sale of Beer (No. 2).
- Canada and New Brunswick Boundary—papers.
- 410 Ecclesiastical Courts—abstract of return.
- 485 Ships (Mediterranean)—copy of memorial.
- 492 Ships "Leander," "Phaeton," &c.—return.
- 506 Poor Relief—return.
- 508 Lunatics—returns.
- 515 Victoria Street Sewer—return.
- 520 Harbours of Refuge—returns.
- 542 Bills—Grand Jury Cess (Ireland).
- 544 — Arrest of Absconding Debtors (amended).
- Protestants (Turkey)—correspondence.
- 63 (18) Local Acts—report of the Admiralty.
- 516 Bills—Attorneys' Certificates.
- 523 — Constabulary Force (Ireland).
- 450 Coals, Cinders, and Culm—account.
- 486 Patent Law Amendment Bills—Lords report.
- 517 Bills—Pharmacy (amended).
- 531 — Marriages (India) (amended).
- 522 — Petty Sessions (Ireland) (as amended by the committee, and on re-consideration).
- 533 Victoria Park.
- Museum of Irish Industry (destructive distillation of peat)—report.
- 372 Steam Communications with India &c.—1st report from committee and evidence.
- 511 Criminal Prosecutions, &c. (Scotland)—Treasury minute.
- 513 Benefices—return.
- 538 Monies in the Exchequer—account.
- 539 Lieutenant-Colonel K. &c.—correspondence.
- 521 Bills—Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) (amended).
- 524 — Coalwhippers (Port of London) (amended by the select committee).
- 534 — Metropolis Buildings.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

YESTERDAY week Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children, arrived at Gosport, a little before five o'clock, and crossed to the Isle of Wight in the Royal yacht.

On Wednesday, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Couper, arrived at Osborne, on a visit to Her Majesty.

METROPOLIS.

REPRESENTATION OF LONDON.—On Thursday a meeting of the electors of the city of London and others was held at one o'clock at the London Tavern, in pursuance of a request from Baron Lionel de Rothschild, that he might "have an opportunity of consulting them on the best course now to be pursued with a view to insure the success of the cause" they "all had so much at heart." The large room was completely filled by a respectable and deeply interested audience. On the platform were—Lord D. Stuart, Sir M. Montefiore, Baron L. de Rothschild, Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P., Mr. R. Currie, M.P., Mr. Anstey, M.P., Mr. Sadler, M.P., Mr. Devereux, M.P., Mr. M'Gregor, M.P., Mr. Anderson, M.P., Mr. B. Osborne, M.P., Mr. Foster, M.P., Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. Clay, M.P., Mr. Keating, M.P., Mr. Mitchell, M.P., Mr. Williams, M.P., Mr. Aglionby, M.P., Mr. Pilkington, M.P. The meeting received Messrs. Rothschild and Salomons, with great enthusiasm, and the tone of the proceedings was very determined. Resolutions were carried to the effect that the cause to which the electors of London stand pledged by the return of Baron Rothschild at two elections will be best served by his retaining his seat, and that the Prime Minister, as the member for the city of London, be called upon forthwith to introduce into the House of Lords, as a Cabinet measure, a bill for the total abolition of the present oath of abjuration.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The attendance continues unabated. On Friday the half-crown receipts rose to 3,762l. 7s. 6d., and the visitors numbered 35,338 persons. On Saturday the weather was unfavourable, and there was a counter attraction at the horticultural fête; the visitors, consequently, fell to the minimum number of 9,326, and the receipts to 1,379l. 13s. On Monday the numbers went up again to 70,640, and the receipts to 3,338l. 7s. On Tuesday the receipts at the doors amounted to 3,236l. 2s., and the number of visitors was, by the police returns, 68,161. On Wednesday the unfavourable state of the weather sent the receipts down to 2,438l. 14s., the

number of visitors being only 50,599. And from the same cause on Thursday the amount taken fell to 2,286l. 1s., and the number of visitors to 44,458. An important circular has been issued to exhibitors by the Executive Committee, announcing that they are charged by the Commission to form a record of those articles in the Exhibition which are calculated to be of use for future consultation, and inviting co-operation. Our plate-glass manufacturers are likely to be entirely distanced by those from Cirey and St. Gobain, in France—a defeat altogether unexpected, but about the justice of which there seems to be no doubt. The French also show some oxide of zinc glass, the transparent colourless beauty of which is very remarkable, and which merits the more praise from its novelty.

THE PEACE CONGRESS commenced its sittings at Exeter hall on Tuesday forenoon. The congress was most numerous attended. The first proceeding was to constitute the *bureau*, when the following gentlemen were elected:—President, Sir D. Brewster. Vice-Presidents—for England, Messrs. R. Cobden and C. Hindley; for France, Messrs. Cormenin and Horace Say; for Germany, Professor Rau, of Heidelberg; for America, Mr. J. S. Miles and Hon. W. Jackson; for Belgium, M. Visschers; Secretaries—for England, Rev. H. Richard and W. Stokes; for France, Joseph Garnier and M. Coquerel; for Germany, Dr. Maquard and Dr. Kreutzwach; for America, Elihu Burritt and Dr. Beckwith; for Italy, Jules Avigdor. The Secretaries then read the lists of the principle delegates in each country, among whom were the names of Humboldt and Liebig. The English list of names, only a few of which were read, contained upwards of a thousand, among whom were some dozen M.P.'s, more than two hundred Ministers of the Gospel, several Professors in Colleges, Editors of Newspapers, civil and municipal authorities, magistrates, and professional men. The hall continued full on Wednesday and Thursday, as well as on Tuesday, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. We have no space for a detailed report, but a few comments will be found elsewhere.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—It was shown in the last report that the public health had improved to some extent under the influence of more genial weather; it will now be seen that the return for the period that has intervened adds its testimony to the improvement. During May and June the deaths in London were about 1,000, or never fell very considerably below that amount; in the week ending July 12th they declined to 881, and in the week ending last Saturday to 873. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50, the average number of deaths was 975, or corrected for increase of population, 1,073, compared with which the 873 deaths of last week exhibit a great decrease. The births of 719 boys and 688 girls, in all 1,407 children, were registered last week. The average number of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 is 1,244. The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.640 inches. The mean temperature was 58.1 deg., which is 1 deg. less than the average of the same week in ten years.

PROVINCES.

SCARBOROUGH ELECTION.—On Saturday the contest at Scarborough, between Lord Mulgrave and Mr G. F. Young, resulted in the return of the latter gentleman. Up to 12 o'clock Lord Mulgrave took the lead. At half-past 11 his lordship was 26 a-head of his opponent, but half-an-hour later found him only 17 in advance. Mr Young at 3 o'clock was 19 in advance, and at 4 the numbers stood thus:—Mr G. F. Young, 314; Lord Mulgrave, 281; majority for Mr Young, 33.

REPRESENTATION OF FLINTSHIRE.—In anticipation of a speedy dissolution of Parliament, the protectionist gentlemen of this county are organising a formidable opposition to the present members for the county and boroughs. Several candidates are spoken of as likely to come forward, among whom are the Hon. T. R. Rowley, of Roydorddwy; P. D. Cooke, Esq., of Gwsaney; and E. Pele, Esq., of Bryn y Pye.—*Eddowes' Journal*.

REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST RIDING.—John Gott, Esq., of Leeds, is spoken of as the conservative candidate at the next election, in place of E. B. Denison, Esq., who will retire.—*Doncaster Gazette*.

IRELAND.

LIMERICK ELECTION.—Lord Arundel, it seems, will not have a walk over in Limerick: Mr F. W. Russell, the wealthy merchant of that town, is resolved to contest the representation with him, and has already addressed the electors, offering himself as "an Irishman and fellow-citizen," in preference to "an Englishman and a stranger;" and claiming their suffrages as a "friend of civil and religious liberty, without distinction of class or creed." Mr Russell is a Protestant, but he and his family are very popular in Limerick.

THE CIRCUITS.—The judges of assize, at the circuits now in progress throughout the country, have been enabled to offer congratulations to the grand juries on the steady diminution of the more serious class of crimes. The county of Louth, in which murders connected with the Ribbon system have recently been perpetrated, forms almost the sole exception. In Clare and other counties, some heavy criminal cases have been tried, but generally they had been reserved from former assizes. It must be observed, however, that the criminal business has been very considerable at the recent quarter sessions, where minor offences are tried, but most of the cases, including cattle stealing and petty larcenies, were more or less of a character connected with the destitute condition of the peasantry after a protracted famine year by year.

THE GREAT AGGREGATE MEETING.—A monster requisition for a meeting of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing an association for the defence of the religious rights and liberties of the Catholics of the United Kingdom, occupies seven columns of *Freeman's Journal*. It bears the signatures of 21 prelates, headed by "Paul Cullen," who has on this occasion omitted the style and title of "Primate and Lord Archbishop of Armagh"—an example which has been followed by all the other Bishops, save and except "John Archbishop of Tuam." There is also appended to it the names of five noblemen—namely, Germanston, Petre, Ffrench, Arundel and Surrey, and Arundel of Wardour, together with sundry offshoots of those noble houses. Twenty-six members of Parliament only have signed the document.

COMPLETION OF THE RAILWAY TO GALWAY.—The crowning finish was given on Saturday to the great line of railway from Dublin to Galway by placing the last rail on the Shannon bridge. This splendid structure is 500 feet in length, and constructed of wrought-iron girders, with openings of 165 feet in the clear. On Saturday, Mr Hemans, the chief engineer of the line, with a staff of assistants, arrived to witness the completion of the bridge, and test its strength by driving the first locomotive over it. By 10 o'clock at night, after great exertion, the closing rail was cut and laid in its place, and amidst the cheers of a great crowd of spectators the Venus engine was driven four times rapidly from end to end of the bridge, which bore the weight without the slightest apparent deflection. The line is to be inspected for the Government this week, and will be open to the public on the 1st of August next.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

GERMANY.

The *Köln Zeitung* states, from Frankfort of the 18th, that in the last plenary sitting of the Federal Diet, the French and English protest against the Austrian annexation was submitted to the discussion of the delegates.

After a short conversation the Diet resolved unanimously—"That this annexation question referred exclusively to Germany; that it was a German question, and that none of the non-German Governments should be permitted to influence its decision."

The same paper states that the proposal of organising a Central Federal Board of Police, for the prosecution of political offenders, has lately been urged by Austria and Prussia, and that there can be no doubt but that the smaller States will ultimately be compelled to accept the proposal.

It is stated in the Berlin papers that the principalities of Hohenzollern will be required to do formal homage to the King of Prussia, and that the celebration of that ceremony will take place on the 23rd of August. The King will proceed to Hohenzollern, accompanied by Baron Mantuffel, and the presidency of the Cabinet will for the time devolve upon M. Van der Heide, while the Foreign Affairs will be in the hands of Baron Legeditsch.

The removal of the High President, Auerswald, from the Rhine province seems to have occasioned a great sensation in that country. Although by no means a popular man when the Lieutenantcy (for so the High Presidency may be called) of that province was conferred upon him, his refusal to carry out the illegal ministerial rescript of May last has brought M. Auerswald into great popular favour, and addresses expressive of the regret of the people at his removal flew in upon him from all sides.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon are to July 19th. They give the particulars of several disturbances, almost amounting to temporary revolt, among the troops, as also to an attack upon the Civil Governor of Beja, and his subsequent flight to Lisbon. These disturbances, which were promptly repressed, appear to have been promoted by intrigues against a few Progressista officers, but the soldiers had not generally sympathised with the officers, and the measures adopted by the Government seem likely to bring about a more wholesome state of things.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Rome of the 14th inst. announces that an attempt had been made to assassinate Monsignor Tizzoni by means of an infernal machine. The attempt failed in consequence of the premature explosion of the instrument.

PIEDMONT.

The Commission named at Turin for the purpose of sending Piedmontese workmen to visit the great Exhibition, has addressed a circular to all the mayors of the kingdom, inviting them to give their active support to the measure, and to promote subscriptions for the purpose. His Majesty Victor Emmanuel, after having forwarded 1,000*l.*, has had the following letter addressed to the *Risorgimento*:—"Signor Direttore—His Majesty is exceedingly pleased with the proposal of sending some workmen of our State to visit the Exhibition in London, in order that they may see and learn the perfections of industry, and thereby be enabled to apply their acquirements to the benefit of our country. His Majesty is not only much satisfied at it, on account of the material advantages that may be therefrom derived, but also on account of the moral good to be obtained from showing our workmen the benefits of the regular and free life of Englishmen, and which will make them duly and daily more highly prize the excellence of the similar institutions by which we are governed. Consequently his Majesty has authorized me to declare that he subscribes for the sum of 1,000*l.*, and that he accompanies with his good wishes the workmen that certainly will honourably and decorously represent constitutional Piedmont. (Signed.) "DI S. MARTINO."

The Duke and Duchess of Genoa have each subscribed 500*l.* to the undertaking.

AUSTRIA.

Baron James Rothschild arrived at Vienna on the 14th, and it has transpired that his journey is connected with the projected loan. Two days had hardly elapsed before it was positively asserted that he and the Finance Minister had come to terms. On the strength of this London was done at 118.25, and the premium on silver fell to 15 per cent. As soon, however, as the people on 'Change became aware of the gross self-deception they had been guilty of, their despondency returned, and silver again rose to 21 per cent. How things will eventually be arranged no one can pretend to say, but those best acquainted with the intentions of the Paris financier assert that he might perhaps not be disinclined to take 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 florins on his own account, and the rest of the loan on commission. It is confidently asserted that there will be no further issue of State paper of any description; and this is probable enough, as no one in his senses would ever advance money to a Government which retained the power of increasing its liabilities *ad libitum*.

In a few days the new customs' tariff will be published, and at the beginning of October the charges relative to the importation duty on

raw materials will be introduced. Two months later—that is, at the commencement of December—the whole tariff will be brought into action. According to the *Lloyd* the introduction of the tariff will not cause any great revolution in the commerce of the country.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York are to the 8th inst.

The question of secession is just now of great importance in the South, the more especially as it threatens to influence the coming elections in South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi.

Slavery has been abolished in New Grenada by the Congress of that Republic. An insurrection has broken out at Tehuantepec, on account of the seizure of the American schooner *Helen Mar*, by the Mexican authorities. The Americans turned out *en masse*, and the governor gave up the schooner, the captain of which says that he is not aware of having violated any Mexican law. Two small expeditions have left for the invasion of Lower California—one of forty, and another of thirty men—said to be under General Morehead; and a third body was assembling at the latest date at Los Angeles.

The official and correct report of emigration at New York for the last six months stands thus:—January, 14,709; February, 8,170; March, 16,055; April, 27,779; May, 33,868; June, 34,403; being a total of 134,984. The arrivals during the same period last year were as follows:—January, 13,154; February, 3,206; March, 5,569; April, 14,627; May, 42,846; June, 10,762; making a total of 90,164, which, when compared, shows an increase this year of 44,820.

Dr. Hughes, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, had created a "great excitement" by the first sermon he had preached since his return from Europe. He attacked the European democratic movement, the freedom of the press, and the popular opinion generally.

An interesting table has been published in the *San Francisco Herald*, showing the shipments of gold dust from California during the first three months of the present year. Its results are thus summed up by recapitulation.—

Gold dust shipped by steamers for the quarter ending March 31	Dols.
Estimated to have been taken by passengers	8,237,542
As per statement No. 2	2,451,600
As per statement No. 3	1,517,000
As per statement No. 3	2,450,000
Total	14,656,142
In the above estimates the value of gold dust has been computed at 16 dols. the ounce troy. If we add 1 dol. per ounce to this, we will have the present California value	916,009
Total	15,572,151
Add to this 60c. more per ounce, and we get the mint value	458,004
Grand Total	16,030,155

It is estimated that the gold sent into the world by the California mines in 1851 will be about seventy millions of dollars.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Dane-field, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs Scott Murray, of a daughter.
On the 22nd inst., at No. 28 Hamilton terrace, St John's wood, the lady of Colonel Bagnold, of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Compton Castle, Somersetshire, Mrs Eveleigh Wyndham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Kensington church, on the 24th inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, General the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B., to Ann Lindsay, daughter of the late John Maberly, Esq.

At St Michael's church, Highgate, on Monday, July 21, by the Rev. Henry Cunliffe, the Hon. George Edwin Lascelles, third son of the Earl of Harewood, to the Lady Louisa Nina Murray, daughter of the Earl of Mansfield, K.T.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at Oakwood, near Stockport, Omerod Heyworth, Esq., in his 70th year.

On the 21st inst., at Bedgebury park, Kent, Louisa, Viscountess Beresford.
On the 4th inst., at Montreal, while commanding the Royal Engineers, in Canada, Colonel H. W. Vavasour, of that corps.

On the 21st inst., at Kentish town, Harriet, widow of the late Sir Charles Wentworth Burdett, Bart., and daughter of the late William Hugh Burgess, Esq.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The dividend declared at the meeting of the Commercial Bank held this week was at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. Annexed are the leading points of the report:—"It will be seen by the balance sheet that, after making full allowance for bad and doubtful debts and paying the charges and current expenses of the past year, the net profits amount to 15,551*l.* 13*s.*; out of these profits a dividend at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1850, has been already paid, and the directors have now to declare a dividend, free from income tax, for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1851, at the same rate. After paying such dividend and deducting the rebate of interest upon current bills, and also writing off 5*l.* per cent. (200*l.*) from the item of 4,000*l.* annually charged to the bank premises' account, there will remain a balance of 4,191*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* to be added to the reserve fund, thereby increasing this fund to 28,062*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*" The Balance Sheet will be found in our advertising columns.

