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The Political Economist.

MONEY—CORN—COTTON.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

We never remember a period when there was so extensive a movement taking place in bullion, both gold and silver, as there has been during the present year. During the present week it has been especially the case. Since our last number, the America steamer has arrived at Liverpool from the United States, bringing 200,000*l*; the Herman has arrived at Southampton with 257,000 dollars; the West India mail packet Avon has arrived at Southampton with 770,991 dollars from the South Pacific, with 666,986 dollars from California and Panama, and with 49,446 dollars from other West India ports, making a total of 1,487,423 dollars, or about 300,000*l*; of this arrival 859,967 dollars are in silver, and 627,423 dollars in gold; and, lastly, the Atlantic steamer has arrived in Liverpool with 700,000 dollars value in specie. The arrivals of bullion during the week have therefore very nearly reached 700,000*l*. But this is not all. We learn that at Valparaiso, silver to the amount of 800,000 dollars had arrived from New Grenada on freight, the greater part of which may be soon expected here. Again, at New York 1,900,000 dollars in value of gold had arrived by the Georgia, and the Oregon had arrived at Panama with gold to the amount of 1,800,000 dollars. And, lastly, we learn by the last mail from California, that the export of gold for the month of July just closed had reached the large amount of 3,871,245 dollars, and that the news from the gold regions was to the full as encouraging as at any former time whatever. So that not only are the actual arrivals of bullion during the week very large, but the accounts bring us assurances of a continuance of supplies upon a similar scale.

Arrivals of bullion on a considerable scale have taken place during the whole of the present year, but more particularly of late. As yet, however, very little addition has been made to the stock of bullion in the Bank. On the contrary, for a long time a rather alarming diminution took place; and what may appear at first sight somewhat surprising, at the present moment, notwithstanding the large imports of bullion during the year, direct and indirect from California and other places, the amount in the Bank is 2,278,631*l* less than it was a year ago. On the 14th of Sept., 1850, the bullion in the Bank amounted to 16,795,104*l*; and on the 13th inst. it amounted only to 14,516,473*l*. But during the same period the bullion in the Bank of France has risen from about 16,000,000*l* to upwards of 23,000,000*l*, and at one time very nearly to 24,000,000*l*;—an amount altogether without precedent.

The considerable difference which existed between the legal price of gold and silver in France, as fixed by the law of 1802, has no doubt had the effect of drawing to that country a great portion of the gold imported into Europe from California. At the actual relative value of gold and silver during the last twelve months, a considerable profit has attended the operation of coining gold into *twenty-franc* pieces, and exchanging them for the same amount of silver. The consequence has been that large quantities of silver have been withdrawn from circulation in France, and have been replaced by gold. The French Mint has been fully occupied in coining gold all the year, with seldom less than four to six weeks' work bespoke, for gold deposited to be coined. This circumstance, no doubt, has mainly led to the fact that so little of the gold imported has found its way to the Bank of England. But there have been two reasons also, which have led to a considerable drain of gold coin from the Bank. There is no doubt that the extensive travelling created by the Exhibition has required a larger amount of coin in circulation to a very considerable extent. In the early part of the summer a great demand was experienced from country banks for gold, which was attributed to that cause. Another cause for an unusual demand for gold coin, has been the extensive emigration during the year.

With regard to the causes which have hitherto attracted so large a portion of gold to France, we think they may be considered nearly at an end. Gold coining at Paris is still going on, but at the reduced value of silver, it is not likely to be continued to a great extent. The demand for silver has not only considerably diminished, but the supply seems to have been stimulated by the demand in the early part of the year, and has greatly increased. The shipments known to be on the way are very considerable. There is, therefore, little probability of such a continued difference in the value of gold and silver, as will induce to a much more extensive coinage in France. Then with regard to the two causes for internal demand alluded to, at least one of them will soon cease. With the closing of the Exhibition, a portion of the extra coin called into circulation will be returned to the Bank, though it is probable that the activity in all the manufacturing districts, and we may add the extensive employment in the agricultural districts, will cause some portion of it to be continued in circulation. And it is probable that considerable sums will continue to be carried out of the country by emigrants. Enormous remittances come by every packet from the United States, in small sums, to the humbler classes in Ireland, from their friends, for the purpose of aiding them to emigrate. These remittances come in the shape of paper, but are all converted into gold. But no doubt a large portion of the gold thus taken out of the country will very quickly return, while the American exchanges continue in their present state.

It is therefore probable, that the internal circulation of the country, even including what may be required from country and Irish banks for the wants of emigrants, will rather be a source of supply to the Bank than of further demand for the remainder of the year. And we may consider it certain that the large arrivals of bullion now taking place, and which we have shown are likely to be continued, will add considerably to the amount now in the Bank. So far, therefore, as this important element is concerned, there is every reason to look forward to an abundant and cheap supply of money.

All who are intimately acquainted with the speculative business which has been transacted this year, and who are aware of the means which are too often resorted to, in order to postpone the consequences of losses incurred in that way, are not without their apprehensions that further cause for uneasiness will be experienced during the next five months; but be that as it may, so far as the general commercial prospects of the country are concerned, it would be difficult to conceive a more favourable combination of circumstances than present themselves at this moment. We have just explained the grounds on which we have come to the conclusion that money (capital) must remain abundant and cheap: in addition to that important element, notwithstanding the defect in the potato crop, it is not too much to say that we have just con-

cluded a harvest which, taken altogether, has perhaps never before been equalled for quantity and quality. On the Continent the result, especially as regards the rye crop, to them a most important one, is not nearly so favourable. But *nowhere* is the harvest really bad. Then comes the next important element of our trade—the cotton crop: that, too, there is now no doubt, will prove the largest of any on record; and in addition to this, the supply of all the other raw materials of importance promises to be large. With such a concurrence of elements of success, we cannot but look forward with the greatest confidence to a continued full employment of the people, and to an abundant and cheap supply of all the chief necessities of life, both in food and clothing; and as long as such is the case, we cannot feel any apprehension for the prosperity of trade, whatever momentary clouds of discredit may pass over it as the consequence of individual instances of speculation.