The eighteenth yearly meeting of the proprietors in the United Kingdom Life Assurance Company, was held at the offices, in Waterloo place, on Friday, when a most satisfactory report was presented, and unanimously adopted. It appeared from this document that the business of the company had been steadily progressing, whilst the amount paid upon policies in 1850 was considerably less than the average of the two preceding years. The mean average of the previous years was 64,219*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* per annum; last year it was only 39,307*l.* On the other hand, the amount received for premiums had increased. An addition of 64,000*l.* had been made to the funded property of the company since December, 1849, and the annual income at the end of 1850 was 111,986*l.*

The dividend declared at the meeting of the St Catherine Dock Company just held, was 1*l.* 3*s.* per cent. for the half-year ending 30th of June last, free of income tax; and the report and accounts were, as usual, adopted. Annexed are the principal points of the report:—"The accounts of receipts and expenditure show that the net earnings of the half-year ending the 30th of June last, amount to 43,136*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, which, with the balance brought forward from 1850, and after payment of the dividend in January last, leaves a present available balance to the credit of the company of 48,761*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, irrespective of the sum of 2,625*l.* carried to a suspense account, to provide against contingencies that may

arise from loss of rates upon goods long in deposit; and should the meeting concur in opinion with the directors, that the dividend to be declared for the half-year ended the 30th of June last be at the same rate as the preceding half-year, a balance in favour of the company will remain, after providing for the dividend, of 14,814/18s 9d. This result is the more satisfactory, as the trade of the port has also derived considerable benefit by the reduction of the rates upon some of the leading articles of importation agreed upon between the three principal dock companies at the commencement of the present year. The following statement of the quantities of goods landed and in warehouse, and also of the shipping and registered tonnage that have entered the St Katherine Docks during the half years ended in June, 1849, 1850, and 1851, respectively, shows the progressive improvement that has taken place in the various branches of business in these docks during those periods:—

Abstract of Goods and SHIPPING for the half-years ended June 30, 1849, 1851, and 1851.

	Goods.		
	1849	1850	1851
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Landed.....	48,247	52,434	68,014
Increase in 1851, compared with 1850			
Goods in warehouse on the 30th June.....	57,040	65,685	79,215
Increase in 1851, compared with 1850			
	13,557		

	1849		1850		1851	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Ships with cargoes.....	298	68,051	301	65,813	345	80,512
Ships entered light to load	128	22,934	123	25,928	126	18,508
Total.....	426	90,985	424	92,741	471	102,020

Increase during the six months ended 30th June in 1851 over 1850, 44 loaded ships, 16,699 register tons.

PORT OF LONDON.—Return of the number of ships, and of their register tonnage, that entered the port of London with cargoes from foreign parts, distinguishing the British from the foreign, during the half-years ended the 5th July, 1850, and 1851.

	1850		1851		Increase in 1851.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
British.....	2,923	66,132	2,927	636,301	4	30,169
Foreign.....	1,633	199,728	1,879	313,883	246	114,155
Total.....	4,556	865,860	4,806	950,184	250	144,324

Last week, the list of imports at Liverpool contained eight bales of cotton from Monrovia, the capital and port of the settlement of Liberia, where, as we have stated on former occasions, the cultivation of the cotton plant has been introduced under the auspices of English capitalists. We have also been recently favoured with the following extract of a letter from Rev. T. Peyton, an English missionary at Sierra Leone, dated the 17th ult.:—"I now write a line on the cotton business. In the plantation under the management of the African Improvement Society, we have about 5,000 healthy cotton plants nicely growing, and we mean to plant new seed every month through the rains by way experiment. I am glad to add that the native chiefs continue to apply to me and to others in town for cotton seed to plant their farms during the present rains. Last week a native, for the first time, applied to me to purchase a cotton gin. I doubt not but that in a few years cotton will become an important article of export from the West Coast of Africa.—*Manchester Guardian*.

It is important that it should be known that persons entitled to exemption as not possessing incomes of 150*l* a year, and who desire to claim repayment of property tax for any of the three years to the 5th of April, 1851, must forward their claims to the surveyors of taxes for the districts in which they respectively reside on or before the 10th of October next, otherwise the claims will not be admitted.

Mr Silk Buckingham has at length succeeded in his long contest with the East India Company for indemnification for his losses as an Oriental journalist. The bill before Parliament for restitution has been withdrawn, the Court of Directors and the Government having agreed to settle upon him a pension of 400*l* per annum.—*Globe*.

Dr Lingard, the celebrated historian, died at his residence, Hornby, on Thursday week. He was aged 81 years. We believe that in compliance with his earnestly expressed wish, his remains will be conveyed for interment to Ushaw College, Durham, with which he was at one time officially connected.—*Kendal Mercury*.

The award made by Mr Stephenson to Messrs Munday for the outlay, liability, anxiety, trouble, and loss they had incurred for the Exhibition is 5,120*l*.

Count Hippolyte de Bocarme, whose trial for murder recently occupied so much of the public attention on the continent, the details of which appeared at the time in our columns, was publicly executed at Mons, in Belgium, on Saturday, the 19th inst.

It is stated that the Governments of Prussia, Austria, Belgium, France, and England have consented to send deputies to a congress to be held this autumn at Frankfurt, for the purpose of deliberating on common measures with regard to patents for inventions. It is proposed to conclude a treaty rendering a patent granted in one country valid in all the other countries which shall be parties to the measure.

The Bavarian Government is about to send a commission of military men to the London Exhibition.

We are informed that the preliminaries for the railway from Alexandria to Cairo have been so far settled between Nubar Bey, on the part of His Highness the Pasha, and Mr Robert Stephenson, the engineer, that arrangements are now in progress for commencing it forthwith.

The eclipse of the Sun on Monday next begins in London at three minutes past two o'clock; greatest obscuration at twelve minutes after three, when about eight parts out of ten of the sun's diameter will be obscured by the dark body of the moon. The eclipse ends at fifteen minutes after four.

The following gentlemen have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of inducing the Governments of the countries to which they belong to establish a low and uniform rate of postage on letters to and from all parts of the world, viz.:—Lord Ashburton, Sir J. P. Boileau, Sir John Burgoyne, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P., the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Mr Wm. Brown, M.P., Mr George Moffat, M.P., Mr C. J. S. Lefevre, and Dr Lindley, England; M. Walowski, Baron Chas. Dupin, and Professor D'Aubigne, France; Professor Hancocck and Mr C. J. Kennedy, America; Herr Von Wiebahn, Germany; and M. de Bergne, Russia. The association will also endeavour to induce all Governments for the sake of economy to collect the whole of the postage chargeable on foreign letters posted in their respective countries, and to collect it by means of postage stamps, and also to charge foreign postage according to one uniform scale of weights.

At Mr Mechi's annual agricultural gathering, held on Thursday, the American reaping machine was tried and found quite successful.

Literature.

THE WESTMINSTER AND FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. CLX. and XCIV. July, 1851. Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster row.

OUR Quarterly coadjutor in the good cause of extending knowledge and promoting social and moral improvement, has come forth in the present number under, we believe, the renewed management of the former proprietor and editor, with a number of useful articles. We will first dismiss one in which we are peculiarly interested, entitled "Explanations on Education," by observing that it is in a great measure intended to set the exertions of the promoters of secular and public education, by means of school rates, in a favourable light before the public. We are especially thankful for the information it vouchsafes to the *Economist*, explaining, for our benefit, the intentions of the Public School Association, and essaying to correct and refute some of our remarks. That the writer has thought explanations necessary, is a tolerable justification for us, if we have misunderstood the objects of the Association; and the public, like ourselves, will be thankful to have those objects clearly explained. Though we still find reason to differ from the Reviewer, as well as from the Association, we have no intention, in this part of our journal, to renew the controversy, and only refer to the difference to show that we have not overlooked the notice taken of our labours, while we recommend the article to our readers, more for the information it supplies, than for the opinions it advocates.

Another article we must briefly mention, as of great immediate interest, relates to the "Industrial Exhibition." The writer takes a wide and discursive view of it, without having set before himself any definite object, that we can detect, further than to make known his opinions of many of its details. He goes cursorily over its chief parts, including the building itself, in his remarks, and draws a number of instructive contrasts. The writer claims for the Review the merit of having suggested in April, 1850, *a propos* of the Exhibition, the propriety of having a great metropolitan conservatory or winter garden, such as is now very generally proposed for the future destination of the Crystal Palace. His description of such a building, composed of iron and glass, may have been as he implies, "the original proposition in print for the existing building," and therefore a part of its history, to be recollected and noticed by every future historian of the Crystal Palace. It may not be affirmed, however, that a suggestion of that kind was the parent of Mr Paxton's idea. With such ideas he was beforehand much too familiar, to derive them from any other source than his own practices; nevertheless, the proposition in the Review, similar to that carried out by Mr Paxton, does great honour to the writer, and confirms what is observed in every department of knowledge—that great and really useful improvements are generally suggested simultaneously to many minds. Thoughts, like the seeds of plants, and the young of animals, destined to secure the continuance of species, are profusely produced; they are Nature's products, not man's, and are multiplied with her usual munificence in different minds, far beyond our narrow conceptions of rigid necessity, to ensure moral improvement. Amongst a great variety of matter in the article, is a very good and amusing account of the agricultural implements in the Exhibition, from which we will take an extract, conveying a little curious information:—

In many parts of England the want of capital or facility for getting access to machinery, or the small size of farms, has led to the adoption of what is called the Portable Farm Engine, which is drawn by horses from one farm to another, to thrash, or cut, or chop, or saw, or do other work. It is, we believe, some seven or eight years since the first was introduced, after the failure of the common-road locomotives; and now, if we be rightly informed, there are about 1,000 of them in use, averaging six-horse power. Six thousand horse power vested in portable steam-engines! Verily, the agricultural mind, so gibed at by "Punch" and others, has not been wholly idle. We entertained a notion that the tribe of "Chaw-bacons," "Johnny Wop-straws," "Hodges," and others of rural etymology, had little more to do with these things than passengers in the river had to do with the mechanism of the steam-boats, but we were undeceived at the Exhibition. We espied at a distance, talking to the owner of a portable engine, a pair of top-boots, buckskin breeches, last century frock-coat, broad brimmed hat with a band and large buckle, altogether a costume that belonged to Fielding's time, and we walked up to listen. But it was merely the covering; and there was a veritable man inside, with a hand, and a brain, and an eye. There was the natural refinement of the gentlemen, and the knowledge of the machinist. We were subsequently told that he was "at home on all subjects." We thought—Why may not a farmer become a Mechi, as well as a Mechi a farmer, and many farmers also?

We understand that the owners of these portable engines are, not uncommonly, farm servants, who have saved money, and vest it in an engine, which they get to understand as well as the makers, and make a good living by going round with it and doing their farmer-masters' work. Some of the earlier ones cleared the cost of their engine the first year; but competition has now come in, and the farmers can make choice.

Probably, however, the article in the Review which will attract most attention, because it treats of the most novel subject, is the first on the "Enfranchisement of Women." The one on "Electro-Biology," giving chiefly an account of some experiments at Edinburgh, and some explanation of them; and the articles on the "Extinction of Slavery," on "the Royal Academy," on Mr Greg's work—"The Creed of Christendom," and on "Organic Reform," are adapted to the times, and make up a very interesting number of the Review. But the "Enfranchisement of Women" refers to one of those social movements which are of much present, and promises to be of still greater future interest and importance. The change which is begun in female costume has of late been much referred to. The sympathy and attention which the labours and sufferings of the lower classes of females, such as sempstresses, factory girls, and workers in mines, have of late secured, and which have led, in conjunction with freedom of industry, to great improvement in their condition, must be well known to our readers; but, perhaps, it is not so well known that the women have begun, particularly in America, an agitation in their own behalf. All these circumstances indicate

one of those social movements that are hereafter to have important consequences, and will be proportionately beneficial or evil as they are based on just principles, and fairly conducted. The writer of the article is a strong advocate for enfranchisement. He commences by quoting the proceedings of the Convention of Women, held in Ohio in the spring of 1850, and of the Women's Right Convention, of which the president was a woman, held at Worcester, Massachusetts, last October; and taking the resolutions adopted at the last as his text, he claims for females the possession of the suffrage, eligibility to office, a place in the jury-box, a share in various civil and professional employments, and equal rights to property. He gives the following as a summary of their demands, to which he says no objection can be made:—

1. Education in primary and high schools, universities, medical, legal, and theological institutions.

2. Partnership in the labours and gains, risks and remunerations of productive industry.

3. A *coequal share* in the formation and administration of laws—municipal, state, and national—through legislative assemblies, courts, and executive offices.

A large part of these demands concern rather political than social enfranchisement, and may be dismissed, we think, with the consideration that political enfranchisement, or political improvement, is quite as much needed for males as for females in almost every part of the world; that society, as it develops itself, is giving a completely new phasis to politics; and that the females will be sure to share in the enfranchisement of the other sex when it is obtained. In our upper classes, for example, women may not only sit on the throne, be co-regents in their own right, but generally they have property ensured to them for their own exclusive use in proportion to their rank, over which they have unlimited control. Many of the so-called political rights of men are merely onerous duties from which women are happily exempt. They are not cramped for soldiers, nor impressed for the navy—they are not required to take up the constable's staff, nor serve harassing parochial and municipal offices, from which men do their best to escape. Even serving on juries is much more a trouble than a gratification, and a woman tried by a jury of matrons is not likely to be more leniently dealt with than when tried by a jury of the other sex. As to other political rights—such as appearing at vestries, making speeches at hustings, sitting in judgment, making laws, commanding armies, or filling high places at the universities and in the church, and being well rewarded either by large salaries or great honour—males of the poorer classes are, generally speaking, as much disfranchised as women. They are in many cases positively excluded by law, and in almost all by custom, from any share in these political rights. What form the development of society may hereafter give to political right it is impossible to say. At present they are continually modified by social development; and it seems of little importance to contend that at some future time women shall have the right to make laws, sit in judgment, command armies, or elect members of the legislature, when we are not quite sure that all these rights and duties may not be merged in some great political change of which we have yet no conception. At any rate, the present and immediate admission of women to a full share of all these rights is claimed by so few of them, that there is no chance of its soon becoming a practical question, and their future political enfranchisement may be trusted, we think, to that progress which will bring enfranchisement to the yet enthralled males of most of the countries of Europe. The question—What is the best form of political society? which philosophers have yet to answer, involves the political rights of men as well as those of women.

The writer of the article considers the subject too exclusively under its political aspect, and as if all other rights and duties, than public rights and duties which concern the community at large, were of trifling and secondary consideration. The reverse is nearer the truth, and the rights and duties which have nothing to do with the jury or the hustings, the universities or the legislature, are much more numerous and of much more importance than these public rights and duties. The domestic and social rights and duties are in fact the foundation of the others, and it is only as the means of protecting the former that the latter are of the least importance. Over the domestic and social duties custom rather than law presides, and the females have as much power and influence over custom as the males. There is nothing to prevent the full and free operation of their opinion in such matters as well as of the opinion of the males, and if a great distinction have always been preserved between the occupations of males and females, if it now prevails in all known countries as it has prevailed in all ages, we may be quite sure that it has a better foundation than a "manifest love of tyranny in the males." The writer quotes a graphic passage from the writings of Sydney Smith, who questions very erroneously any difference of capacity between males and females—for there can be no doubt of the difference, though it is absurd for either half of the pair of scissors to claim the superiority,—and then Smith says, "As long as boys and girls run about in the dirt and trundle hoops together, they are both precisely alike. If you catch up one half of these creatures and train them to a particular set of actions, and the other half to a perfectly opposite set, their understandings will differ as one or other sort or occupation has called this or that talent into action." But for boys and girls, even when they run about in the dirt and trundle hoops together, a time comes when other things are thought of; and whether they are caught up, and one-half separated from the other and trained to a particular line of action, or whether they are left exclusively to their instincts, they will pursue a different line of conduct, because they are endowed by Nature with different physical qualities, and have, consequently, different duties to perform. The catching up and training them to a particular set of actions is only one branch of general education, supposed to be expedient to fit youth to perform the duties of life. It may be erroneous in many points, both for males and females, but the different duties are very positively prescribed and enforced by Nature. There can be no question of the duties of maternity—those cannot be escaped from. The duties of paternity are not so well-defined, nor so precisely en-

forced, and knowledge and enlightened opinion—mainly to be supplied by the females—with corresponding rules of conduct prescribed, seem necessary to determine the duties of paternity. But though there is an obvious difference between the physical qualities and the duties of the sexes, it is quite erroneous to contend that one is superior to the other. Both are equal, both are necessary, each to the perfection of the other, and the law which confers peculiar privileges on either interferes erroneously. Unfortunately, it has long interfered with property, denying to the female, who really has most need of it, all control over that property which, as the rule, is always earned by the united labours of the two sexes. It might have been supposed, from the apparently imperfect obligation on the male to support the female and her offspring, and therefore a supposed desirableness to create a perfect obligation, that the control of the common property, or some part of it, should have been given exclusively to her by the law rather than to the husband; but the females have suffered on the score of property, as on the score of political rights, in common with the multitude, from the right of property being ill understood. We are very sedulously instructed not to invade the right of property—we are very severely punished if we do invade some species of property; but the right of property, as settled by force or by law in an age of darkness, and since rather perplexed than cleared up by legal distinctions, is not very well defined; and from a want of distinct notions amongst us of what really constitutes that property we so sedulously guard, the females have suffered in common with the great multitude of the slave-descended labourers of Europe. The right of property for females is a question of first-rate importance; but independently of that, in which the law has done and continues to do a great wrong, the two sexes are in their domestic and social relations pretty nearly on a par; the law interferes very little with them; and we may be sure that they are very much what they ought to be in our present condition, as they are more determined by the opinions of the parties to them than by any extraneous circumstances, or any positive enactments. The mothers of men must have and they have almost unbounded influence over them; and if they have claims which are not respected, rights which are not observed, the fault must be their own, and the way to obtain their wishes is by the exercise of their quiet influence over their husbands and children, not by holding public meetings and getting up public agitation like ambitious demagogues and brawling aspirants for political power. Nothing can be more sorrowful than to see them imitating the worst class of politicians, who generally aim, under the mask of patriotism, at the most selfish objects. It is only, however, in the States, where politics engrosses so much attention from so large a portion of the people being political refugees or the descendants of political refugees, that such a line of conduct will be thought of by the females; and, as the rule, they will no doubt rely on the influence they exercise over the hearts and minds of their offspring, as they get enlightened themselves, to obtain security and just regard for their public as well as their domestic rights.

With respect to their social rights, as distinguished from their domestic and their public rights, such as their right to engage in any kind of occupation, the law does not now stand in their way, except as it interferes with property, and does not enforce on them the performance of political duties. Numerous examples prove that a university education is not essential to attain distinction in science and letters. Females are no more injured, therefore, by being excluded from the universities than are the poor. In fact, science and literature are yet the pursuits of a comparatively few males. They are not, like agriculture, working in iron, wood, and cloth, the life of very numerous classes. They are, however, fast extending amongst the people, and of this extension the females are obtaining a very largely increased share. In modern times, the number of females who engage in scientific and literary pursuits has increased very sensibly. They are at liberty to buy, sell, and hold shares in companies, engage in trade, agriculture, and manufacture, subject undoubtedly to a law of property concerning them which requires revision. All these occupations, like those of science and literature, growing from our common wants and the progress of society, not dependent on laws, are extending much faster than those merely political occupations from which females are still wholly excluded; and they may look with much more confidence to this continued extension to secure for them a full and equal share of the social occupations than to that species of vulgar political agitation which enlightened men now generally decry. We quite agree with the writer, that the domestic, social, and political position of woman is a subject worthy of examination. We are convinced with him, that it is neither just nor expedient to divide mankind into two castes, one born to rule over the other; but we deprecate more than we can well express a public agitation by women for women's rights, as wholly adverse to their proper influence; we deprecate the notion that there is no difference between physical qualities and capacities, and corresponding duties and rights, of women and men; and we deprecate the notion that women are particularly or exclusively injured by a political organisation, the offspring of ignorance and violence, injurious alike to all, which society is fast outgrowing. The article to which we offer these objections is understood to be the production of one of our most celebrated political and social economists, and we have devoted so much space to it, because the subject is of great importance, and he has treated it we think erroneously. It does not sufficiently discriminate between natural rights and duties, customary or social rights and duties, and political rights and duties. Yet he bases, of course, all his objections to the present condition of the two latter on a vague assumption that the first named exist. Overlooking the difference between the natural rights and duties of the sexes, their social rights and duties, and their political rights and duties, he subjects them all to the censure which only the imperfections of the latter deserve. The great distinction between the employments of the sexes is determined by Nature, and it is only the forced, arbitrary, and political distinctions that require to be amended.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Two Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen on the State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government. (Pamphlet.) By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Murray.
On the Amendment of the Law and Practice of Letter Patent for Inventions. (Pamphlet.) By Thomas Webster, Esq., M. A., F. R. S. Chapman and Hall.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

G. D. Crutched files.—The returns of grain sold in the markets are no absolute criterion of the crops from year to year, but they are the best approximate estimate which we have.
MAJOR MACDONALD'S communication is received, but it is much too long for insertion, at least this week.
MR PORTER'S letter next week.
The library of the Bank of England is for the exclusive use of persons connected with the Bank.

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 19th day of July 1851:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	27,283,560	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,250,185
		Silver bullion	33,375
	27,283,560		27,283,560

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,464,621
Reserve	3,219,334	Other Securities	11,803,476
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,937,006	Notes	6,649,515
Other Deposits	9,543,816	Gold and Silver Coin	579,487
Seven Day and other Bills	1,182,893		
	32,496,699		32,496,699

Dated the 21th July, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Circulation inc. Bank post bills	21,816,938	Securities	24,714,097
Public Deposits	3,937,006	Bullion	13,863,047
Other or private Deposits	9,543,816		
	35,317,760		38,577,144

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,219,334, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of	£457,609
A decrease of Public Deposits of	762,342
A decrease of Other Deposits of	837,014
A decrease of Securities of	786,645
A decrease of Bullion of	151,008
An increase of Rest of	27,190
A decrease of Reserve of	597,678

The present returns, corrected to the 19th instant, show an increase of circulation, 450,909; a further decrease of public deposits, 362,342; a decrease of private deposits, 857,014; a decrease of securities, 566,649; the decrease being wholly of private securities; a decrease of bullion, 154,608; an increase of rest, 27,190; and a decrease of reserve, 597,678. The only noticeable feature in the returns is the decrease of bullion, which is wholly a decrease in the issue department, and has nothing to do with the continued payment of the dividends. In fact, the coin in the banking department has increased 11,937, and the decrease of bullion in the issue department is so much greater.

The Money Market continues easy, and we have no alteration whatever to report from last week.

The Exchanges, too, continue steady, and supply no new feature worthy of notice. Business is not particularly brisk, but, though it is steady, it is not deficient.

In the Stock Market there has been very little business done in the course of the week, and the prices rather drooped than otherwise in the early part of the week, and recovered at its close. But the funds now excite no attention. There have been no political events lately no influence them; those who have money to invest buy in, and those who own stock and want money sell out; the two parties seem very nearly to balance each other, and the funds remain very steady. There is no speculation in them; they are only regarded as proper for investment, and no longer to possess that interest they once possessed, as an index to the public credit and the national prosperity. The welfare of the country is steadily progressing, and the funds are nearly stationary. The following is our usual list of the opening and closing prices of Consols every day of the week, and the closing prices of the other principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

	CONSOLS.		Account	
	Money	Closed	Opened	Closed
Saturday	96½	96½	96½	96½
Monday	96½	96½	96½	96½
Tuesday	96½	96½	96½	96½
Wednesday	96½	96½	96½	96½
Thursday	96½	96½	96½	96½
Friday	96½	96½	96½	96½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 percent consols, account	96½	96½
— money	96½	96½
3 per cents	98½	98½
3 per cent reduced	97½	97½
Exchequer bills, large	51s 18	49s 5½ pm.
Bank stock	215 15	215½ 16½
East India stock	232 5	262 4
Spanish 3 per cents	33½	34½
Portuguese 4 per cents	33½	34 5
Mexican 5 per cents	30½ x d	30½
Dutch 2½ per cents	89½	89½ 60
— 4 per cents	92½	92½ 3½
Russian, 4½ stock	100½ 1	100½ 1
Sardinian 5 per cent scrip	100	100

The Railway Market has been recovering through the week somewhat from its great depression, and the market to-day continues to show firmness. It is not supposed that the public have been large purchasers of shares, though the present prices would justify buying in to a considerable extent, but that the speculators are replacing themselves in stock. That more purchases at present prices are not made is to be attributed to the fact that more profitable investment for money can now be found in the active business of the country. The continental markets are feeling the benefit of continued tranquillity, and prices there are generally advancing. The hope, too, of continued tranquillity predominated, and better prices are expected. The market for most foreign railway shares has accordingly improved. The following is our usual list of prices last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	28½ 9½	28 9 x in	
Birmingham and Dudley	8 9 pm	8 9 pm	
Bristol and Exeter	78 80 1	78½ 9½	
Caledonian	9½ ½	10½ ½	
Eastern Counties	6 ½	6 ½	
East Lancashire	14 ½	13½ 14½	
Great Northern	16½ 17	16½ 17	
Great Western	82½ 3	83½ 4½	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	46½ 7	49 ½	
London and Blackwall	6½ ½	6½ ½	
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	94 5	93½ 4½	
London & North Western	122 ½	122½ 3½	
London and South Western	82½ 3½	83½ 4½	
Midlands	37½ 8½	40½ ½	
North British	6½ ½	6½ ½	
North Staffordshire	9½ 9 dis	9½ 9 dis	
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	14 ½	14 ½	
South Eastern	21½ ½	21½ ½	
South Wales	26 ½	26 ½	
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	17½ 18½	18½ ½	
York and North Midland	17½ 18½	18½ ½	

FRENCH SHARES.

Boulogne and Amiens	10½ 11	10½ ½
Northern of France	14½ 14½ x in	14½ ½ x in
Paris and Rouen	25½ 6	25½ ½
Paris and Strasbourg	5½ ½ dis	5½ ½ dis
Rouen and Havre	9½ ½	9½ ½
Dutch Rhenish	4½ 5 dis x in	4½ 5 dis

The Austrian loan, of which a good deal has been said in the course of the week, has not yet made its appearance at the Stock Exchange.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	July 24	£.25 C	3 days' sight
		24 82½	1 month's date
Antwerp	— 24	25 7½ to 25 5	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 22	fl. 11 80	3 days' sight
		11 75	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 18	m. 13 5	3 days' sight
		13 3½	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 16	38 1-16d	3 —
Madrid	— 17	59 90-100d	3 —
Lisbon	— 19	54½ 3d	3 —
Gibraltar	— 14	51d	2 —
New York	— 8	10½ to 10½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
		½ per cent dis	30 —
Jamaica	June 28	½ per cent dis	60 —
		1 per cent dis	90 —
Havana	July 2	6½ per cent pm	50 —
Rio de Janeiro	June 11	29d	50 —
Bahia	— 16	28½ d to 29d	60 —
Pernambuco	— 18	27½ d	60 —
Buenos Ayres	May 28	3½ to 3½ d	60 —
Valparaiso	— 8	47d	90 —
Singapore	— 31	4s 9½ d to 4s 9½ d	60 days' sight
		1 —	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 13	3 —	3 —
		6 —	6 —
		1 —	1 —
Bombay	— 27	2s 1½ d to 2s 2½ d	3 —
		2s 1d to 2s 1½ d	6 —
Calcutta	June 2	3 —	4 —
		1 —	1 —

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 4 per mille discount (new tariff rate), which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.07; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.02½, it follows that gold is 0.18 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 427½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.64; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.5½, it follows that gold is 0.23 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109.23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.92 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table with columns for stock types (Bank Stock, Consols, etc.) and days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri). Includes prices for various bonds and stocks.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various cities (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc.) with columns for Time, Tuesday, and Friday prices.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table showing French fund prices for Paris, London, and other locations, with columns for different time periods (July 21, July 23, July 25).

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices for various foreign stocks and bonds, including Brazilian, Cuban, Danish, Dutch, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish securities.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table listing American stocks and bonds with columns for Payable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, and prices for London and America.

Exchange at New York 110 1/4.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table listing insurance companies with columns for No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks with columns for No. of shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share.

DOCKS.

Table listing dock companies with columns for No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	£ s d
New dollars	3 17 9
Silver in bars (standard)	0 4 1½
	0 5 0½

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 19th July, INDIA and CHINA, per *Ganges* steamer, via Southampton.—Dates as received 17th inst., via Marseilles.
 On 21st July, AMERICA, per *Europa* steamer, via Liverpool—New York, July 8; Boston, 9.
 On 21st July, MEXICO, June 6; JAMAICA, 29; HAVANA, July 2, via United States.
 On 21st July, WEST INDIES and PACIFIC, per *Thames* steamer, via Southampton—Santa Martha, June 6; Grey Town, 18; Honduras, 18; Chagres, 25; Carthagena, 27; Havana, 23; Berbice, 26; Demerara, 27; Trinidad, 28; Barbadoes, 29; Jamaica, 28; Hayti, 30; Martinique, July 1; Antigua, 2; Porto Rico, 2; St Thomas, 4; Valparaiso, May 26; Cobja, 30; Lima, 9; Callao, 10; Guayaquil, 14; Buenaventura, 17; Panama, 19.
 On 24th July, PENINSULAR, per *Mad id* steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, July 14; Cadiz, 16; Lisbon, 19; Oporto, 20; Vigo, 20.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON

On 28th July, (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
 On 29th July (evening) for AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per *Arctic* steamer, via Liverpool.
 On 1st Aug. (evening), for AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per *Africa* steamer, via Liverpool.
 On 2nd Aug. (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, and CALIFORNIA, per steamer, via Southampton.
 The *Fuzze* steamship is appointed to sail from Southampton on the 29th inst. for Gibraltar, Malta, and Constantinople; letters in time on the 28th inst.
 The *Santiago* steamer is appointed to sail from Liverpool on the 31st inst. for Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, and Valparaiso; letters in time on the 30th inst.

Mails Due.

JULY 23.—West Indies.
 JULY 23.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.
 JULY 28.—America.
 AUG. 3.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
 AUG. 5.—West Indies.
 AUG. 5.—Mexico.
 AUG. 5.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
 AUG. 10.—Cape of Good Hope.
 AUG. 13.—Brazil and River Plate.
 AUG. 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
 AUG. 23.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	51,264	1,817	6,251	87	1,813	349
Weekly average, July 19.....	42 7	25 6	21 11	23 2	31 5	28 6
— 12.....	43 6	25 8	22 0	32 5	32 6	28 8
— 5.....	43 5	25 2	22 5	27 6	31 8	28 10
— June 28.....	42 4	25 2	22 3	28 11	32 1	29 2
— 21.....	40 7	24 4	21 4	28 0	30 5	27 6
— 14.....	39 11	24 6	20 1	27 1	30 10	28 6
Six weeks' average.....	42 0	25 1	21 8	28 6	31 6	28 6
Same time last year	40 11	21 11	17 0	22 7	27 0	27 3
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth, in the week ending July 16, 1851.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buckwheat meal
Foreign ...	55,208	15,894	58,488	618	3,068	8,068	22,288	...
Colonial ...	8,835	...	...	...	693	...	1,600	...
Total ...	64,043	15,894	58,488	618	3,761	8,068	23,888	...

Total imports of the week..... 205,679 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The supplies of corn of all kinds and flour are short this week in Mark Lane, and the consequence is that prices are firmly maintained. Nothing certain can yet be predicted of the harvest here, and the corn market consequently takes no decided hue. Reports are rife that the late heavy rains have beaten down the crops in various parts of the South of England, but a few days fine warm weather would prevent any serious injury. Till something definite is known of the crop, the market will remain without any very marked character, but at present all kinds of grain and flour are firm. For flour the price of the market is in favour of the seller.

From the Rhine and Belgium the reports are not favourable, but as with us they vary from day to day with the weather. In Belgium, however, the prices are getting up, and orders have been received here to buy foreign wheat on Belgian account, but the order could not be executed on the terms specified, because the duty levied on all foreign corn imported, whether intended for our own use or for exportation, carried the price beyond them. It is settled by the Custom-house authorities that all corn imported must pay the 1s duty per quarter, whether re-exported or not, which may prevent, in these times of low prices and small profits, a good deal of business. The merchant who has received the order, has applied to the Treasury for the remission of the duty, but we apprehend it will be beyond the power of the Treasury to remit it. If we do not mistake, this duty of

1s on every quarter of corn and a corresponding duty of 4½d per cwt on flour, was imposed rather as a means of registering the amount of corn brought in for our own consumption from abroad, than either to collect a revenue or afford protection to our desponding agriculturists. No person probably thought when it was imposed that corn would be exported. But if this should come to be the case, and the foreign corn brought hither and then exported should pay the duty, the purpose for which the tax was levied would be wholly lost sight of. Instead of informing us of the supplies we obtained from foreign countries, it would be an exaggeration of those supplies by every quarter of corn or sack of flour exported. We know no use of such a tax, but as a means of obtaining an account of the quantity imported, and if that be vitiated by an exportation of foreign corn after it has paid duty, the tax will only lead us all astray. Though we do not suppose the application we have mentioned will be successful, it seems right that the matter should be so settled as to permit the transhipment of foreign corn in our ports without the payment of any duty.

With reference to a part of our article last week, relating to the corn market, a correspondent reminds us that we ought then to have explained, that the orders sent from France to purchase wheat in the United States, and hold it in bond in this country, as mentioned last week, must have meant hold it in granary, that corn paying only the 1s duty is never bonded, but the duty must be paid when landed. To place corn in bond is not allowed. The fact remains as we stated it last week, with the change of terms we have indicated.

A considerable quantity of oats is expected from Archangel, and as the first vessels from that quarter have passed the North of Scotland on their way to the river, a large part of the supply will probably come to hand in the course of the ensuing week.

In the Colonial Produce Market everything this week, except rice, has been dull. For rice there has been a little demand consequent on some reports of failure in the potato crops. Sugar has been very heavy. Coffee sold better, but native Ceylon fetches only 37s, and plantation only 45s for fine ordinary, and 54s for middling colour. Coffee, however, is much more lively than sugar.

There has been a further decline of cotton in the Liverpool market, and sales here are limited at ½ lower prices; the whole quantity sold being 650 bales.