THE GOLD DIGGINGS IN AUSTRALIA.

THE discovery of rich gold diggings in Australia is now fully confirmed. Both public and private accounts agree not only as to the discovery itself, but also as to the great promise which it holds out of rich production. At the same time, already enough has happened to show how doubtful is the advantage thus gained by the colony. The pursuit of mining, and especially of gold digging, is essentially a lottery, in which the prizes are very alluring, but the blanks very numerous. At Bathurst already many instances are recorded of singular success in gold finding, but far more of persons who have been wearied out with ill-luck, and have gone back to their ordinary occupations. From the best information which we have received, we much doubt if the whole gold yet found will repay half of the extraordinary expenses incurred to obtain it, to say nothing of ordinary wages to those engaged. Our fellow-subjects in Australia have no doubt great advantages compared with the Americans when the first rush took place to California. Then it was the diggings, or nothing. The country was new, without society, and without organisation even for the most ordinary police objects. There was nothing else to balance the gold fever—nothing else to fall back upon. In our case we have comparatively an old community, and comparatively well organised, with a settled government and a good police; and, what is far more important, we have extensive and thriving industries to fall back upon in case of disappointment in the diggings. So far we have not only the best guarantee against the personal sufferings, but also against the headlong recklessness which distinguished the first year in California. At Bathurst, so numerous it is said are the disappointed, who have tried their luck in the mines and retired from them in despair, that as yet no perceptible increase had taken place in ordinary wages. But should much greater success attend the gold seeking, we know the worst. The rate of ordinary wages for a while will rise in proportion to the scarcity of labour, and a fresh and great impulse will be given to emigration in that direction; and should the impulse given to emigration prove greater than the profitable demand in the gold diggings, we have the satisfaction of knowing that in that and the neighbouring colonies, easily reached, there is a boundless field for industry in agriculture, and in mining operations for other metals, which, if less attractive than gold, may confer more certain and more enduring benefits.

Undoubtedly the discovery of gold opens up a new industry to Australia of a most attractive character. But that advantage will be very dearly bought, if it shall lead to any interruption to, or suspension of, those other more solid pursuits, which have rapidly raised those colonies to their present importance, and which have conferred so much advantage on the mother country. One of the largest and most prosperous branches of the trade of this country—the woollen manufacture—may be said now to be nearly dependent upon the produce of Australia. What the United States is to Lancashire, Australia is to Yorkshire. While other sources for the supply of wool have been rapidly declining, the Australian colonies have more than made good a deficiency which must have proved extremely inconvenient, if not fatal, to one of our largest trades. In 1825, Spain supplied this country with 8,206,000 lbs of wool;—in 1850, with only 440,000 lbs. In 1825, Germany supplied this country with 28,799,000 lbs of wool; and in 1850, with only 9,166,000 lbs. Thus the two great foreign sources which in 1825 supplied us with 37,005,000 lbs, had dwindled down in 1850 to 9,606,000 lbs, or to about one-fourth of the quantity. But the Australian colonies which in 1825 supplied us with only 323,000 lbs of wool, furnished in 1850 no less than 39,018,000 lbs; and in the present year the quantity of wool imported from those colonies will exceed 44,000,000 lbs. During the last five years there has been a steady annual increase of from 4,000,000 lbs to 5,000,000 lbs in each year. The following are the exact figures:—

	WOOL IMPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA.	lbs
1845	21,789,000
1847	26,056,000
1848	30,044,000
1849	25,879,000
1850	39,018,000
1851	Estimated	44,000,000

During the same period the supply from Germany has fallen off from 15,888,000 lbs in 1846, to 9,166,000 lbs in 1850.

In Australia agriculture also, has made rapid progress; so much so, that those colonies may now be said to be self-supporting, and even to have a surplus of grain in some years to spare. The finest samples of wheat which have been exhibited in the London markets have been of the growth of Australia. Then there are the copper and coal mines, which are being worked to great advantage. These are all pursuits of a steady, enduring, and useful character; in which, if the reward is less glittering and alluring, it is more certain and permanent. And we shall consider it no small evil if the discovery of the Bathurst diggings have the effect of interfering in any way with the rapid and steady progress which those pursuits have been making.

That there has already been a rush of the population from Sydney to Bathurst, we know; and that the same would take place from Port Phillip, Adelaide, and other parts of those colonies, as the immediate consequence of the discovery of gold under circumstances so similar to those which had occurred in California, is more than probable. But the latest advices inform us that many had already returned to Sydney, disappointed with the result of their speculation at Bathurst. The same may be the case with those who come from a greater distance, only that the facilities of returning will be less. But whatever may ultimately be the case, it is certain that a very considerable derangement of labour must take place; and what is still worse, that a great portion of the existing labour will be wasted in futile attempts to realise a golden dream. On the whole, we doubt if the first effect of this discovery will not be to lessen the produce and the wealth of those colonies for a time, rather than to increase them.

There is another evil which has almost invariably attended the first discovery of the precious metals, and from which we cannot hope that Australia will wholly escape. There is nothing that excites the public imagination so much as gold, at whatever cost it may be obtained. As a rule, hope so much preponderates over either prudence or fear, that there are always persons found in abundance to undertake the most hazardous enterprises, where there is a chance of great gain. Solitary instances of sudden fortunes will induce thousands to embark in the speculation of gold finding, although the instances of failure may be ten to one of those attended with success. Hazard and speculation supplant steady industry; a spirit of gambling takes the place of patient endurance; and, in the search for gold, real wealth and solid character are alike sacrificed.

THE AVOWED SPIRIT OF CATHOLICISM.