Connected with the decline of the cotton market at Liverpool two failures were announced in the course of the week—one for 60,000l and the other for 35,000l, and a gloom hangs over this branch of trade, from an anticipation of still lower prices of cotton and more failures. A correspondent from Lancashire, agreeing with other writers from the same quarter, anticipates a plentiful supply of cotton and great prosperity for the manufacturing districts. He says—"The scarcity of cotton and consequent high price, which has crippled our trade as far as the profits of the employer were concerned, is now giving way to a much more reliable prospect. We have accomplished a reduction in price in a very short time, and it is very likely we may soon hear of a coming crop approaching 3,000,000 of bales, and with a prospect, too, that the cotton will now be grown faster than we can spin it." With cheap cotton and cheap corn, of which there is now a prospect, there must be a great deal of work in the manufacturing districts, giving employment in every other part of the empire.

The sales of colonial wool are going on very well. There is a full attendance of buyers and prices are quite as high, or higher, than at the May sales. They are somewhat better than at the commencement. In consequence chiefly of the great quantity sold every day, the sales will terminate on the 16th of August, instead of being continued to the 21st, as was at first announced. The number of foreigners present at these sales is very great.

"The position of the silk market (says Mr H. W. Eiton) since the 1st instant has been more satisfactory than for some time past, prices ruling about as at the public sales. In Chinas a fair business has been done. Bengal silk has also sold more currently. In the Italian market importers continue firm, under the impression that the supply will be moderate, but find difficulty in obtaining the advance demanded to any extent."

We learn with satisfaction from the circular of Messrs Witherby and Hanson, that "the reports of the growing crop of currants are favourable. An unusual absence of rain may in some parts have impoverished the quality, but there is a prospect of an early and good yield, subject, however, to the sudden reverse of which we last year had so painful an instance."

A letter from Porto Rico, of June 27, says:—"During the last six weeks we have had continued rains, which has in a great measure put a stop to the manufacture of sugar, and as in most parts of the island one-third of the crop remains standing, it is feared that the next year's crop will be injured. Here (Guayama) we are more fortunate, almost every estate in this district had finished before the rain set in. The stock of sugars in the island is now very small, and from the number of vessels wanting cargo we do not expect to see prices any lower this year. The demand from the United States is active, prices averaging from 3dols for ordinary refining, to 4½ dols for strictly prime. Molasses continues inquired for, at 12 cents per gallon. Coffee—Little remains on hand; prices range from 8 to 9 cents per lb. Freights—Tonnage has again been more abundant, and vessels are offered for Cowes and a market at 2/ 10s to 2/ 15s, without finding employment. Exchanges have advanced unexpectedly, and sterling is now in demand at 490 dols to 495 dols per 100l. Francs, 5—per dol. Macqo. Coln. doub. 17 dols Macqo.

INDIGO.

THERE has been a slight demand for indigo during the week, chiefly for completing orders, not fully executed in the late sales, which terminated rather abruptly on receipt of the accounts per last overland mail. In most cases the full rates of last sale have been readily submitted to.

IMPORTS OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.
 COLONIAL and Foreign Wool imported into London, Liverpool, and Hull, from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of July, in the years 1850 and 1851, and the total imports, including Bristol and Leith.

	London.		Liverpool.		Hull.		Totals, inc. Bristol and Leith.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
<i>Colonial.</i>								
New South Wales	22410	29448	235	2	...	...	22645	29450
Van Diemen's Land	10589	13776	...	...	...	...	10589	13776
P. Phillip & Adelaide	41962	54778	641	...	...	...	44703	54778
Cape of Good Hope	8832	8511	24	11	...	...	6856	8522
East Indies	1470	2430	2123	1408	...	...	3595	3838
Total Colonial	85263	108943	3023	1421	...	...	88286	110364
<i>Foreign.</i>								
Germany	9774	1476	...	29	9140	7045	12217	8725
Spain and Portugal	497	4789	1397	5094	...	...	2894	10433
Russia	361	6074	4	178	2055	285	5120	6540
South America	6792	177	2070	27053	...	...	27562	28780
Barbary and Turkey	1590	2332	841	1016	...	...	2334	3348
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trieste, Leghorn, &c.	48	178	294	848	...	...	442	1023
Denmark	...	...	...	...	75	69	75	121
United States	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Sundry	1186	2292	969	2124	186	120	2181	4449
Total	101231	127658	28518	38363	11463	7325	141331	173784

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

	1848		1849		1850		1851	
	July 1,	cwt	July 1,	cwt	July 1,	cwt	July 1,	cwt
Holland*	680,000	535,000	725,000	580,000				
Antwerp	80,000	70,000	171,000	49,000				
Hamburg	300,000	20,000	185,000	110,000				
Trieste	182,000	168,000	283,000	224,000				
Havre	95,000	45,000	27,000	23,000				
England..	1,337,000	838,000	1,394,000	592,000				
Total	3,527,000	3,018,000	3,711,000	3,814,000				
Total in Gr. Britain of col. sugar	1,484,000	1,414,000	1,578,000	1,650,000				
Total Foreign Sugar	2,043,000	1,604,000	2,133,000	2,164,000				

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

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

	1850	1851
Musco. E. and W. India	25 to 0	25 to 0
Havana, white	25 30	30 38
— yellow and brown	16 22	19 24
Brazil, white	18 23	21 26
— yellow and brown	13 17	17 20
Java	14 24	15 25
Patent, crushed in bond	25 26	29 30

	1850	1851
Total stock, January 1	2,131,000	2,785,000
Total arrivals in six months, from the beginning of Jan. to the end of June	1,435,000	1,380,000
Total stock, July 1, as per table	3,566,000	4,165,000

For the first time this year, the deliveries of sugar for consumption from the chief European entrepôts during last month exhibit an increase over the corresponding period of last year, viz., 834,000 cwt, against 839,000 cwt in June 1850. In the supplies, the increase has however been on a much larger scale, and the consequence is, that stocks have again accumulated to a considerable extent. The total stocks of sugar, foreign as well as British plantation, are now about 20 per cent. larger than in 1849, and but a trifle above what they were in 1848 and 1850.

In the entrepôts of the European continent, the stocks of sugar are larger yet than at the corresponding period of 1849; considerably smaller however than in 1848 and last year. The chief portion of the supplies from the various producing countries, more particularly from the Brazils and from most of the British colonies, has arrived earlier this year than in the last; less must therefore be expected to come in the remaining half year.

The value of sugar is higher at present than at the corresponding period in 1848, but nearly quite on a par with the average of the last two years.

COFFEE.

	1848		1849		1850		1851	
	July 1,	cwt	July 1,	cwt	July 1,	cwt	July 1,	cwt
Holland*	844,000	551,000	539,000	478,000				
Antwerp	159,000	102,000	131,000	128,000				
Hamburg	199,000	95,000	145,000	220,000				
Trieste	145,000	88,000	40,000	61,000				
Havre	88,000	44,000	64,000	46,000				
England	381,000	318,000	350,000	400,000				
Total	1,807,000	1,201,000	1,220,000	1,333,000				

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

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

	1850	1851
Jamaica, good to fine ord.	28 to 32	35 to 40
Ceylon, real ordinary	29 30	34 35
Brazil, good ordinary	27 28	33 34
St Domingo, good ordinary	27 28	33 34
In Holland—Java, g.d. ord.	17 cts	24 cts

	1850	1851
Total stock, January 1	1,010,000	954,000
Total arrivals in six months, from the beginning of Jan. to the end of June	1,245,000	1,758,000
Total stock, July 1, as per table	2,255,000	2,712,000

The supplies to the European markets during the past month are again very much larger than in the corresponding month of last year, viz., 269,000 cwt, against 177,000 cwt received in June, 1850; the deliveries, on the other hand, show a still greater excess over the same month of last year, being 262,000 cwt, against 153,000 cwt in June, 1850. The surplus in the stocks of coffee has consequently diminished, amounting, on an average, to but 10 per cent. when compared with the same period of the years 1849 and 1850; compared, however, with the beginning of July, 1848, the stocks at the commencement of the present month were about 25 per cent. smaller.

The value of coffee is higher yet than it was in 1848, which, it is well known, was an exceptional year; it is, on the contrary, 25 per cent. lower now than at the corresponding time of last year.

COTTON.

[The information received by the last mail does not enable us to make up our statistics to a later date than those last published.—Ed. Econ.]

LIVERPOOL MARKET, JULY 25. PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good.			Fine.		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	32d	4d	5d	53d	6d	6d	6d	6d	6d	6d	6d	6d	6d	6d	6d
New Orleans	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Pernambuco	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Egyptian	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Surat and Madras	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, & C.

	Whole Import, Jan. 1 to July 25.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to July 25.		Exports, Jan. 1 to July 25.		Computed Stock, July 25.	
	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
bales	2,12,212	978,373	837,900	809,790	102,270	128,306	727,223	518,690

During this week the market has been again much depressed, and some forced sales of American cotton have been made fully 2d per lb below last week's rates. The decline has had the effect of attracting buyers, and to-day a large business has been done, at a slight advance on the lowest sales. We reduce our quotations 1/4d per lb. Longstapled cotton generally has been freely offered, and 1/4d per lb decline accepted. East India may also be bought 1/4d per lb lower. To-day, the sales are 10,000 bales, and the market closes much more firmly. Vessel arrived and no reported.—1 from North America.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From 1st January to 16th July, 1851, and the corresponding period in 1850. (Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woolen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Petersburg	1539	430	810	625	137	201	325	158	337	66	18447	9051
Hamburg	26193	18338	3143	707	2639	3116	6217	6355	3458	3467	9191	17325
Bremen	199	303	5	32	69	61	29	139	44	32	237	240
Antwerp	1723	888	619	203	656	362	341	225	486	284	535	4902
Rotterdam	7639	7642	827	820	782	797	3711	3251	1506	1601	1659	5153
Amsterdam	272	546	55	42	120	112	1089	852	290	278	...	...
Zwolle	1091	520	2	...	22	10	31	18	13	7	...	...
Kaupen	1553	1825	52	49	28	29	196	113	49	59	...	55
Leer	2589	1323	8	4	13	12	36	31	32	43	656	755
Denmark, Swed., &c.	1189	1752	15	21	145	184	467	526	406	419	869	986
Other European Ports	717	683	76	55	75	154	46	22	110	31	224	117
All other parts	591	235	...	...	8	10	457	397	2	5	...	...
Total	39986	31581	5612	3558	4694	5048	13212	12197	6733	6288	31818	28765

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1851.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price July 24, 1851.		Price July 1850.		Price July 1849.		Price July 1848.		Price July 1847.		Price July 1846.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair	0	5 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	5	0	4 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	5 1/2
Ditto good fair	0	5 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	5 1/2	0	4 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	5 1/2
Pernambuco fair	0	6 1/2	0	8	0	5 1/2	0	5 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	6 1/2
Ditto good fair	0	7 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	5 1/2	0	5 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	7 1/2
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0	9 1/2	0	11 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	10 1/2	0	9 1/2
No. 30 WATER do do	0	9	0	11 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	10 1/2	0	9 1/2
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	3	5	3	4	8	3	8	5	9	4	4
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	3	6	3	5	6	4	7 1/2	5	10 1/2	5	3
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yds, 8lbs 4oz	7	4 1/2	9	3	8	3	7	0	8	9	8	0
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	8	4 1/2	10	1 1/2	8	10 1/2	7	6	9	3	8	4 1/2
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, 9lbs 10oz	9	7 1/2	11	1 1/2	9	6	8	4 1/2	10	1 1/2	9	4 1/2
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7	6	8	6	9	7 1/2	6	4 1/2	8	0	7	3

The chief characteristic of our market this week has been great irregularity. On Tuesday many spinners and manufacturers were anxious sellers, caused, not by an accumulation of stocks, as comparatively speaking there

was none, but by the failures of cotton speculators, which is at present forcing prices down so materially in Liverpool, and the uncertainty naturally felt where it is to end.

In yarn the lower range of counts continue in fair demand with prices slightly in favour of the buyer; 30's and upwards, especially India qualities, have declined a full farthing during the week, but this has induced some heavy purchases.

The cloth market is much the same in all things as reported last week, except 40-inch India shirtings, which have been sold in large quantities at a decline of 1½d to 3d per piece from last week's asking rates. Yesterday and to-day many buyers are going round the market in want of shirtings at the low prices that were reported to have been taken on Tuesday, but so far as we can learn, they have not been very successful.

We will enter upon August with cheap corn and cheap cotton, a combination of circumstances highly favourable to the trade of this district, and have usually been considered sufficient in themselves to ensure a large and profitable business, not only in the manufacturing districts, but throughout the country.

BRADFORD, July 24.—We cannot furnish anything new touching any kind of English wool; it continues to be bought at dear prices from the growers, and has only very dull sale here. Colonial is very animated at the sales now on, and full prices are realised. Noils and brokes are in good request, and late prices maintained. There is no change for the better in the demand for yarns; the trade is as bad as it can be. We regret that the spinners are compelled to curtail the supply by stopping machinery; and, taking the whole district, there is now a large quantity idle. We are sorry we cannot report a more favourable account of the manufacturing business; for cheaply as yarns are sold, the price of goods is so low that there is no profit remaining.

LEEDS, July 22.—The markets of to-day and Saturday last have been brisk, and there is a good business doing to order. The manufacturers are well employed, and prices continue firm.

Huddersfield, July 22.—There has been an increased activity in our market to-day. In the Cloth Hall a pretty lively trade has been carried on. Goods of a better quality have been more in demand than for the last few weeks. The fancy trade is brisker; indeed, a pretty good business has been done to-day. Most of the purchases have been from the stocks; not much has been done to order. The shippers are, if anything, rather busier than last week, though not much. The trade in wools has been quiet, as is usual before and during the London sales.

Macclesfield, July 22.—Our manufactured goods trade continues in the same position as that of last week; the business doing is limited, and stocks of spring goods are known to be light, probably not more than two-thirds of the usual quantity having been made this season. Home-thrown—This market has again relapsed into a state of quietness; stocks, however, are light and prices firm. Foreign-thrown—Considerably more doing, a fair business having taken place, at somewhat higher rates than the quotations of 1st instant.

CORN.

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

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at Mark Lane last Monday was quite moderate, and a good steady demand enabled the factors to place all at the full prices of the previous week, whilst for foreign former rates were obtained, but the sales were confined to small quantities for immediate use, to town as well as to country buyers: the imports consisted of 1,200 qrs from Barletta, 110 qrs from Bruges, 1,400 qrs from Dantzic, 586 qrs from Hamburg, 1,146 qrs from Malta, 970 qrs from Odessa, 1,566 qrs from Petersburg, 33 qrs from Redon, 720 qrs from Stettin, 1,200 qrs from Trieste, and 720 qrs from Wismar, making a total of 9,651 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,570 sacks; per the Eastern Counties Railway, 4,156 sacks; from foreign ports, 3,151 sacks and 5,327 brls. The trade for this article was steady, and fresh-made samples were in moderately good request. Barley continues to be taken for grinding purposes at full prices: there were no arrivals from our own coast, Scotland, or Ireland, but 5,551 qrs from foreign ports. There was a limited quantity of oats from our own coast, Scotland, and Ireland, and a much smaller import of foreign; trade was firm at 6d to 1s per qr in advance on good heavy samples of Russian, and all other sorts were quite as high in price, but the sales were not so active as during the two previous markets, the advance having induced the dealers to purchase very cautiously.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were fair of wheat and large of Indian corn and flour. The attendance of distant buyers was thin, and only a limited demand for fresh samples of wheat took place, such supporting prices: average 4½s 1d on 68 qrs. In other articles no material change.

There were moderate imports of wheat at Hull, and fair deliveries from the farmers, who were unwilling sellers at previous rates, and few sales were consequently effected; average 4½s 5d on 233 qrs.

A good demand was experienced at Leeds for choice wheat, and prices somewhat in favour of the buyers; average 4½s 5d on 1,146 qrs.

There was a dull trade for wheat at Ipswich, but the value underwent no variation: average 4½s 3d on 1,338 qrs.

At Lynn there was a fair supply of wheat and prices receded 1s per qr: average 4½s 5d on 1,110 qrs.

Lewes market was well supplied with wheat, which commanded a free sale at full prices: average 4½s 2d on 60 qrs.

There were the most trivial fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark Lane on Wednesday, and limited imports of foreign. The morning being very wet, wheat met a steady trade at the full prices of Monday, and some holders stood out for more money, particularly for choice qualities. There was no alteration in the price of barley, beans, or peas, but oats were the turn dearer, and in fair request from the consumers.

The weekly averages were 4½s 7d on 51,261 qrs wheat, 25s 6d on 1,807 qrs barley, 2½s 11d on 6,259 qrs oats, 28s 2d on 87 qrs rye, 3½s 5d on 1,813 qrs beans, and 28s 6d on 340 qrs peas.

The Scotch markets held since Monday have been steady. There were good supplies from the farmers at Edinburgh, and, as the weather was very favourable, no advance on wheat could be obtained, but the best Scotch sold at full prices: average, 45s on 834 qrs. The anticipated arrivals of foreign kept the buyers aloof, and not many sales were effected. There were fair imports at Glasgow, and some quantity of low-priced wheat was disposed of, the holders making a further concession of 6d per qr. Canadian flour was also offering cheaper. The rains in the South had not extended to that part of the North.

At Birmingham the supply was fair, and there was a steady demand for wheat at fully as much money: average, 45s 5d on 693 qrs.

The delivery of wheat at Bristol was moderate, and the millers took it off slowly at former rates: average, 39s 6d on 154 qrs.