WE have more than once called attention to the dangers which threaten the principles of civil and mental freedom from the pertinacious and incurable hostility which those principles must ever encounter from that sacerdotal spirit which lies hid in all sects, but which forms the very creed and essence of Romanism. The power wielded over the minds and consciences of men by the clergy of all denominations is of a nature, more than any other species of power to tempt to abuse and to thirst for self-aggrandisement: it is a species of power more than any other to be watched, dreaded, and repelled, because its approaches are more insidious, unwearied, and systematic. They resemble rather the proceedings of a household traitor than the assaults of an external foe. The spirit is subdued by spiritual terrors; the mind is made the instrument of its own enslavement; a man's foes are those, not of his own household, but of his own nature. This priestly domination will be sought and used wherever the priesthood is a body with distinct functions and a separate status from the laity; but of the Romish Church it forms the distinctive element, the pervading characteristic, the subtle poison. There the priests are, by fundamental assumption, by the very nature of their functions, by the peculiar law of their isolated lives, a body claiming an indefeasible and unquestionable authority over the thoughts, opinions, and actions of all the members of their Church;—the idea of personal liberty, or liberty of mind on the part of their flocks, is foreign to the very basis of their religion; they regard it as an evil, preach against it as a peril, resent it as indicative of a rebellious spirit.

To show that we have not exaggerated the innate and ineradicable hostility of Catholicism to everything that bears the name or wears the livery of personal freedom, we here present our readers with a few passages from the last number of "The Rambler,"—a Romanist publication of considerable merit, general moderation, and—comparatively speaking—habitual fairness. It speaks out in a manner by no means common with the sect, except in its moments of ascendancy; and its tone and language altogether are those of a party who feel themselves strong enough, or near enough to victory, to be able to throw off the mask.

"We are the children of a Church which has ever avowed the 'deepest hostility to the principle of religious liberty,' and 'which has never given the shadow of a sanction to the theory that 'civil liberty,' as such, is necessarily a blessing at all. How intolerable is it to see this miserable device for deceiving the Protestant world still so widely popular among us! We say, 'for deceiving the Protestant world;' though we are far enough from implying that there is not many a Catholic who really imagines himself to be a votary of 'religious liberty;' and is confident that, if

"the tables were turned, and the Catholics were uppermost in the land, he would in all circumstances grant others the same unlimited toleration he now demands for himself. Still, let our Catholic tolerationist be ever so sincere, he is only sincere because he does not take the trouble to look very closely into his own convictions. His great object is to silence Protestants, or to persuade them to let him alone; and as he certainly feels no personal malice against them, and laughs at their creed quite as cordially as he hates it, he persuades himself that he is telling the exact truth when he professes to be an advocate of religious liberty, and declares that no man ought to be coerced on account of his conscientious convictions. The practical result is, that now and then, but very seldom, Protestants are blinded, and are ready to clasp their unexpected ally in a fraternal embrace.

"They are deceived, we repeat, nevertheless. *Believe us not, Protestants of England and Ireland! for an instant, when you hear us pouring forth our liberalisms.* When you hear a Catholic orator at some public assemblage declaring solemnly that 'this is the most humiliating day of his life, when he is called upon to defend once more the glorious principle of religious freedom,'—be not too simple in your credulity. These are brave words, but they mean nothing; no, nothing more than the promises of a Parliamentary candidate to his constituents on the hustings. *He is not talking Catholicism, but Protestantism and nonsense; and he will no more act on these notions in different circumstances than you now act upon them yourselves in your treatment of him.* You ask if he were Lord in the land, and you were in a minority, if not in numbers, yet in power, what would he do to you? *That, we say, would depend entirely upon circumstances.* If it would benefit the cause of Catholicism, he would tolerate you; if expedient, he would imprison you, banish you, fine you; possibly, even, he might hang you. But be assured of one thing: *he would never tolerate you for the sake of the glorious principles of civil and religious liberty.*"

This candid writer then proceeds to declare that in his opinion the right to civil liberty is a mere delusion; that the only civil liberty which can be defended or allowed, is the permission to do such and such things as the law may specify. The idea of the inherent right to do whatever does not interfere with or impair the equal right of every other fellow-citizen, is one which he either repudiates or to which he cannot rise. The right of action, with him, as the right of thought, is simply permissive and under license. He then proceeds to inform us that—

"Religious liberty, in the sense of a liberty possessed by every man to choose his own religion, is one of the most wicked delusions ever foisted upon this age by the father of all deceit. The very name of liberty—except in the sense of a permission to do certain definite acts—ought to be banished from the domain of religion. . . . It is neither more nor less than a falsehood. No man has a right to choose his religion. . . . None but an Atheist can uphold the principles of religious liberty. . . . Shall I, therefore, fall in with this abominable delusion? Shall I foster that damnable doctrine, that Socinianism, and Calvinism, and Anglicanism, and Judaism, are not every one of them mortal sins, like murder and adultery? Shall I hold out hopes to my erring Protestant brother, that I will not meddle with his creed, if he will not meddle with mine? Shall I tempt him to forget that he has no more right to his religious views than he has to my purse, or my house, or my life-blood? No! *Catholicism is the most intolerant of creeds.* It is intolerance itself; for it is the truth itself. We might as rationally maintain that a sane man has a right to believe that two and two do not make four, as this theory of religious liberty. Its impiety is only equalled by its absurdity."

The writer is quite correct: Catholicism is the most intolerant of creeds. Its intolerance is not an accidental feature, but it is obviously its essence. It is not an excrescence upon it: it is the thing itself. It is not a characteristic it assumes in a narrow-minded and barbarous age to bring itself into sympathy with the age; nor is it a tone it takes naturally and unconsciously from the evil influences of an evil time:—it is that pervading spirit without which it would not be itself, or be true to its own nature. It is not the phase which it presents to the twelfth century, or the sixteenth,—but its permanent, unchangeable, unchanging aspect. Catholicism looks upon heresy, of whatever form, not as dangerous and deplorable error out of which men are to be persuaded or forced; but as a sin to be put down, as an insult to the Divine Majesty which calls for punishment, as a crime against the best interests of society, which it is the duty of the State (the mere servant of the Church) to repress and prevent as it most effectively can. It is bound to look upon matters in this light. It would be untrue to itself, and self-contradictory if it did not.