The farmers brought forward a large quantity of wheat at Newbury, and for which a slow sale was experienced at 1s per qr reduction in price: average, 43s 2d on 802 qrs.

There was a short supply of wheat at Uxbridge, and it met a steady demand at former rates: average, 46s 1d on 385 qrs.

The arrivals of English grain at Mark Lane on Friday were limited, and the imports of foreign have only been to a moderate extent this week, with no great quantity of flour. The weather has been very wet the past two days, but was fine this morning. Scarcely any English wheat was offering for sale, and there was more inquiry for this description, and prices were fully supported. For foreign wheat a better demand took place, and holders obtained rather higher rates generally. Fine French flour is now very scarce, and in good request at higher rates. The improvement in its value since Monday is fully 1s per sack, with more inquiry for other sorts. Barley was quite as dear, and grinding samples sold readily. The falling off in the imports of oats has tended to enhance prices still further, and this morning good corn brought 6d to 1s per qr over Monday's currency.

The London averages announced this day were,—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	2,273	at	44 6
Barley.....	8	25	0
Oats.....	185	22	10
Rye.....	234	29	2
Beans.....	105	28	1

Arrivals this Week.				
Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
English.....	2,050	2,000	476	2,260 sacks
Irish.....	8,510	180	6,860	2,670 sacks
Foreign.....				2,470 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.		Per quarter.			
	s	d			
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new.....	38	42	Old.....	40	44
Do do do white do.....	40	48	Do.....	44	48
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red do.....	36	40	Do.....	40	44
Northumberland & Scotch do.....	38	42	Do.....	44	48
Rye.....Old.....	23s	26s	Blank.....	27	23
Barley.....Grinding.....	22	24	Distilling.....	25	26
Malt.....Brown.....	41	48	Faleship.....	50	55
Beans.....New large ticks.....	26	28	Harrow.....	39	32
Do.....Old.....	29	31	Do.....	30	32
Peas.....Grey.....	28	29	Maple.....	29	31
Do.....White, old.....	27	28	Boilers.....	29	31
Oats.....Lincoln & Yorksfeed.....	18	20	Short small.....	20	22
Do.....Scotch, Angus.....	18	20	Do.....	21	23
Do.....Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black.....	18	19	New.....	17	19
Do.....Do, Galway 15s 7s, Dublin & Wexford feed.....	18	20	Potato.....	20	23
Do.....Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport.....	18	21	Fine.....	20	22
Do.....Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry.....	18	20	Do.....	20	22
Flour.....Irish, per sack 30s 31s, Norfolk, &c.....	28	30	Town.....	33	33
Tares.....Old feeding.....	25	26	Winter.....	32	34
FOREIGN.					
Wheat...Danzig, Königsberg, high mixed and white.....	43	45			
Do do do mixed and red.....	41	43			
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red.....	39	41			
Silesian, white.....	38	40			
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do.....	37	39			
Do do do, red.....	34	36			
Russian, hard.....	35s	36s	Soft.....	31	38
French, red.....	37	40	White.....	39	42
Rhine, red.....	38	42	Louvain, red.....	41	44
Canadian, red.....	40	42	White.....	42	44
Italian and Tuscan, do.....	40	42	Do.....	44	45
Egyptian.....	25	28	Fine.....	27	29
Malze.....Yellow.....	19	31	White.....	31	32
Barley.....Grinding.....	21	23	Malt.....	26	25
Beans.....Ticks.....	26	28	Small.....	28	22
Peas.....White.....	27	30	Maple.....	29	36
Oats.....Dutch brew and thick.....	19	20			
Russian feed.....	19	20			
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed.....	19	21			
Flour.....Danzig, per barrel 21s 22s, American.....	21	23			
Tares.....Large Gore 34s 36s, old 23s 25s, new.....	26	30			
SEEDS.					
Linseed.....Per qr crushing, Baltic 44s 48s, Odessa.....	48s	50s	Sowing.....	64	65
Rapeseed.....Per last do foreign 20s 23s, English.....	22s	24s	Fine new.....	24	25s
Hempseed.....Per qr large.....	31	35	Small.....	30	32
Canaryseed.....Per qr 42s 45s.....	31	33	Trefoil.....	16	20
Mustardseed.....Per bushel, brown.....	8	12	White.....	6	8
Cloverseed.....Per cwt English white new.....	44	54	Red.....	40	60
Do.....Foreign do.....	36	46	Do.....	40	50
Trefoil.....English do.....	16	29	Choice.....	21	22
Linseed cake, foreign.....Per ton 6s to 7s 0s, English, per ton 7s 5s to 7s 10s					
Rape do do.....44 0s to 47 4s, Do per ton Do 44 0s to 47 4s					

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has continued dull this week with rather a downward tendency, a moderate amount of business having been done at previous rates to 6d decline. The lower qualities of West India have been difficult of sale, although offering at 6d under last week's rates, and the transactions to yesterday did not exceed 1,600 casks. 210 hhds and tierces 30 barrels Barbadoes in public sale on Tuesday, went at about former rates; good to extra fine, 38s 6d to 41s 6d; low and heavy to fair, 34s 6d to 38s. 98 hhds Demerara sold very cheap, from 32s 6d to 34s for fair brown to low middling grey. Last week the total deliveries of sugar for home consumption were estimated at 5,111 tons. There is a considerable excess in the stock over last season's.

Mauritius.—The public sales have comprised 5,582 bags, of which about two-thirds sold (including a considerable portion shipped) at rather easier rates in many instances: good to fine grocery, 38s to 39s; low to good mid, 35s to 37s 6d; low to fair refining kinds, 34s 6d to 37s; mid to good brown, 32s to 34s per cwt. The deliveries during last week were 9,601 bags, or 600 tons.

Benegal.—1,279 bags were only partly disposed of; white Benegals being chiefly taken in to support previous rates: a few lots good sold at 41s to 41s 6d; fine yellow Benegals, 38s 6d; fine white Cossipore brought 46s to 47s per cwt. There has not been much business done by private contract.

Other East India.—4,706 bags Madras submitted on Tuesday were only partly disposed of at about previous rates: low to good soft brown, 27s to 30s; yellow, 30s 6d to 32s; one lot bright, 35s 6d. 1,059 bags Penang partly found buyers at 34s 6d to 38s for low to good dry greyish yellow.

Foreign—A large amount of business has been done in cargoes this week. At public sale, 572 hhds 87 brls Porto Rico, about two-thirds found buyers at previous rates: good to fine, 39s to 41s 6d; low to good middling, 35s 6d to 38s 6d; brown, 35s to 35s 6d. 4,229 bags Pernambuco were chiefly disposed of at easier rates, and partly for export: white middling soft to good, 39s 6d to 41s 6d; brown to good yellow, 34s to 38s 6d. 189 boxes washed Havana brought 34s to 35s 6d for brown and yellow. Since last Friday five cargoes yellow Havana have been disposed of at prices ranging from 20s 9d to 22s 6d; a cargo of brown Bahia (low duty) at 31s; and a cargo of brown Pernams, for a near port, at 17s 3d per cwt.

MOLASSES—Sales to the extent of about 700 puncheons have been made since the middle of last week at lower rates, from 12s 6d to 15s 6d for St. Lucia, &c. to fine Antigua.

Refined—The supply of goods being still moderate, and refiners firm, prices cannot be quoted lower, although the market is inactive. Brown lumps are held at 46s 6d; middling to good titlers, 47s to 49s, up to 52s for very fine; wet lumps, 46s to 48s. No change in other goods except the lower qualities of bastards, which are cheaper. The sales in bonded sugars have been limited at last week's rates. Crushed, flat at 28s to 28s 6d. Dutch quiet. Loaves have sold at 30s to 30s 6d for 10lb.

COFFEE—The shippers are still making purchases in colour descriptions, which give a firm tone to the market. Further large public sales of plantation have been held this week, viz., 827 casks 427 bags, and above half sold at full prices: good colour brought 58s to 61s 6d, a few fine as high as 70s 6d to 71s 6d, low middling to good middling, 51s to 57s; fine ordinary grey to low middling paleish, 45s 6d to 50s; ragged to good ordinary, 39s to 44s; triage, 35s 6d to 42s; pea berry 51s to 62s 6d per cwt. A fair amount of business has also been done by private treaty. Native has been almost neglected during the week, the trade taking a few trifling parcels at 37s 6d to 38s for good ordinary. The deliveries for export are large. Mocha meets with a steady demand at full rates. Other kinds of East India are quiet. The only sale made in foreign has been 1,000 bags Bahia at 35s 6d per cwt.

COCOA—The market is steady, and 658 bags Trinidad in public sale were chiefly sold at last week's rates: good to fine red, 41s to 47s; low grey to mid red, 37s to 42s per cwt. Foreign is nominally unaltered.

TEA—Since the public sale last Friday the market has been inactive. A moderate amount of business has been transacted in middling to good congo at 11s 1/2 to 1s 1/4; sound common clean is not so much inquired for as of late, and 10 1/2d the quotation, being rather easier; fine has been quiet. The sales in green teas by private treaty are generally confined to the immediate wants of the dealers, and prices remain without further change. The deliveries of tea for consumption at this port show a steady improvement. Estimated stock in the United Kingdom on 1st July, 55,890,000 lbs, against 48,542,000 lbs last year. One vessel has arrived from Canton.

RICE—Although there is rather a better feeling in the market, a limited amount of business has been done by private contract. 1,508 bags Bengal offered by auction, were principally taken in above the value, but since partly disposed of at still rates, from 8s 6d to 9s 6d for broken to middling white. The stock continues large. No change has occurred in cleaned rice.

SAGO FLOUR—250 bags sold at 14s 6d to 15s per cwt.

PIMENT—The demand being brisk and supply moderate, prices have again improved, 44s bags selling at 4d advance, from 5 1/2d to 5 3/4d per lb. The deliveries continue large.

PEPPER—Common kind of black, which are rather scarce, maintain their value. Yesterday 1,100 robes fair half-heavy Malabar sold steadily at 3 1/2d to 3 1/4d per lb. White has met with some inquiry, and is rather higher.

OTHER SPICES—The sales in nutmegs have been confined to 7 cases brown, at 2s 3d to 2s 9d per lb, being full prices. Mace is steady. 166 bags 8 brls African ginger sold at 25s 6d, which was rather cheaper. A few lots Jamaica brought 55s to 56s per cwt. Common kinds of cloves are unaltered. Cassia lignea is scarce but quiet.

RUM—The market is steady, and there has been a moderate amount of business done in Demerara, at full prices; proof Leewards are quoted at 1s 5 1/2d per gallon.

SALTPETRE—The market remains flat. Yesterday, 1,229 bags Bengal partly sold at rather lower rates, refrac 51s bringing 27s; 7 to 4 1/2 refrac taken at 25s 6d to 27s 6d per cwt. The stock consists of 3,654 tons, against 4,698 tons last year at this time.

COCHINEAL—There has not been much business done by private contract during the week, buyers awaiting the large public sale this day. On Wednesday 20 bags were partly sold at full prices. The stock is 2,150 serons larger than at same period in 1850.

DRUGS—The public sales yesterday were small and passed off flatly. A parcel East India camphor was taken in at 7s per cwt. Some castor oil sold at fully previous rates, good pale quality bringing 4d to 4 1/4d per lb. Other articles did not show any alteration, and a very small proportion sold.

OTHER GOODS—Cutch is quiet; a parcel was taken in at 19s 6d; a few lots since sold at 18s 6d, being easier. Gambier has been dull at 15s per cwt.

METALS—There has not been any improvement in the demand for manufactured iron, and quotations are nearly the same as last week. Scotch pig is dull, and prices have still a downward tendency. The transactions in spelter are limited; some business is reported for arrival at 14 1/2 to 15s 6d per ton. Further sales have been made in East India tin at the late advance, viz. Banca, 83s; Straits, 81s 6d, at which prices there are now few sellers, and the market presents a very firm appearance. Tin plates are in good demand, at rather higher rates.

HEMP—A moderate amount of business has been done in clean Petersburg at the quoted price. Some Riga Rhine has brought 32 1/2. Manila is scarce. Jute meets with a steady demand at full rates. The stock is large.

OILS—The only new feature to notice in fish oils is an advance upon pale seal, which is now quoted at 33 1/2 to 33 1/4. Cod firm at 37 1/2. Lined has been in steady demand, and there are now few sellers under 32s 6d on the spot. Rape continues steady without further alteration in prices. Cocoa nut is firm at the recent advance.

LINSEED—Crushers continue to purchase with caution. Some transactions are reported in Black Sea for arrival, at 46s 6d per quarter; fine Petersburg on the spot 47s per quarter. Cakes are quiet, both English and foreign; the latter still very scarce.

TURPENTINE—Rough quiet. British spirits have been steady at 34s per cwt.

TALLOW—The market continues very firm, but has been rather quiet yesterday 37s 9d to 38s was demanded for 1st sor. Y.C. on the spot, and 39s 3d to arrive in the last three months of the year. Town-made steady at last Friday's advance. The stock of tallow in the warehouses is 33,849 casks against 25,135, casks in 1850. Deliveries last week were 1,448 casks.

SUGAR—The market closed to-day with a dull appearance. There were 364 casks West India disposed of at yesterday's rates, including 100 casks crystallized Demerara; the latter brought 35s 6d to 40s 6d, one lot fine, 44s. Mauritius—

1,378 bags were principally bought in at full rates. Bengal—9,452 bags Khaur sold at 27s, being a lower price. Refined—The market was steady to-day.

COFFEE—294 casks 238 bags plantation Ceylon were about two-thirds sold at fully previous quotations. 1,000 bags native were disposed of at 36s 6d to 37s for ordinary to good ordinary, being rather lower. 97 cases Madras brought 34s 6d to 36s per cwt.

RICE—The market was flat. **COCHINEAL**—235 bags Honduras in public sale to-day, were chiefly disposed of at 1d to 2d advance, from 3s to 3s 9d per lb, for ordinary to good silver.

TALLOW—The sales went off at rather higher rates, 418 casks all finding buyers at 33s 6d to 37s 9d. 362 casks South American partly sold at 35s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR—The home market for refined sugar being barely supplied, prices remain steady, with a moderate business doing in the middling description of goods—the lower qualities not quite so firm. Treacle rather lower, in the bonded no alteration. Dutch and Belgian neglected.

DRY FRUIT—The current market continues depressed by the accumulation of low qualities, and the absence of sound good fruit. Of the former, a cargo was offered on Friday (this day) by auction, and the greater portion sold at and after the sale at 2s. Raisins are equally depressed. The crops are generally well reported, both as to quantity and quality.

COTTON—The transactions have been limited, and prices irregular, the decline being fully 1/4d per lb. 250 American are advertised for public sale on Thursday, 31st inst. Sales of cotton wool from the 18th to the 24th inst., inclusive:—500 bales Surat at 1 1/2d to 2 1/4d, ordinary to fair, very seedy; 5 1/2d, fully fair; 150 bales Madras, at 3 1/2d to 4 1/4d, middling seedy to good fair Tinnevely.

TIMBER—Added to the early arrivals from Canada, there are now supplies of timber and deals from the distant Baltic ports, and increased activity in the market. Prices generally are well supported. A large amount of cheap Baltic fir is consuming, both Prussian and Swedish, and though the importation continues to be great, stock of neither accumulates. The quotations of colonial deals and timber are steadily supported, without much business being yet done, but no disposition to give way, nor the probability of a large import to require it, either from Canada or the lower provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

LEATHER AND HIDES—At the leather market at Leadenhall this week there was a greater activity than for some previous weeks, and the transactions were more considerable, although we cannot quote an improvement in the price of any article. The public sales of last week showed no new feature.

GREEN FRUIT—The demand continues good. West India pine apples meet with a ready sale; 20,000 sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale went at a trifling advance upon the prices obtained last week. Lisbon oranges of sound and good quality being a higher figure. No improvement in the price of lemons. Nuts of all kinds dull.

SEEDS are dull. The late rain will stop our crops for a time, and supplies will be but moderate.

ENGLISH WOOL—The market is rather firmer, and prices consequently again rather in favour of the seller, with an increased demand for most descriptions of wool.

FLAX still continues well supported, and some business has been done, but not to a great extent.

HEMP—Very little altered, and but a few sales made, and at about the previous prices.

METALS—Copper is without change, and the same remark applies to the iron and lead markets; in fact, tin is the only metal in which there has been any activity, and this has been confined entirely to speculative transactions. For spelter there is not any demand.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

- MONDAY, July 28.—1,500 bales Ceylon cinnamon. 138 do Tellicherry do.
- TUESDAY, July 29.—150 hhds Barbadoe sugar. 130 bags cochineal. 650 bags sago flour.
- WEDNESDAY, July 30.—5 tons ivory.
- THURSDAY, July 31.—252 bales American cotton. 105 serons Guatemala indigo. 42 do Honduras cochineal.

PROVISIONS.

The supplies of bacon getting small, prices remain the same. Lard very dull, top price 58s to 60s. The Friesland butter not in such good demand, the high price of last week giving an opening for Irish butter. The Irish market not brisk.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1849	30,569	7,291	2,237	556
1850	14,592	7,202	3,613	1,172
1851	12,636	6,877	3,910	1,970
<i>Arrivals for the Past Week.</i>				
Irish butter			5,158	
Foreign do			8,156	
Bale Bacon			1,517	

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, July 21.—Since our last report the supplies of each kind of meat on offer in these markets have been seasonably large, and of excellent quality. As most of the butchers supplied themselves somewhat extensively in Smithfield on Monday, the general demand here has ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices.

FRIDAY, July 25.—The general demand was in a very depressed state, at barely stationary prices. The supplies offering were large.

At per stone by the carcass.

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

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 21.—A very large importation of foreign stock took place into London, last week, viz., 7,189 head. During the corresponding period in 1850 we received 4,481; in 1849, 4,256; in 1848, 3,220; and in 1847, 1,847 head. On reference to the following statement of imports, it will be perceived that the anticipations so freely indulged in by a portion of the press respecting future arrival from Denmark have not been realised. The imports of the week were—beasts, 1,297; sheep, 4,303; lambs, 588; calves, 451; pigs, 190.

To-day's market was again somewhat heavily supplied with foreign stock, especially sheep and calves; but its general quality was by no means first-rate.

From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were not so large as those reported on Monday last; nevertheless, they were seasonably extensive. The attendance of buyers being larger, the demand for the finest breeds ruled steady, and, in some instances, the quotations were a shade higher—a few of the best Scots having realised 3s 8d per 8lbs. In the middling and inferior qualities of beef, only a moderate business was doing, at late rates.

The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 1,800 Scots, Herefords, and shorthorns; from other parts of Eng and, 700 of various breeds; and, from Scotland, 200 horned and polled Scots. The remainder of the supply was chiefly derived from abroad.

Although there was a material falling off in the supply of sheep, the number was in excess of many former periods, and in full average condition. On the whole, the

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

The market closed to-day with a dull appearance. There were 364 casks West India disposed of at yesterday's rates, including 100 casks crystallized Demerara; the latter brought 35s 6d to 40s 6d, one lot fine, 44s. Mauritius—

mutton trade was steady, at last week's decline in prices, the highest figure for the best old Downs being 3s 10d per 8lbs. The half-breeds were selling at from 3s 6d to 3s 8d per 8lbs.

We were again well supplied with lambs, for which the inquiry was somewhat inactive, at unaltered quotations, viz., 4s to 5s per 8lbs.

Calves, the supply of which was good, met a slow sale; but we have no decline to notice in their value.

In pigs a moderate business was doing, at late rates.

Table with columns for date (July 23, 1849, July 23, 1850, July 21, 1851) and rows for Beasts, Sheep and lambs, Calves, and Pigs.

FRIDAY, July 23.—Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts in to day's market was limited, the demand for that description of stock ruled very inactive, at prices barely equal to those of Monday last, and a total clearance was with difficulty effected.

Table titled 'Per ribs to sink the oats' with columns for 's d s d' and rows for Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, etc.

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 614; sheep, 12,803; calves, 296; pigs, 300. Scotch supply:—Beasts, 73; sheep, 27. Foreign:—Beasts, 160; sheep, 500; calves, 98.

POTATO MARKET.

WATERSIDE, July 24.—The arrivals at this market continue abundant, and trade tolerably good, the average prices for all sorts being from 9s to 12s per cwt, except Dutch, which may be quoted at 7s 6d per basket.

BOROUGH HOP MARKETS.

MONDAY July 21.—The business doing in our market is limited to the wants of consumption, and only the best samples can find purchasers at about late rates. The duty is estimated at 90,000l.

FRIDAY, July 25.—From nearly the whole of the plantations, especially from those in Kent, the reports respecting the appearance of the bine are very unfavourable; nevertheless, very little business is doing in our market, at last week's prices.

WORCESTER, July 19.—Our hops are making fair progress for producing the estimated duty of 12,000l or 13,000l, but the weather is at present against a large amount. Market rather dearer.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—New meadow hay, 60s to 66s; old ditto, 83s to 88s; inferior ditto, 70s to 78s; new clover, 70s to 75s; old ditto, 80s to 90s; inferior ditto, 70s to 78s; wheat straw, 28s to 33s, at per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 86s to 88s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; superior clover, 88s to 90s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; straw, 24s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—This market to-day was but thinly supplied, owing to the rain that fell yesterday. Best meadow hay, 80s to 90s; inferior ditto, 65s to 75s; best clover, 80s to 95s; middling ditto, 70s to 75s; straw, 28s to 30s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, July 21.—Buddle's West Hartley 14s—Carr's Hartley 14s—Chester Main 12s 6d—New Tanfield 12s 6d—Ravensworth West Hartley 14s—Redheugh Main 11s 6d—Tanfield Moor 12s 9d—West Wylam 13s—Wylam 13s. Wall's-end: Hilda 13s—Eden Main 13s 6d—Belmont 13s 6d—Bradwell 14s 3d—Hetton 14s 6d—Haswell 14s 9d—Lambton 14s 3d—Heugh Hall 13s 6d—Kelloe 14s—Whitworth 12s 6d—Adelaide Tees 13s 9d—South Durham 13s 3d—Tees 14s 6d—West Cornforth 12s 9d—Hartley 14s. Ships at market, 37; sold, 36; unsold, 1.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

CORN. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The grain market was dull during the last two days, but without any perceptible change in prices. This morning there was some improvement in the tone of the trade, and, having an increased country demand, a fair quantity of wheat was disposed of at the full prices of Tuesday, choice qualities in some cases rather exceeding that day's rates. Oats and oatmeal were quite as dear, and in fair request. The sale of flour was also less pressed than of late, and prime qualities brought full prices. Not much Indian corn was offering, and the few sales effected were on rather better terms.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The iron market remains with little or no alteration, and with only a moderate demand for either Welsh or Staffordshire iron. The inquiry for Scotch pig iron is still only very limited, with a drooping market. Lead, tin plates, and most other metals dull of sale.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, July 12.

CORN.—No fresh transactions are reported, and there seems to be no inquiry. FLAX.—100 tons Classen's 1st and 2nd tow have been taken at B. Ro 85 and 78. It will be observed that the deficiency in the shipments continues to increase.

HEMP.—Early in the week, 150 tons half-clean were taken, at B. Ro 76 and 78; and a trifle of clean, at B. Ro 92; since then, little has been doing, and there are sellers at our higher quotations.

HIDES.—The last price of town, 10lb kips, was 61 co., -62 co now demanded. LINSRED.—Nothing doing; but in consequence of orders from the interior, some parcels are held for higher prices. The estimate of supply is now 150,000 to 170,000 chetwerts, new; and 50,000 to 60,000 wintering, in all, 200,000 to 230,000 chetwerts.

TALLOW.—560 casks Ukraine, on the spot, at B. Ro 115; and 800 casks common, for August, at B. Ro 115, with 10 down, are the chief transactions; at these prices there are now sellers.

POTASHES are very dull; the last price, B. Ro 72; 70 is offered for a considerable parcel,—this seems a very moderate price.

SUGARS.—1,300 boxes good white Havana have been sold at B. Ro 25½, usual terms. FREIGHTS are a little easier.

The Gazette.

Friday, July 18.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Keeler and Saville, Sheffield, table-knife manufacturers—Joseph Kibitaff, and Co., Manchester, cigar merchants—Cowburn and Batley, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, joiners—Adcock and Carter, Bradford, cabinetmakers—Fairhurst and Anthony, Manchester, makers-up and packers—R. and S. Cartwright, Hodnet, Shropshire, millers—Bell and Marshall, South Shields, general merchants—Tyler and Holmes, South square

Gray's Inn, attorneys—T. Howson, Crossdale, J. and J. Calvert, Rishton, Lancashire, and elsewhere, power-loom cloth manufacturers—S. and C. Norcliffe, Wakefield, maltsters—Blades and Bearing, Hastings, butchers—Moles and Taylor, Handsworth, Staffordshire, metal rollers—Harrison and Forwood, Liverpool, shipping agents—Symonds, Cunliffe, and Co., Handforth and Manchester, bleachers; as far as regards E. R. Le Mere—Cooke and Co., Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinners; as far as regards T. Cooke, jun.—Crock and Co., Liverpool, commission agents—Ridley and Lightfoot, Stoke-upon-Trent, manufacturers of china—Howes and Co., Palermo, and Howes and Co., Liverpool, commission merchants—Buxton, Bennett, and Holt, Manchester, engravers to calico printers; as far as regards J. Holt—The Western Bank of Scotland and the City of Glasgow Bank Company; as far as regards J. Miller—Boyd and Son, Anderston, Glasgow, commission merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

W. Harrison, Tynemouth, merchant—first div of 4d, on Saturday, the 19th inst., and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

W. Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer—second div of 1s, in addition to 3s 4d previously declared, on Saturday, the 15th inst., and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

J. Holland and E. Warden, Preston, Lancashire, tailors—first div of 4s 2d, on Tuesday, July 29, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

W. Simpson, Manchester, starch manufacturer—first div of 6d, on Tuesday, July 29, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

W. Maude, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, licensed victualler—first div of 1s 5d, on Tuesday, July 29, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

J. and G. Lloyd, Brinnington, Cheshire, builders, first div of 2s 1d and five-eighths of a penny; and first div of 16s on the separate estate of J. Lloyd, on Thursday, July 17, and every subsequent Thursday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.

H. W. Hobhouse, J. Phillott, and C. Lowder, Bath, bankers—fifth div of 4d, to creditors whose name commences with A, B, C, or D, on July 28; E, F, G, H, I, J, or K, on July 29; L, M, N, O, P, Q, or R, on July 30; and S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, or Z, on July 31, at Mr Mundy's, Bath; or on Wednesday, Aug. 6, and any Wednesday after Oct. 27, at Mr Miller's, Bristol.

W. MacLeod, Coleman street buildings, merchant—first div of 1d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

J. Cockburn, New Broad street, merchant—seventh div of 1d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

A. L. Bensusan and J. Brandon, Walbrook buildings, merchants—first div of 1d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

A. French, East Grinstead, Sussex, plumber—first div of 8d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

J. F. Harrison, New Broad street, wine merchant—first div of 2d, on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

J. Lloyd, New Oxford street, hosier—second div of 1s 11d, on Tuesday, July 22, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

J. Pulham—first div of 6d, on Tuesday, July 22, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M. Ross, Muirkirk, Ayrshire, brickmaker.

W. S. Jack, Lanark, merchant.

J. Jackson and Co., Glasgow, ship agents.

Tuesday, July 22.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Robinson and Co., Rainhill, Lancashire, tar distillers—Owen and Evans, Southampton, doctors of medicine—Appleton and Co., Manchester, commission agents—Barker and Co., Messina, Sicily, merchants—Dowla's Iron Company, Gu-st, Lewis, and Co., and Guest and Co., Merthyr Tyffil and elsewhere, ironmasters—Ritchie and Bond, St Paul's churchyard, silk mercers—Barker and Smith, Bradford, York-hire, stone-masons—Woods, Spence, and Co., Sunderland, timber-merchants—Allen and Griffith, Hatton wall, Hatton garden, brassfounders—G. and H. Hites, Baschurch, Shropshire, millers—Walker and Barker, Manchester, Manchester warehousemen—Denston and Castle, Tabernacle square, brewers—Herring Brothers, Albersgate street, wholesale druggists—Cooley and Wigley, Nottingham, box manufacturers—W. and S. Rutter, Nassau street, Soho, working jewellers—T. and P. Middleton, Dorset, plumbers—Ogle and Douglas, Sunderland, cast iron founders—Barnet and Heron, Kirkcaldy, ironmongers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Astle and Sons, Coleman street, bookbinders—first div of 2s 6d; a first div of 3s on the separate estate of M. Astle; and a first div of 4s on the separate estate of G. Astle, any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.

P. V. Ende, Strood, Kent, woolstapler—first div of 2s, any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.

R. Green, jun., Brighton, ironmonger—first div of 2d, any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.

J. H. Reynolds, Great Marlborough street, Oxford street, money scrivener—second and final div of 1d, on Thursday, July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

M. Macno, Finsbury circus, merchant—final div of seven-fifteenths of a penny, on Thursday, July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

Sardinaon, Weston, and Murch, Wood street, warehousemen—final div of 2d, on Thursday, July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

T. Gamanf, Fetter lane, wholesale furrier—final div of seven-twelfths of a penny, on Thursday, July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

J. G. P. Heyliger, Tottenham court road, silversmith—second div of 1s 3d, on Thursday, July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

S. F. Stephens, Old Broad street, bill broker—fourth div of 1d, on Thursday, July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

S. Solomon, Strand, tailor—third div of 1d, on Thursday, July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

R. Gadsden, Broughton mill, Northampton, miller—first div of 2s 8d, on Thursday, July 24, and two subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

W. Reay, Walker, Northumberland, shipbuilder—second and final div of 1d, in addition to 6d previously declared, on Saturday, July 26, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Clay Beasall and William Mather, High street, Kensington, linendrapers. Sampson Dixon, Leeds, draper. Adolf Heibron and John Harrison, Great St Helen's, drysalter. Joseph Mitchell, Camden street, Camden town, carpenter. Zekariah Warren, Ardleigh, Essex, miller. George Edwin Deesey, B unswick terrace, Trinity street, Dover road, ironfounder. George Kempson, Clifton, Bedfordshire, pork butcher. Joseph Royce, Nottingham, carrier. Thomas Painter, Okehampton, Devonshire, builder. Sydenham Vincent Barge, Taunton, saddler. William and Francis Pashley, Sheffield, table knife manufacturers. Wilfred Mooney and Thomas Wilson, Liverpool, corn merchants. Gordon John James Grant, Liverpool, tobacco broker. Thomas Brown, Sunderland, shipowner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Taylor and Cameron, Edinburgh, fishers.

Gazette of Last Night:

BANKRUPTS.

Henry James Ellis, ironmonger, Rotherhithe. Thomas Hammond, boot and shoe maker, Conduit street Paddington. Joseph Allanson, grocer, Kirby Moor-side. William Benjamin Richards, grocer, Hill Top, Staffordshire. Robert Dew, grocer, Selby. Thomas Irlam and Vincent Wanostroe, brokers, Liverpool. John Nurthing Bateson, cotton spinner, Rochdale.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, & timber.

Ashes duty free

First sort Pot, U.S. per cwt 27s 6d 28s 0d

First sort Pearl, U.S. 27 6 28 0

Monreal 30 0 30 6

Monreal 30 0 30 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.

Trinidad per cwt 35 0 46 0

Grenada 32 0 38 0

Cuba, Bahia, & Guayaquil 27 0 30 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb

Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 36 0 42 0

Good and fine ord 42 0 46 0

Low to good middling 47 0 50 0

fine middling and fine 53 0 58 0

Ceylon, ord to good ord of native growth 37 0 38 0

plantation kind, triage and ord 36 0 42 0

Good to fine ord 44 0 47 0

low middling to fine 48 0 50 0

Mecca, fine 75 0 80 0

cleaned garbled 66 0 72 0

ord and ungarbled 40 0 52 0

Sumatra 32 0 33 0

Padang 34 0 35 0

Batavia 36 0 45 0

Manilla 39 0 43 0

Brazil, ord to good ord 31 0 33 0

fine ord and coloury 34 0 36 0

St Domingo 35 0 36 0

Cuba, ord to good ord 34 0 37 0

fine ord to fine 35 0 36 0

Costa Rica 38 0 60 0

La Guayra 35 0 42 0

Cotton duty free

Surat per lb 0 2 1/2 0 4 1/2

Bengal 0 3 0 4 1/2

Madras 0 2 1/2 0 4 1/2

Pernam 0 0 0 0

Bowed Georgia 0 5 0 5 1/2

New Orleans 0 5 0 6

Demerara 0 0 0 0

St Domingo 0 0 0 0

Egyptian 0 0 0 0

Smyrna 0 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free

CUCUMBER

Black per lb 3 4 5 0

Silver 2 11 3 9

LAC DYE

D.T. per lb 1 8 0 0

Other marks 4 4 2 4

ORANGE

Other sorts per cwt 43 0 60 0

TERMERAC

Bengal per cwt 14 0 17 0

China 16 0 18 0

Java and Malabar 12 0 16 0

TERRA JAPONICA

Cutch, Pegue, gd, per cwt 19 0 0 0

Gambier 15 0 0 0

Dyewoods duty free

Logwood

Jamaica per ton 3 5 3 10

Honduras 5 0 5 5

Campachy 6 10 7 0

FRUIT

Jamaica per ton 3 5 3 10

Cuba 6 10 8 10

NICARAGUA WOOD

Lima per ton 13 10 14 10

Other large solid 10 0 13 0

Small and rough 9 0 10 0

SAPAW WOOD

Siam per ton 16 0 12 0

Siam and Malabar 8 0 12 0

BRAZIL WOOD

Unbranded per ton 18 0 50 0

FRUIT—Almonds

Jordan, duty 2 1/2 p cwt, 1 1/2 1 1/2

new 6 10 9 9

old 5 10 6 0

Barbary sweet, in bond 2 7 2 8

bitter 2 2 0 0

Currents, duty 1 1/2 p cwt

old 1 16 1 19

Patras, new 0 0 0 0

Fig duty 1 1/2 p cwt

Turkey, new, p cwt 2 4 2 10

Spanish 1 5 1 10

Pears, duty 2 1/2 p cwt

French per cwt 0 0 0 0

Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0

Prunes, duty 7c, new 0 0 0 0

Raisins duty 1 1/2 p cwt

Denia, red, p cwt 1 5 0 0

Valencia, new 1 10 0 0

Smyrna, black, new 1 7 0 0

red and Elme, new 1 7 1 4

Sultana, new, nom 2 9 2 10

Muscadel, new, 2 0 2 5

Flax duty free

Riza, P.T.R. per ton 42 0 48 0

St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0

9 head 0 0 0 0

Friesland 35 0 52 0

Hemp duty free

St Petersburg, clean, p ton 30 0 30 10

outshot, new 28 0 29 0

half cleaned 26 0 26 0

Riga, Rhine 0 0 0 0

Manilla, free 28 0 42 0

East Indian Sun 0 0 0 0

Wambly nom. 0 0 0 0

Java 10 0 16 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

B.A. and M. Vid. dry 0 5 0 7

Do. & R. Grande, salted 0 3 1/2 0 4

Brazil, dry, salted 0 3 0 3 1/2

Rio, dry 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2

Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 4 0 6 1/2

Cape, salted 0 2 0 4

New South Wales 0 2 0 2 1/2

New York 0 0 0 0

East India 0 4 0 9 1/2

Kips, Russia, dry 0 9 0 9 1/2

S. America Horse, p. hide 5 0 6 3

German do 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free

Bengal per lb 2 9 6 4

Oude 2 0 5 0

Madras 1 9 4 2

Manilla 1 0 3 0

Java 4 4 6 8

Carracass 2 10 2 0

Guatemala 2 3 4 9

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides 30 to 40 lb 0 8 1/2 0 11

do 50 65 0 11 1 4

English Butts 16 24 0 10 1 1 1/2

do 28 36 1 0 1 4 1/2

Foreign do 16 25 0 10 1 1

do 28 36 0 10 1 1 1/2

Calf Skins 20 35 0 10 1 1 1/2

do 40 60 1 0 1 8

do 80 100 1 0 1 8

Dressing Hides 6 8 1 1 4

Shaved do 0 9 0 12

Horse Hides, English 0 7 1 0

do Spanish, per hide 0 6 11 0

Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 3 1/2

do East India 0 8 1 4

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. 7 0 9 1/2 0 0

Bottoms 0 10 1/2 0 0

Old 0 8 1/2 0 8 1/2

Tough cake, per ton 8 4 0 0

Tile 83 0 0 0

IRON, per ton

Bars, &c. British 3 7 1/2 6 5

Nail rods 6 12 1/2 6 15

Hoops 7 15 8 0

Sheets 8 10 0 0

Pig, No 1, Wales 3 5 3 7 1/2

Bars, &c. 4 15 0 0

Pig, No. 1, Clyde 2 0 0 0

Swedish, in bond 11 15 0 0

LEAD, p ton—Eng. Pig 17 6 0 0

sheet 18 5 0 0

red lead 18 10 0 0

white do 24 10 0 0

patent shot 20 0 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 16 7 16 10