With this clear knowledge, then, of the principles and nature of Catholicism,—drawn from an analysis of its character, ratified by the avowal of its adherents, confirmed by the history of its proceedings in all countries and at all times,—we can be at no loss in future to understand how Catholics would act, would think it their duty, and might probably find it their interest, to act, in the event of their again obtaining the ascendancy. On this head, therefore, there can henceforth be no mistake, and ought to be no self-delusion. A sect in whom it would be sin—a clear dereliction

of duty—a manifest neglect and abuse of the obligations and advantages of its position—not to suppress all other sects if it had the power to do so;—a sect which openly proclaims that man has no right to choose his own creed and worship—that to suppose he has such a right is monstrous—that to allow him to exercise such a right would be criminal—can be regarded by a nation of freemen in no other light than as a public and dangerous enemy. We—holding a more rational, a more tolerant, and, as we humbly believe, a more Christian doctrine—tolerate their worship, and extend to them all civil rights; but as we are warned to look for no reciprocity, should our relative positions be reversed, we are bound to be especially careful to guard against the possibility of such a reversal. It would be affectation to pretend that we have the least apprehension of any such sudden or speedy change; but we are not the less called upon to be watchful against the gradual approaches to such change. With Catholicism as a system of doctrine we have nothing to do: with Catholicism as an organised and permanent conspiracy against the freedom of the human mind, and ultimately against political and civil liberty, we are painfully and pressingly concerned. As a creed, and a fellow-candidate with our own for universal acceptance, we can meet it only in the field of fair controversy; and we have little fear for the ultimate issue of the encounter. But it is of the last importance to us all as citizens to take heed that the votaries of a Church so avowedly, conscientiously, and intrinsically hostile to liberty shall be allowed no sinister advantages, and should be permitted as far as possible to fight with no underhand weapons; that—while extending to the laity of that Church the full rights of citizenship, so long as they perform the duties, observe the bounds, and feel the loyalty of citizenship—we should remind them that if they are and profess themselves to be Romanists more than Britons, they are not entitled to complain if we regard and treat them rather as suspicious and dangerous aliens than as devoted and liege subjects to a British Queen; and that their priests, with all their private virtues, all their cultivated minds, all their signal piety, constitute, simply and saliently, a firm, united, dangerous association, pledged to the destruction—when the day of opportunity shall arrive—of all those liberties which we, as Englishmen, hold most sacred and most dear. It is not as worshippers of the Virgin, nor as believers in transubstantiation, that we object to the Roman Catholics: on these points, whatever be our individual opinions, we have no quarrel with them. It is as a submissive laity in the hands of an intolerant priesthood; it is as an organised sect, the principle of whose existence, the condition of whose success, is mental prostration and civil subjugation—that we dread, deprecate, and warn our countrymen against them.

THE PIRACY ON CUBA.

THE last accounts from the United States have brought, much to our satisfaction, intelligence of the total defeat and dispersion of the pirates, and of the capture and execution by the garotte of their leader, Lopez. They have brought, too, a contradiction of the statement we copied from the *Morning Chronicle* a fortnight ago, of more steamers, carrying upwards of one thousand additional plunderers, having left New Orleans and Savannah for Cuba. That story was the invention of the friends of the invaders, and was wholly unfounded. The Federal Government, too, has dismissed the chief of the Custom House at New Orleans, thus marking its disapprobation of his conduct for allowing Lopez and his party to proceed from that port, and throwing the whole moral weight of its authority on the side of honesty and peace. This termination of the piratical affair is most welcome. It puts an end to the probability that men began to imagine of a collision between the great powers; and it takes away every pretext for public writers demanding the intervention of the Governments of Europe, and for provoking a war destructive of civilisation, in order to keep piracy in check. Without the risk of exciting the jealousy and ill-will of the Americans, it extinguishes the piracy most effectually, and gives to Cuba the best security against future invasions. The loyalty of the people and the strength of the Government have been put to the test, and they are proof against the seductions of discontent and the open violence of buccanniers. The Government of Cuba has shown itself capable of self-defence. It is superior to its assailants, and is guaranteed against attacks in future by its own power.

As we expressed on the former occasion our disapproval of the slaughter of the captured men after they had ceased to be dangerous, and might easily have been rendered totally harmless without putting them to death, we must now say that between them and such instigators to piracy as Lopez we make a broad distinction. For his own purposes he sought to promote a revolution, he employed force to effect it, and appears to have seduced other men into his projects by fraudulent representations. He was false to his companions as well as to his adopted country. With his ambitious projects, it was impossible to render him harmless, unless by depriving him of liberty or life; and if ever it can be right to take life, he was properly sentenced to die a felon's death. He is one of a class of men who have been much too long cherished and honoured, and who have been privileged to commit all kinds of enormities under the pretext of promoting the public good.

Europe is plagued by such adventurers, as well as America, and they are ever ready to bring devastation on the peaceable part of society, in order to realise their own foolish projects, or gratify their personal ambition. They are men who burn down their neighbours, houses to roast their own eggs. They begin the work of slaughter, or set other men to begin it, as a matter of business. It is the fruit of intellect rather than of momentary passion, like vulgar crimes, and is doubly mischievous from having a permanent cause and a pretended justification. No men require more to be guarded against, or more deserve to be hanged, than the plotters and schemers of national convulsions and national outrages; and while we condemn the wholesale execution of the unfortunate victims of Lopez's deceit and their own cupidity, we say not one word against his being condemned to the garotte. The death of such a man should be ignominious, and it would have been folly to take his life without making the act a warning against felony, rather than an encouragement to what is called heroic battle. We hope earnestly that his fate will be sufficient to put an end to all similar schemes on Cuba and other countries, and that the epithet of Lopez may be, "Here lies the last of the Buccaneers."