STEEL, Swedish, in kgs 14 15 15 0

in faggots 15 0 15 5

SPELTER, for, per ton 14 10 0 0

TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s

English blocks, p ton 8 4 0 0

bars 85 0 0 0

Banca, in bond, nom. 80 0 80 10

Straits do 79 0 81 0

TIN PLATES, per box

Charcoal, 1 C 32s 0d 33s 0d

Coke, 1 C 26 6 27 0

Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 5s 3d

West India, d p, per cwt 13 0 16 0

Refiners', for home use, fr 13 0 20 0

Do export (on board) 6d 11 0 14 0

Oils—Fish

Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 32 15 33 0

Yellow 31 10 32 0

Sperm 83 0 84 0

Head matter 90 0 91 0

Cod 57 0 57 10

South Sea 32 0 32 10

Olive, Galipoli, per ton 38 10 39 0

Spanish and Sicily 37 10 38 0

Palm 30 0 30 0

Cocoa Nut 30 0 34 0

Seed, Rape, pale (Foreign) 35 10 35 10

Black Sea 32 5 32 10

St Petersburg Morshank 46 6 47 0

Do cake (English) pr in 7 10 7 15 1/2

Do Foreign 5 0 7 17 1/2

Rape, do 3 15 4 0

Provisions—All articles duty paid.

Butter—Waterford new 66 0d 68s 0d

Carlou 66 0 72 0

Cork 7 0 72 0

Limerick 64 0 68 0

Freisland, fresh 80 0 0 0

Kiel and Holstein, fine 60 0 62 0

Leer 60 0 57 0

Bacon, singed—Waterford 50 0 54 0

Limerick 50 0 56 0

Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 58 0 0 0

Cork and Belfast do 0 0 0 0

Firkin and keg Irish 50 0 54 0

American & Canadian 0 0 0 0

Cask do 59 0 0 0

Pork—Amer. & Can. p. te 0 0 0 0

Inferior 0 0 90 0

Cheese—Edam 36 0 42 0

Gouda 26 0 32 0

Canter 20 0 0 0

American 42 0 46 0

Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s

Bengal, white, per cwt 8 3 10 5

Madras 7 0 8 6

Java 7 6 12 0

Sago duty 6d per cwt.

Pearl, per cwt 16 0 24 0

Flour

St Petersburg Bengal pwt 25 0 25 0

Madras 24 0 27 6

NITRATE OF SODA 13 6 14 0

Seeds

Caraway, for, old, p cwt 28 0 32 0

Eng. new 34s 36s, old 0 0 0 0

Canary per qr 38 0 0 0

Clover, red per cwt nom. 0 0 0 0

white 20 0 22 0

Coriander 20 0 46 0

Linseed, foreign per qr 38 0 0 0

English 20 0 0 0

Mustard, br, per bush 16 0 14 0

white, 5 0 8 6

Rape per last of 10 qrs £23 0 £25 0

Silk duty free

Surdah per lb 13 0 16 6

Cossimbuzar 9 0 16 0

Genatena 9 0 16 0

Comercolly 12 0 17 0

Bauleah, &c. 5 0 14 0

China, Teatlee 16 0 21 8

Raw—White Novl 23 0 25 6

Fossombr

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from Jan. 1 to July 19, 1850-1, showing the stock on hand on July 19 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. If those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons
West India	40,329	46,959	38,951	30,747	17,860	18,429
East India	26,735	24,641	24,800	22,831	16,891	15,787
Mauritius	22,752	20,529	19,391	14,716	8,889	8,790
Foreign	...	...	16,163	18,356	...	...
	89,816	85,629	99,245	86,650	43,640	43,006
Foreign Sugar						
	8,625	2,557	1,458	1,612	9,019	5,414
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	7,339	13,789	9,270	1,379	12,169	20,182
Havana	3,113	5,606	1,041	125	3,825	5,883
Porto Rico	4,778	15,437	3,123	2,905	8,365	1,510
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23,855	37,389	14,892	6,021	33,318	46,689

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:— From the British Possessions in America 26 s 4 per cwt, Mauritius 26 2 1/2 East Indies 0 0 The average price of the two is 26 3 1/2

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	4,599	3,199	5,890

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal
West India	851,355	844,155	629,055	407,265	737,775	627,399	1,521,315	1,203,030
East India	173,880	207,315	196,875	161,240	41,460	26,935	3,305	358,765
Foreign	44,730	27,135	50,265	46,590	180	3,735	123,210	98,305
	1,069,965	1,078,605	876,195	609,075	779,335	658,080	1,657,730	1,659,699

COCOA.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant	8,936	16,171	454	324
Foreign	7,824	5,916	4,485	2,017
	16,764	21,187	4,939	2,341

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant	10,430	6,754	506	1,154
Ceylon	115,556	82,876	11,408	17,096
Total BP.	125,986	89,630	11,914	18,250
Foreign	1,042,333	1,042,333	1,042,333	1,042,333
	1,168,322	1,132,264	1,054,247	1,060,583

RICE.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
British EI.	4,879	9,160	1,055	1,456
Foreign EI.	525	609	299	60
Total	5,335	9,699	1,355	1,516

PEPPER.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
White	789	931	174	121
Black	18,273	12,746	9,033	10,379

NUTMEGS.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Do. Wild.	658	1,282	207	319
CAS. LIG.	12,377	2,557	9,132	2,694
CINNAMON.	5,799	4,779	3,728	2,727

PIMENTO.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
	7,959	7,651	1,914	9,116

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
COCHINEAL.	Serons 9,078	Serons 6,717	Serons ...	Serons ...
LAC DYE.	chests 2,302	chests 3,698	chests ...	chests ...
LOGWOOD.	tons 3,167	tons 2,980	tons ...	tons ...
FUSTIC.	tons 1,266	tons 1,896	tons ...	tons ...
INDIGO.	chests 18,849	chests 23,913	chests ...	chests ...
SALT PETRE.	tons 8,265	tons 5,558	tons ...	tons ...
COTTON.	bags 3,004	bags 1,271	bags ...	bags ...

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Thursday. The report states that the amount of capital raised up to the 30th of June, 1851, is 7,175,817*l.*, consisting of 1,522,587*l.* mortgage debt, 1,037,596*l.* preference capital, and 4,615,634*l.* consolidated stock. The additional capital expended during the past half-year, irrespective of additions to working stock, amounts to 18,472*l.*, of which 9,302*l.* is for the new terminus at London bridge. This work has been completed for about 143,000*l.*, or 7,000*l.* less than the original estimate. The works contemplated in the estimate of 7,200,000*l.* given in October, 1848, have been completed, the liabilities extinguished (with the exception of about 20,000*l.* for land claims, &c., owing to legal difficulties), and the assets all realised, with the exception of the remaining surplus lands and other property. The value of the surplus land may be safely taken at about 57,000*l.* This would have left about 109,000*l.* of surplus capital on the estimate of October, 1848, supposing the traffic not to have varied materially from the then figure of 450,479*l.* per annum. Since that period, however, the gross annual income has increased upwards of 100,000*l.*, of which about 40,000*l.* has arisen from goods traffic, which has advanced, in less than three years, from an average of 1,200*l.* to an average of upwards of 2,000*l.* per week, and the amount of work done has increased in a still larger proportion. The whole amount expended out of capital in providing for the additions called for by the increased traffic from the end of the year 1848, down to the commencement of 1851, has been only about 28,000*l.*, which still left a margin of about 81,000*l.* of unexpended capital within the original estimate of 7,200,000*l.* The time, however, had arrived when the further increase of working stock, &c., could no longer be delayed without serious detriment to the traffic, and 121 vehicles, costing in all 18,882*l.*, have been added to the stock during the past half-year. The question of any further sum being required beyond 7,200,000*l.* will not be raised unless the progressive increase of the traffic should render further accommodation indispensable. The gross revenue for the half-year has been 218,635*l.*, showing an increase of 20,066*l.* over the corresponding half-year of 1850, of which 15,689*l.* has been in passenger, and 4,377*l.* in the goods traffic. The average increase over the corresponding period of 1850, which, during the first four months of the year, had been 850*l.* per week, has, since the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of May, been only 450*l.* per week. The principal results hitherto obtained from the Exhibition have been the establishment of a cheap and direct route between London and Paris via Newhaven and Dieppe. The influx of passengers attracted by the cheap fares has been so great that it has become necessary to provide two passages each way daily. On comparing the receipts and expenditure for the half-year ending the 30th of June, 1851, with the corresponding period of 1850, it appears that at the former period the receipts amounted to 241,204*l.*, the expenses to 107,355*l.*, and the miles run to 774,899, and at the latter mentioned period the receipts amounted to 221,138*l.*, the expenses to 94,634*l.*, and the miles run by the trains to 580,190. "The net amount at the credit of the revenue account for the half-year is 144,528*l.*, whereof is appropriated for interest on the mortgage debt 31,230*l.*, for dividend on preference capital 27,907*l.*; together, 59,137*l.*; leaving a balance of 85,391*l.* Out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 1*l.* 16s. per cent. for the half-year, amounting to 83,081*l.*, leaving a balance to the credit of the current half-year of 2,310*l.*" The capital account shows that 7,174,407*l.* had been received, and 7,137,561*l.* expended, giving credit for 36,846*l.* surplus land and other property, leaving a balance of 36,845*l.* The revenue account for the half-year stated that 251,882*l.* had been received, including 3,217*l.* from the last account, and that 107,355*l.* had been expended, leaving a balance of 144,527*l.* The reserve fund amounts to 25,112*l.*

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, July 21.—The railway share market opened with some animation, but heavy orders for sale on provincial account came in during the day, and prices then again receded.

TUESDAY, July 22.—There was a disposition to buy railway shares at the opening of the market to-day, and after a slight reaction prices advanced considerably, but the extreme improvement was not fully supported up to the close of business.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.—The railway share market opened with less firmness this morning, but as the day advanced a favourable reaction occurred, and prices at the close of business again presented an improvement.

THURSDAY, July 24.—The railway market opened with a firm appearance, owing to the favourable state of the traffic returns. After a slight reaction increased purchases were effected, and prices finally left off at an improvement.

FRIDAY, July 25.—Railway shares have been buoyant again, especially the Midland, Great Western, East Lancashire, Caledonian, and other lines most "beared" recently. French shares are steady. A "call" of 20 per cent. is stated, will be made on Dutch Rhenish, the agreement with Prussia having been ratified.

LICENSED DISTILLERS.—From a return obtained at the instance of Lord Naas, and printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that there were in the year 1848, 11 licensed distillers in England, 167 in Scotland, and 55 in Ireland. The English distillers were allowed by the Board of Inland Revenue to send out spirits before the duties thereon were paid; and 7,346*l.* was lost to the revenue in that year by distillers failing to pay the duties on spirits thus sent out. The amount of 1,693*l.* was recovered by the sale of distillers' utensils, leaving a loss to the revenue of 5,653*l.* which, added to 3,261*l.* of deficiency duty, made a net actual loss to the revenue in that year of 8,914*l.* The highest amount of duties on spirits owing at any one time by those distillers to whom credit was given was 95,330*l.*

MILITIA ESTIMATES.—The report from the select committee appointed to prepare the militia estimates for the year ending 31st of March, 1852, has been printed. The estimated numbers of militia for 1851-52 amount to 3,092 for Great Britain, and 443 for Ireland, and the estimated charge is 31,400*l.* for Great Britain, and 22,300*l.* for Ireland. As compared with the estimate for 1850-51, there is a decrease in numbers of 263, and in charge of 6,150*l.* for the United Kingdom. The estimated charge for out-pensioners for 1851-2 is—regular militia, 27,000*l.*; and local militia, 800*l.*, being a decrease, as compared with the estimate for 1850-51, of 3,050*l.* The number of regular and local militia out-pensioners for whom the charge is estimated is 2,082, being 192 less than last year.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table containing three sections: ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS, ORDINARY SHARES, &c.—Continued, and LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS. Each section lists company names, share counts, and prices.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Table listing foreign railway companies such as Boulogne and Amiens, Central of France, and others, with their respective share details.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Large table with multiple columns: Capital and Loans, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile, Miles open in. Includes data for various railways like Aberdeen, Great Northern, and London & North Western.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, July 21, 1851.
WHEREAS, PURSUANT TO THE
 directions of the Statutes 1 and 2 William IV., c. 22, and 7 Vic., c. 86, respectively, and on the days stated, the following ARTICLES, left in Hackney and Metropolitan Stage Carriages, were deposited in the Public Carriage Department of this office, Notice is hereby given, that unless such articles be claimed, and the ownership of them proved, between the hours of 10 and 3, and within one year from the time of their deposit, they will be disposed, as directed by the above statutes.

By order of the Board,
 W. W. SUTHERLAND, Assessor.