It would be unjust were we not to say that he probably had as much encouragement as many of the common disturbers of the world's peace in pursuit of political projects. The Spanish account of the affair describes two petty insurrections in Cuba in July, in different quarters and by different parties. There was, therefore, some public discontent, and some attempt of a portion of the inhabitants of Cuba to change their Government. The scheme, however, was not well combined, and the insurrections in the island were wholly suppressed some weeks before Lopez made his appearance. Of the causes of the insurrections, and of their want of combination and failure; why he did not go earlier, or why he went at all, after the attempts in the island were completely put down and the leaders shot, we have no information. We are only acquainted with these facts, and see that if the insurrections of Aguero and of Lieut.-Colonel Don Jose Isidore Armenteros were part of the scheme, that there was a want of combination and of intelligence between the leaders in the island and out of the island, which gave them separately and easily into the power of General Concha. It is not unlikely, from the disjointed nature of the insurrection and the attack, that amongst the rebels and the pirates there were traitors or spies who profited by their evil designs to lead them to ruin. Those who set about such work cannot count on the honour of their associates, and treachery in their ranks seems the natural fruit of their own licentiousness.

According to an account published in the New York journals, written by a Lieutenant Van Vechten, who was engaged in the affair, was taken prisoner, and was released, and has returned to the States, Lopez was himself deceived. We should fail to designate the really guilty parties, did we not quote a part of Van Vechten's narrative. He says:—

At the time I received my appointment from Mr Sigur, one of the editors of the *New Orleans Delta*, I was told by him that a revolt was regularly organised among the Creoles throughout the island of Cuba; that they had elected Gen. Lopez as their leader, and their object was to free Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, and either form a republic of their own, or annex the island to the United States. He told me that Lopez was about to leave New Orleans for Cuba with about 500 Americans, and that his landing was the signal for a general rising, and that within 10 days after the landing he would be at the head of an army of 10,000 men; that there were also two whole regiments of Spanish troops to come over to him with their equipments. The same story was told to all. Was it so? As I have already stated, our first salutation was a volley of musketry, instead of, as the *Delta* asserts, a large body of friends, with horses, stores, &c., for our use. Instead of finding the Creoles our friends, we found them our most bitter enemies, far more so than the troops—keeping the troops constantly informed of our movements, and hanging on our skirts, putting to death, without mercy, all those who straggled on the march.

Lopez was probably as much or more deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators; avarice, not philanthropy, was the main spring of this expedition. I now distinctly, openly assert, that all those letters purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries, for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the United States, and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds. Knowing the ambition of Lopez, and that strong disposition to extend the glorious boon of freedom which fills the breast of every American citizen, these speculators in human blood took advantage of their knowledge to further their own end. They well knew how little effort was required to start and keep alive this excitement. They thought, or at least they fondly hoped, that more men would go out to join this little band, and that eventually the island would be free. Cuban bonds were worth, or were selling at, from 10 to 20 cents on a dollar, when this expedition left. Naturally they would increase in value as the prospect of liberating Cuba became more certain; and if this expedition succeeded, as they pretended to think it would, Cuba, when liberated from what they denominated the tyranny of Spain, would have been burdened with a debt of from fifty to a hundred millions of dollars, at least 50 per cent. of which would have been in the pockets of these would-be philanthropists, who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own precious liberty in its behalf.

The instigators of the piracy, then, were certain speculators, who probably, from behind their desks or their counting houses, where they are ensconced in perfect safety, will zealously denounce the victims of their acts, and, perhaps, indignantly call on Government to put down the pirates. Now that the latter are everywhere condemned, the men who instigate others to commit these crimes will not long escape the severer condemnation which they justly merit.

The universal reprobation which such enterprises, when projected in America, meet in Europe, gives us great reason to hope that similar projects will be equally reprobated should they be undertaken here. What is wrong in the individual Lopez, cannot be right in men clothed with authority and decorated with titles and dignities. What is wrong in a band of freebooters, organised under a chief, cannot be right in nations, though they have all the organisation of legal Governments. It is the act itself which is wrong—*forbidden*—whoever may do it. If we cannot say that Governments clothed with the authority of the nations of Europe at present are guilty of any such offence—if they do not invade the property of their neighbours or of their subjects—do not, from political theories and projects, stir up strife and commit devastation; the time is not remote when, for motives not more reputable, and with projects not more wise than those of Lopez and his followers, the Governments of Europe desolated the world, and hurried armies of deceived and beguiled destroyers over its peaceful plains. Lopez might think he was but imitating their injurious but honoured practices; and we hope that all future aspirants to that kind of distinction will be taught that the time is passed for them to achieve success. They are more likely to fall by the garotte, or some other instrument of ignominious destruction, than be elevated to thrones, or placed in presidential chairs at the head of nations.

THE SLOW CONSUMPTION OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SOME complaints are arising in the produce market, as well as in the fields, against Free Trade. The parties who expected a largely increased consumption, and thought that the Exhibition in particular was to promote it, express themselves much disappointed; and pointing to sugar, for example, say—"The deliveries for consumption in the first eight months of last year were 7,399,000 cwt, against 6,802,000 cwt in the first eight months of the present year. This is a great falling off instead of an increased consumption, and Free Trade is impeding instead of promoting the well-being of commerce." When two classes suffer and complain, there is *prima facie* reason to believe that the same cause afflicts both. The agriculturists being in general considerable consumers of sugar, coffee, &c., their inability to consume those articles has considerable influence in causing that diminution of consumption, which has unexpectedly come instead of an increase. For the distress of the farmers, we are contented to take their own assertion—we admit it; but if we admit too that it is the cause of the non-increase of consumption of colonial produce, or its slow increase, it has a very different source from Free Trade.

In the Parliamentary paper, No. 460, printed in June 1850, there is a return of the annual quantities of wheat, barley, and oats sold in the different towns from which the average prices are computed, and though that return does not inform us of the whole quantity of agricultural produce, annually grown it serves as an index to the relative quantity of different years, and enables us to judge whether the seasons were propitious or otherwise. It serves our purpose particularly well, because it is peculiarly an index to the quantities sold. At all times the farmers sell all they can, and keep little or no stock in reserve. The return comes down no lower indeed than 1849, but we shall be able to supply some deficiencies. On casting our eye over the table, we observe that in all the years that have elapsed subsequent to 1842, the quantities of corn sold were the least in 1849. The table is as follows:—

Years.	Wheat. qrs.	Barley. qrs.	Oats. qrs.
1842	4,091,234	2,576,916	2,202,094
1843	5,702,097	2,717,493	2,718,931
1844	5,458,306	2,834,407	1,989,729
1845	6,666,240	2,468,489	2,700,511
1846	5,538,762	2,931,398	1,970,415
1847	4,737,616	2,741,129	9,033
1848	5,399,333	2,401,735	1,021,875
1849	4,453,982	2,099,820	851,079

Thus, of three principal grains, except barley in the year 1847, the quantities of home-grown corn brought into the market in 1849 were less than in any other year of the series. Rejecting the year 1842, the harvest of 1841 having been defective, and rejecting 1849, the annual average of the series was as follows:—

Wheat. qrs.	Barley. qrs.	Oats. qrs.
5,570,209	2,576,912	1,693,886

While the quantity sold in 1849 was

Wheat. qrs.	Barley. qrs.	Oats. qrs.
4,453,982	2,099,820	851,079

The quantity of wheat sold, therefore, was 20 per cent. less, of barley 18 per cent. less, and of oats nearly 50 per cent. less in 1849 than the average. That great diminution, the index only to the general diminution in the crops, in the quantities of the respective grains the farmers had to sell, was not of course caused by Free Trade. It is due to an unfavourable season, not to any change in the law.

The harvest of the year 1849, a part of the crops of which are included in the return for 1849, was a comparatively good year, still the quantity of wheat sold in the following year, 1850, was only 4,688,246 qrs, or 881,963 qrs less than the average, or nearly 16 per cent. The quantity of barley was 2,235,271, or 341,671 qrs, or 17 per cent. less than the average. So of oats, the quantity

sold in 1850 was 866,082, or 50 per cent. less. According to our calculations, the quantities of the three grains sold in the different towns whence the returns are derived, from the first week in September 1850, to the first week in September 1851, which may be taken as a fair indication of the crops of 1850, the wheat did not exceed 4,375,481 qrs, the barley did not exceed 2,162,311 qrs, and the oats did not exceed 856,451 qrs. These quantities compare with the averages of 1843-1848 as follows:—

	Wheat. qrs.	Barley. qrs.	Oats. qrs.
Averages.....	5,570,219	2,576,942	1,693,886
1850-51	4,375,481	2,162,311	856,451

Or the wheat sold in the home market between September 1850, and September 1851, has been 21 per cent., the barley 16 per cent., and oats 50 per cent. less than the average of the quantities sold in the years 1843-1848 inclusive. The whole series of figures is as follows:—

	Wheat. qrs.	Barley. qrs.	Oats. qrs.
Average of 1842-1848	5,570,219	2,576,942	1,693,886
" 1849	4,431,982	2,099,820	851,079
" 1850	4,688,246	2,358,271	866,082
S. sept. 1850 to Sept. 1851	4,375,481	2,162,311	856,451

Showing an aggregate deficiency in the three years—though the comparison, we are aware, is not quite accurate—of 3,000,000 qrs of wheat, 1,200,000 qrs of barley, and 2,500,000 qrs of oats. This comparison, be it remembered, is only of a part of the crop, and the quantities sold are not given as positive representations of the whole deficiency, but only as indications of what it has been. From these figures it is perfectly plain, as in fact it is perfectly notorious, that the crops for the last three years have been seriously deficient in quantity. It is equally notorious that the bulk of the wheat crop of 1850 was of a very indifferent quality. The English farmers, therefore, independently of any question of price, have had much less than the average quantity of corn to give in exchange for other products, and they have been limited in their purchases. The deficiencies which might have been unimportant for one year have now been continued for three, and compel them to curtail their expenditure. So far as the farmers are concerned, some other classes have had a deficient or a small market in consequence of the farmers' produce having been small. One product always constitutes the market for another; and a short crop of corn means a curtailed demand or market for all the things for which corn is exchanged.

The annual average value of the whole cereal crops is too much a matter of conjecture for us to say anything of the exact amount of the loss suffered by the farmers, not by Free Trade, but defective harvests. At the same time, for them to have their wheat crops one-fifth below the average, their barley crops one-sixth, and their oat crops one-half, for three consecutive years, with other things perhaps deficient in proportion, must deduct many millions from the average of the sum their crops annually fetch. But for this deficiency, Free Trade is in nowise answerable. If Protection had been ever so stringent, it would not have added a single grain to the farmers' crops of wheat, barley, and oats, nor would it have improved the quality of his produce the shadow of a shade. Whatever might have been the law, the farmers would have had an equal quantity of corn of an equal quality to give for sugar and cotton and all other things, and no more and no better. A law restricting or preventing importation, would merely have enabled the farmers to raise the price of his produce to the other members of the community, and compelled them to share with him the loss of his comparatively unfruitful labour. It would have altered the distribution of wealth; it would not have added one atom to its sum. There would have been no more to give for sugar and coffee; and so far as Free Trade and the farmer are concerned, there would not have been a grain of sugar and coffee more sold, had Protection existed in all its vigour. There would have been, in fact, a great deal less sold.

The palpable consequence of abolishing Protection, is to allow the importation of grain from abroad to supply the deficiencies of our own harvests; and supply our people with as much food as they require and can pay for. This is what the farmers complain of. By permitting the people to buy food from foreign growers, the farmers are unable to raise the price of their produce beyond the open market price, and unable to throw any part of their losses by defective crops on other men. Restriction would not add to our resources; it would only have thrown the farmers' losses on the consumers. But permission to import freely adds greatly to the quantity of food; it adds by the whole quantity imported to the national sustenance; it permits cotton and all other manufactures to flourish; it permits the population to live and to increase; and it provides for the importers and owners of colonial produce a much larger market, by a largely increased production of cotton cloth, &c., than they would have were no food imported, or were any quantity less imported than can be imported under Free Trade.