No.	Description.	Date.	No.	Description.	Date.	No.	Description.	Date.	No.	Description.	Date.
3	Shawl	13	352	Rug	11	720	Parasol	6	1090	Umbrella	9
5	Coat	13	353	Cap	11	725	Paper parcel	6	1092	Ditto	9
7	Valise	13	356	Purse of money	11	726	Parasol	6	1093	Cigar case	10
8	Umbrella	13	357	Cloak	11	727	Coat	6	1094	Umbrella	10
17	Cloak	13	359	Bundie	12	731	Railway rug	6	1095	Coat	10
18	Shawl	15	362	Spectacles	12	735	Blue bag	7	1096	Parasol	10
19	Coat	15	364	Paper parcel	13	737	Parasol	7	1097	Ditto	10
22	Keys	15	365	Railway rug	13	739	Parasol, &c.	7	1098	Prayer-book, &c.	10
23	Pencil case	15	367	Ditto	15	741	Music	7	1099	Railway rug	10
24	Coat	15	376	Umbrella	17	742	Umbrella	7	1101	Coat	10
30	Boa	16	379	Cheque (banker's)	17	743	Travelling flask	7	1102	Parasol	10
32	Eye glass	16	380	Purse of money	18	745	Umbrella	7	1103	Coat	10
33	Shawl	16	388	Umbrella	21	746	Coat	9	1104	Umbrella	10
39	Keys	17	390	Paper parcel	21	747	Parasol	9	1105	Ditto	11
40	Paper parcels	17	391	Dessert knife	21	749	Ditto	9	1106	Parasol	11
42	Coat	17	392	Umbrella	21	750	Basket	9	1107	Ditto	11
44	Umbrella	17	393	Coffee pot	21	751	Paper parcel	9	1108	Parasol	11
45	Parasol	18	395	Parasol	22	752	Spectacles	10	1109	Parasol	11
46	Umbrella	18	396	Opera glass	22	755	Umbrella	10	1110	Spectacles	12
50	Umbrella	18	397	Coat	22	756	Boots	10	1111	Parasol	12
51	Hat	18	398	Cane	24	760	Paletot	10	1112	Parasol	12
52	Purse of money	20	301	Umbrella	24	761	Basket	10	1113	Ditto	12
59	Umbrella	20	303	Lady's basket, &c.	24	763	Purse of money	10	1114	Paper parcel	12
62	Coat	22	304	Book	24	767	Church service	10	1115	Paper parcel	12
63	Blue bag, &c.	22	305	Purse of money	24	768	Umbrella	11	1116	Spectacles	12
64	Opera glass	22	306	Cloak	25	769	Parasol	11	1117	Parasol	12
65	Muff	22	310	Umbrella	25	770	Cane	11	1118	Parasol	12
68	Umbrella	23	315	Cane	26	773	Paper parcel	11	1119	Parasol	12
69	Ditto and parasol	23	316	Goloshes	26	774	Coat	11	1120	Parasol	12
70	Paper parcel	23	319	Cap	26	777	Shawls	11	1121	Parasol	12
74	Railway rug	24	320	Scarf	27	778	Cane	11	1122	Parasol	12
76	Coat	24	322	Brooch	27	780	Coat	11	1123	Parasol	12
80	Book (music)	25	323	Stick	27	781	Umbrella, &c.	11	1124	Parasol	12
83	Paper parcel	27	326	Coat	28	782	Pocket book	11	1125	Parasol	12
85	Muff	27	327	Purse of money	28	783	Parasol	11	1126	Parasol	12
86	Paper parcel	27	330	Coat	31	784	Umbrella	11	1127	Parasol	12
87	Umbrella	29	333	Keys, &c.	April 1	785	Paper parcel	11	1128	Parasol	12
92	Coat	29	335	Umbrella	1	788	Cape	11	1129	Parasol	12
94	Eye glass	29	340	Ditto	2	789	Umbrella, &c.	11	1130	Parasol	12
96	Umbrella	30	343	Coat	2	790	Ring	11	1131	Parasol	12
97	Cap	30	345	Umbrella	3	791	Parasol	12	1132	Parasol	12
102	Carpet bag	31	346	Cloak	3	799	Cloak	12	1133	Parasol	12
103	Scarf	31	348	Paper parcel	3	799	Coat	12	1134	Parasol	12
105	Umbrella	31	352	Umbrella	4	800	Cape	12	1135	Parasol	12
114	Victorine	3	355	Prints	5	802	Parasol	12	1136	Parasol	12
115	Coat	3	357	Coat	5	802	Parasol	12	1137	Parasol	12
116	Carpet bag	3	359	Ditto	5	823	Basket	14	1138	Parasol	12
117	Book	3	360	Shawl	7	825	Paper parcel	14	1139	Parasol	12
119	Umbrella	4	362	Coat	7	826	Coat, &c.	14	1140	Parasol	12
122	Cap	4	363	Band-box, &c.	7	827	Catalogue	14	1141	Parasol	12
123	Cloak	5	366	Coat	8	828	Purse of money	14	1142	Parasol	12
124	Pouches	5	370	Umbrella	9	831	Opera glass	14	1143	Parasol	12
126	Lamp	5	373	Umbrella	10	831	Sword	14	1144	Parasol	12
133	Lady's paletot	6	376	Ditto	10	832	Pencil case	14	1145	Parasol	12
135	Shawl	7	378	Pistol	10	833	Purse of money	16	1146	Parasol	12
136	Umbrella	7	381	Coat	11	834	Umbrella	16	1147	Parasol	12
137	Keys	7	382	Stick	11	838	Parasol	16	1148	Parasol	12
139	Coat, &c.	7	383	Umbrella	11	839	Cigar case	16	1149	Parasol	12
140	Umbrella	7	388	Railway rug	11	840	Umbrella	16	1150	Parasol	12
141	Shawl	7	399	Scarf	15	841	Coat	16	1151	Parasol	12
142	Parasol	7	410	Shawl	21	844	Paper parcel	16	1152	Parasol	12
144	Umbrella	8	411	Bible	21	845	Umbrella, &c.	17	1153	Parasol	12
145	Book	8	413	Coat	22	848	Coat	17	1154	Parasol	12
146	Gloves	8	414	Railway rug	22	851	Parasol	17	1155	Parasol	12
147	Dog chain	8	415	Book	22	853	Umbrella	17	1156	Parasol	12
148	Cap	8	416	Shawl	22	855	Coat	17	1157	Parasol	12
149	Umbrella	8	417	Cane	22	856	Ditto	17	1158	Parasol	12
150	Worsted leggins	8	419	Coat	23	859	Basket	18	1159	Parasol	12
151	Umbrella, &c.	8	423	Pocket book	24	860	Umbrella	18	1160	Parasol	12
157	Paper parcel	10	425	Ring	24	861	Bunch of seals	18	1161	Parasol	12
160	Umbrella	11	428	Umbrella	24	863	Stick	18	1162	Parasol	12
161	Ditto	11	430	Riding whip	25	864	Umbrella	18	1163	Parasol	12
162	Coat	11	431	Umbrella	25	865	Umbrella	18	1164	Parasol	12
164	Jam	11	432	Coat	25	867	Watch	19	1165	Parasol	12
165	Paper parcel	12	433	Cloak	25	868	Umbrella	19	1166	Parasol	12
167	Coat	12	435	Parasol	26	869	Paper parcel	19	1167	Parasol	12
169	Umbrella	12	439	Umbrella	26	871	Worsted bag	19	1168	Parasol	12
173	Antigripolias	13	440	Ditto	28	873	Parasol	19	1169	Parasol	12
176	Umbrella	14	448	Handkerchief	29	875	Coat	19	1170	Parasol	12
183	Coat	17	450	Paper parcel	29	877	Parasol	19	1171	Parasol	12
186	Ring	17	451	Keys	29	879	Coat	19	1172	Parasol	12
189	Paper parcel	18	353	Umbrella	30	880	Umbrella	19	1173	Parasol	12
195	Ditto	21	454	Ring	30	881	Book	19	1174	Parasol	12
198	Umbrella	20	457	Umbrella	30	883	Parasol	19	1175	Parasol	12
199	Cap	20				886	Purse of money	20	1176	Parasol	12
200	Coat	21	459	Umbrella	1	891	Handkerchief	20	1177	Parasol	12
201	Umbrella	21	460	Coat	2	893	Umbrella	20	1178	Parasol	12
202	Cloak	21	461	Umbrella	2	894	Parasol	20	1179	Parasol	12
204	Umbrella	22	464	Boa	2	895	Cloak	20	1180	Parasol	12
206	Writing desk	22	466	Masonic apron	3	896	Parasol	21	1181	Parasol	12
207	Shawl and boas	22	467	Books	3	898	Ditto	21	1182	Parasol	12
211	Paper parcel	24	468	Umbrella	3	899	Umbrella	21	1183	Parasol	12
215	Ring	26	472	Ditto	3	900	Parasol	21	1184	Parasol	12
217	Whip	26	476	Ditto	5	901	Coat	21	1185	Parasol	12
219	Coat	26	479	Hat	5	902	Umbrella	21	1186	Parasol	12
222	Bottle spirits	27	481	Umbrella	5	905	Ditto	21	1187	Parasol	12
223	Time piece	28	482	Ditto	5	907	Music book	21	1188	Parasol	12
226	Reticule	1	485	Riding whip	5	908	Coat	21	1189	Parasol	12
227	Basket	1	486	Umbrella	5	910	Umbrella	21	1190	Parasol	12
228	Parasol	1	487	Ditto	5	912	Ditto	23	1191	Parasol	12
229	Ditto	1	488	Ditto	6	914	Railway rug	23	1192	Parasol	12
231	Umbrella	3	489	Ditto	6	915	Coat	23	1193	Parasol	12
232	Ditto	3	492	Railway rug	6	918	Parasol	23	1194	Parasol	12
233	Cane	3	494	Umbrella	7	919	Coat	23	1195	Parasol	12
237	Coat	4	495	Catalogue	7	920	Ditto	23	1196	Parasol	12
240	Book	7	496	Bank note	7	921	Parasol	23	1197	Parasol	12
246	Cloak	10	497	Umbrella	7	922	Ditto	23	1198	Parasol	12
247	Umbrella	10	502	Ditto	8	923	Ditto	23	1199	Parasol	12
248	Shawl	10	505	Ditto	8	924	Coat	23	1200	Parasol	12
249	Coat	10	506	Railway rug	8	925					

PERUVIAN GUANO.—CAUTION TO AGRICULTURISTS.

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

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

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

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THE PERMANENT WHITE OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST. Combines Elegance, Durability, Health, and Economy, THE WHITEST OF ALL PAINTS.

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

"PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.—This elegant paint is coming into very general use, and certainly its properties are such as to recommend it, both from its purity as well as economy. For a long period it was restricted entirely to artists, but Hubbuck's patent has reduced the expense so much as to render it available to general purposes. The usual complaints against new paint are entirely removed, and a newly-painted apartment may be immediately occupied without the slightest odour so deadly to invalids and infants."—BRITANNIA, Nov. 16, 1850.

"As improvement pursues its course, we are glad to hail a discovery really and tangibly possessing the recommendations of utility, healthfulness, and convenience, even though it approaches us in a less pretentious guise than those great and startling discoveries of science which command at once our admiration and astonishment.—Now, amongst the most hateful and unwholesome of domestic nuisances has been that irreparable accompaniment of 'house cleaning,' the abominable white paint, with its nauseous and pestiferous odour. This nuisance is now in a fair way towards being abolished. We have had opportunity to observe the quality and the efficiency of the Patent White Zinc Paint introduced by Messrs Hubbuck, and we can conscientiously say that it is justly entitled to rank among those substantial blessings which chemical science has procured us. In beauty and durability, as well as in the minor consideration of economy, it presents advantages which, combined with the banishment of the consequences of the old disgusting 'paint poison,' place its application amongst the really 'sanitary improvements' of the time; and we shall be glad to see the British public making general use of the good service which it offers."—WEEKLY CHRONICLER, Dec. 14, 1850.

Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT."

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

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,

Colour Works, opposite the London Docks. Specimens of the Paint may be seen at the Office of the ARTISAN Journal, 69 Cornhill.

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

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

With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, which is now translated into five languages, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of an secret disorders, which, by its extraordinary powers in decomposing the virus as attested by the opinions of Lallemand, and the most eminent surgeons in Europe, will go far to prevent the ravages which for ages these diseases have entailed upon mankind.

At home for Consultation daily from 10 till 3, and 6 to 8.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK. "We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful; whether such person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—SUN, Evening Newspaper.

"This work will do much to prevent the vice which, by its prevalence among the young, has so much influence on the present, as on the future well-being of many."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

Published by the author, sold also by—Orange, 21 Paternoster row; Hanay, 65 Oxford street; Mann, 31 Cornhill, London; Heywood, Oldham street, and Armstrong, 23 Bond street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church street, Liverpool; Campbell, 136 Argyll street, Glasgow; Robinson, 11 Greenisle street, Edinburgh; Berry and Co., Cape street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.

BOTTLED ALES, STOUT, & C.—

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

FREEZING AND SODA WATER MACHINES.—ICE PRODUCED IN ONE MINUTE.

The Public is respectfully invited to inspect the process of making PURE ICE by MASTERS and CO.'S PATENT FREEZING MACHINES, JUGS, BUTTER and WINE COOLERS, which are very simple in their construction, and effect the production of Ice of the purest quality in a very rapid manner, without the aid of ice.

Also, MASTERS and CO.'S PATENT SODA WATER APPARATUS—An elegant and simple machine for charging water, wine, and other liquids with pure carbonic acid gas. Captains of vessels and officers going abroad, country gentlemen, and all who appreciate the finest aerated beverages, should not fail to procure one of these machines. Price 30s, 42s, 63s each, and upwards.

MASTERS and CO.'S PATENT KNIFE CLEANERS (warranted), 35s, 42s, 52s each, and upwards. No family should be without one.

N.B.—These machines are used daily on a gigantic scale at the Eastern and Western Refreshment Rooms of the Crystal Palace, which are supplied by Mr Masters, from his Confectionary Establishment, 333 Oxford street, Regent's circus.

DEPOT for MASTERS' INVENTIONS, 309 REGENT STREET, next the entrance to the Polytechnic Institution.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP FOR CALCUTTA

direct.—The fine Aberdeen clipper-built ship, QUEEN, A 1 for 12 years, Wm. ALEXANDER JOSS, commander; 500 tons; loading at the Jetty, London Docks; will sail on the 1st August.

For passage apply to Captain LUDLOW, 18 Cornhill; for freight or passage apply to Messrs GLOVER and DUNN, 16 Chancery lane, Manchester; or in London to W. S. LINDSAY and CO., 8 Austin triars and 54½ Old Broad street.



FOR PORT LYTELTON.

Canterbury Settlement, Wellington, and Nelson, New Zealand, the first-class passenger ship CORNWALL, 580 tons register; lying in the East India Docks, chartered and provisioned by the Canterbury Association, to sail on Tuesday, the 12th of August. Rates of passage—chief cabin (a whole cabin between decks), £42; second cabin, £22; steerage, £16.—For freight, passage, or further information, apply to J. Stayer, 119 Fenchurch street; Filby and Co., 157 Fenchurch street; or to Frederick Young, manager of shipping, office of the Canterbury Association, 74 Cornhill.



AUSTRALIAN LINE OF PACKETS SHIPS FOR SYDNEY

direct, and regular traders for VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, PORT PHILLIP, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, &c. These splendid ships are all of the first-class, have most elegant accommodations for passengers, and engagements will be given for their days of sailing:—

ST GEORGE, 200 tons; J. Jones, captain; Sydney; to sail August 10.

MIDDLETON, 450 tons; W. Storie, captain; Hobart Town; to sail July 30.

ABBERTON, 650 tons; J. James, captain; Melbourne and Geelong, Port Phillip; to sail August 15.

HOOGLY, 650 tons; D. Smith, captain; Melbourne, Port Phillip; to sail August 4.

HYDASPES, 700 tons; A. Hole, captain; Port Adelaide; to sail August 5.

MAID OF AUCKLAND, 400 tons; S. Shepherd, captain; Port Adelaide; to sail July 30.

BRITANNIA, 450 tons; D. Cruikshank, captain; Portland Bay; to sail July 26.

IRIS, 250 tons; R. Dobson, captain; Port Natal; to sail August 15.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who are constantly dispatching a succession of superior first-class ships (regular traders) to each of the Australian Colonies, &c.

MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34 Fenchurch street.



STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular

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

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

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

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



EXTENSION OF STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

China, &c.—On or about the 20th of August next, and of every alternate month thereafter, until further notice, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's first-class STEAM SHIPS will be despatched as an extra ship from CALCUTTA for SUEZ, calling at Madras, Ceylon, and Aden.

In combination with these extra steam ships from Calcutta, the Company will despatch from Bombay, about the 1st of September next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first-class steam ship for Aden to meet there the ship from Calcutta. At Aden the passengers, parcels, and goods from Bombay will be transferred to the Calcutta ship, and be conveyed to Suez.

At Alexandria one of the Company's steam ships will receive the passengers, parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling at Malta and Gibraltar.

OUTWARD ROUTE.

In combination with the above arrangements, one of the Company's large first-class steam ships will be despatched from Southampton on or about the 1st of September, and of alternate month thereafter, for Alexandria, touching at Gibraltar and Malta, for the conveyance of passengers, parcels, and goods to those places, and also via Egypt to Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, and China. But passengers, parcels, and goods for Bombay and Western India will be conveyed from Southampton in the mail steamers, leaving that port on the 20th of the month, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

N.B. Steam ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage money and freight, apply at their offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, and at Southampton.

W. C. HOWELL, Secretary.



BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL

STEAM SHIPS, appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK, direct, and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only, calling at Halifax to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's Mails.

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

AFRICA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, Aug. 2.
CANADA, for BOSTON, Saturday, August 9.
ASIA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Cabin passage, including steward's fee, £35, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Dogs charged £5 each. These steam ships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers at £29 each, including provisions. Freight £4 per ton until further notice. For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Ford, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; S. S. Lewis, Boston; Edward Curran, jun., New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 10 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'Yer, Water street, Liverpool.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS.—The "ARCTIC," Capt. LUCE, will be despatched as an extra boat from Liverpool to New York on Wednesday, July 30.



UNITED STATES MAIL

STEAMERS between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK. The steam ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Captain WEST; PACIFIC, Captain NYE; ARCTIC, Captain LUCE; BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Captain GRAFTON.

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

No berth secured until the passage money be paid. Freight on Goods from Liverpool £4 per ton. The vessels of this line are appointed to sail as follows:—

From LIVERPOOL.

ARCTIC Wednesday, 30th July.
BALTIC Wednesday, 6th August.
PACIFIC Wednesday, 20th August.
ATLANTIC Wednesday, 3rd September.
BALTIC Wednesday, 17th September.
PACIFIC Wednesday, 1st October.
BALTIC Wednesday, 15th October.
PACIFIC Wednesday, 29th October.

From NEW YORK.

BALTIC Saturday, 19th July.
PACIFIC Saturday, 2nd August.
ATLANTIC Saturday, 16th August.
BALTIC Saturday, 30th August.
PACIFIC Saturday, 13th September.
ATLANTIC Saturday, 27th September.
BALTIC Saturday, 11th October.
PACIFIC Saturday, 25th October.
ATLANTIC Saturday, 8th November.

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

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

For freight or passage apply to E. K. COLLINS, New York; E. G. ROBERTS and Co., 15 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, London; L. DRAFF, jun., 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; G. H. DRAFF, 9 Quai du Commerce, Havre; or to BROWN, SHIPLEY, and CO., Liverpool.