At the same time it may be stated, that the market for colonial produce is not so good as it would be, were all the food required by the people grown by consumers of colonial sugar. Many of the continental farmers are consumers of beet-root sugar—many of them consume no sugar at all; the English farmers consume colonial sugar only, and in proportion as the necessary quantity of food could be supplied by farmers who consume colonial produce,

rather than by farmers who consume none, the market for colonial produce would be extended. But our farmers already supply all the food they can; there is no restriction whatever on their industry, no impediment on their sending every grain they like to market, and all the food supplied beyond their means, which goes to feed manufacturers and others, increases the supply of cotton cloth and other things, and enlarges the market for colonial produce. The disappointment of which the owners of that produce complain—its price being comparatively low, and consumption not rapidly increased—are mainly the consequence of the deficient crops of our own agriculturists for the last three years.

It follows from this that it is not enough for a merchant to know the extent of one crop or article in which he may deal; he must also know pretty accurately the extent of the other crops or articles to be given in exchange for it. The importer of colonial produce should know something of the extent of the corn crop to carry on his operations successfully. Of the present harvest all men speak well: it is abundant. The cotton crop too, the deficiency of which was considerable in the years 1849 and 1850, and contributed not a little to narrow the market for colonial produce, promises well this year; and the probability therefore is, that in the ensuing year there will be a very extensive market for colonial produce. Those who are now suffering from low prices, who have failed even from holding stocks that have sunk in value much below expectation, will, if they can hold on till next year, probably reap many of the advantages they have been expecting. Their disappointment is mainly the consequence of the bad harvests of the last three years, which are also the causes of the farmers' distress.

Nor will the results of Free Trade ultimately be less advantageous to the farmer than the other classes. The obvious consequence of importing so much food is to raise up close to his door a new and a large body of customers, which he has more facilities for supplying than any cultivator living at a distance. They are not paupers, it is clear, because they buy the foreign-grown food; and they therefore have something to give him in exchange for his labour. The more there is of them, though they are nourished and sustained in existence by foreign-grown food, the larger is the market for his produce at his own door. Land and trade, as Sir Josiah Child long ago said, are twins which wax and wane together. It never is well with trade but the land will feel it, nor with the land but trade will flourish. Some trade has temporarily declined from its not being well with the land; it has pleased the Almighty to stint the rewards of the husbandman's labours; but other trade has flourished amazingly; and now that it is again well with the land—now that the harvests are abundant—all our branches of industry will thrive.

With Free Trade, the farmers will never be able to throw on the other classes their losses by deficient crops, and they may probably fancy that a somewhat different arrangement from that under which they at present cultivate the land will be desirable. If the bulk of the surplus of good years goes to the landlords as rent, the farmers will have nothing in the bad years to compensate them for the nearly equal price in bad and good years, which will certainly be the result of free importation from all parts of the world. Under the Corn Laws it is probable that the whole of the surplus, and sometimes more than the surplus, of the good years went to the landlords, and the farmer suffered loss and was ruined by having none of it left to him to make up for the bad years. If he continues that plan hereafter, he must suffer. An equality of selling price with varying crops, seems to indicate that the excess of the produce of good years must be left with the farmers, or they may not be able to stand their ground in bad years. Adjustments of rent, however, involve considerations rather for them than for us; we content ourselves with merely mentioning the fact, that henceforth we shall most likely have steady prices with varying crops, not remunerating the farmers in bad years, unless they possess the surplus produce in good years.

The fact of deficient harvests for the last three years, in conjunction with a deficient crop of cotton in the last two years, seems not to be duly considered by those who continually decry Free Trade. We shall make its advantages apparent by referring to a former period similar in wanting fertility to the last three years. The season of 1838-1839 was unfavourable. Large importations ensued, but not enough to supply the wants of the people, and the price of wheat, instead of remaining at and under 40s, as with Free Trade, fluctuated—we quote Mr Tooke's work on Prices—between August 1838 and August 1840, from 61s 10d to 81s 6d. The harvest of 1840, like that of 1849, was somewhat better; but the harvest of 1841, like that of 1850, was very defective both in quantity and quality; and the average price of the harvest year 1841-42 was no less than 63s 4d, notwithstanding the general inferiority of the grain. These few remarks are sufficient to establish an economical coincidence between the year 1842 and 1851. The previous harvests in both cases bear a striking resemblance to each other.

What the present condition of the country is under Free Trade, we need not state to our readers, and they can hardly have forgotten its condition in 1842. That was the year when the population of Stockport were almost starved, and were so distressed, that her Majesty issued, by the advice of her Ministers, a letter to make collections for the suffering people in all the churches and

chapels of the empire. That was the year when Paisley was plunged in such deep distress that 22,000*l* was subscribed in Scotland alone to give relief to the unhappy manufacturers. In that year numerous petitions were presented to Parliament for relief, and the wail of affliction arose throughout the land. Motions were made for committees to inquire into the statements of distress, and there was but one opinion as to its being extremely poignant. In the autumn of the year the manufacturing classes, losing all patience, broke out into something like a general insurrection, and alarmed the community. Troops were collected, the magistrates were up night and day, riot spread, and consternation prevailed. The disorder only stopped by the excellent harvest of 1842. How different are things now. Demagogues cannot stir up an agitation. The class of labourers who might be supposed, from the complaints of the farmers, to be suffering, were never so well off; and, with the exception of a few agriculturists—who are obliged to bear themselves the deficiencies of their crops—and with the exception of a few failing speculators in colonial produce—who did not take into account the deficient harvests—the whole community is unexampledly prosperous and contented. The distress and riots of 1842 can give a faint notion only of the calamities we should have been exposed to had the Protectionist and Restrictionist system been continued till 1851. No one ever promised, in the name of Free Trade, that it would prevent bad harvests; but it is plain from their having occurred now, and from the consequences which followed them when they occurred formerly not occurring, that it has guaranteed the community against what used to be their most disastrous effects.

LORD PALMERSTON AT TIVERTON.

ON Wednesday the friends and admirers of Lord Palmerston entertained his Lordship at a public dinner. Nearly 200 gentlemen were present. After the health of the Noble Lord had been drunk with all the honours, the Noble Lord returned thanks in an eloquent speech, of which we shall preserve the part most appropriate to our own journal. His Lordship's testimony to the utility of Free Trade, and the impossibility of getting back Protection—supported as that view is by the open renunciation of Protection by Mr Disraeli—is peculiarly valuable. We give it, therefore, pretty much *in extenso*, without any other remark than to express a cordial acquiescence in its doctrines, and to recommend it to the perusal of the reader:—

Now, gentlemen, in all human affairs it is a great part of wisdom to be able to distinguish between that which is only difficult and that which is absolutely impossible. To encounter difficulties is a noble pursuit—it excites the faculties, and develops the energies of a man to struggle with difficulties; and to overcome them is a great and glorious achievement. But to attempt impossibilities, is only to lay in a store of future disappointment, and to waste a man's energies and efforts in a futile pursuit. Now, with regard to the re-imposition of the duties on foreign corn for the purpose—the openly avowed purpose—of raising the price of food in order to increase the profits of the owners and occupiers of land—I venture with all humility to say, that whenever you see the river Exe running up to Tiverton from the sea, instead of running to the sea from Tiverton, then you may look on Protection as near at hand [laughter and cheering]. Gentlemen, in saying that, I feel that I am foreseeing and expressing an opinion in favour of the continuance of that system which is for the benefit of all classes of the community. No man can deny that cheapness and abundance of food is eminently advantageous to the labouring classes [hear, hear]. The labouring classes are the most numerous portion of the population, and no man, I think, who looks with any judgment to the construction of the social edifice but must see that the labouring classes are the foundation of the fabric [cheer], and that, unless that foundation is solid, and firm, and stable, the fabric itself cannot be expected to last [hear, hear]. Now nobody can hope to make the poor rich. That is not the dispensation of Providence in the formation of the world, in the creation of the human race. There may be some other planet, or there may be some other land in this planet hitherto undiscovered, like that lubber land, that fabulous land of which we have heard, where it is said that pigs run about ready roasted, with knives and forks sticking in their backs, crying out, "Come and eat us" [laughter]. But, except in some favoured region of that kind, it is plain that men must labour for their existence; that those who begin only with their physical labour cannot expect to rise high in the scale of wealth; and that there must be a very unequal distribution of the goods of this world amongst the people of this world [hear, hear, hear]. You may by very bad laws or by internal violence impoverish the rich, but I defy you by any process whatever to enrich all the poor [hear, hear]. But although you cannot enrich the poor you may at least do a good deal to make their poverty comfortable [hear, hear]—by enabling them to command as great a portion of the necessaries of life as the dispensation of Providence and the state of society will allow them to have within their reach [cheer]. That is exactly what has been done by the repeal of the corn laws. An instance in which that repeal has benefited the poorer classes was stated by my right honourable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a late debate in the House of Commons. He stated that he had had sent to him from that part of York-shire to which he belongs, a statement showing the wages of the agricultural labourer some fourteen or fifteen years ago, and the number of loaves of bread which he could purchase with those wages, as compared with the present wages of the same class of men, and the command which those reduced wages now gave to him. It appeared from that statement that the wages in that part of the country were, at the time I have mentioned, 15*s* per week, and that the labouring man, with that amount, was able to purchase twelve loaves of bread. It appeared also from the same statement that wages at present were 12*s* per week, but with those 12*s* the man could buy twenty-four loaves of bread [cheer]. As, however, he did not want twenty-four loaves, he had a surplus left for the purchase of those other conveniences and comforts which tend so much to cheer the poverty of his existence [cheer]. Then I say that those things that tend to the comfort and contentment of the labouring classes must be a foundation for the welfare of all those who are above them. I say that they must feel that the repeal of the corn laws and the cheapness of food is really a benefit to all [cheer]. But now let us take the case of the farmer—and I myself am a farmer in a very small, unscientific way, for I cannot profess to put myself in competition with many whom I see, and many whom I represent—but the farmer

and the landlord, the producers of corn, run away with the idea that wheat has greatly fallen in price, and that they have lost all the difference between the former high price and the present low one [hear, hear]. But they ought to take into account the other side of the balance, and see how much the cost of production and their outgoings have diminished, at the same time that the price of their wheat has fallen. Now will any man state how much he has lost on an acre of wheat at market, and how much he has gained in producing that acre of wheat? First of all the cost of his seed is less, the wages of his labourers are less, he gets his manure cheaper and of a better quality, and has a better command of it; all his machinery is cheaper than it was, and infinitely better in quality; his poor rates are less; his tithes by composition are gradually diminishing, in proportion as the averages of cheap years are beginning to tell on the amount he has to pay; his rent, in many cases where it was not very low indeed, has been diminished; and then, besides that, there is that increased skill which I am happy to say is extending rapidly over the whole country, and which, by tending to the developments of science as bearing upon agriculture, will enable him to produce a greater quantity out of the same extent of land than he produced before. And therefore, when we look at all these things, I am of opinion that even the farmer will find that, if he strikes a fair and accurate balance, his loss is far less than that which he imagines it to have been. But after all, in the long run, it is perfectly certain that this is a question between landlord and tenant. The farmer hires the land of the owner. He employs a certain amount of capital in working it. He must make his interest on his capital, or he cannot live; and, therefore, the bargains must ultimately so adjust themselves that he can make his fair interest out of his capital under the new and altered circumstances in which he is placed. Well, then, gentlemen, I say that the order and contentment of this country arise from the causes which I have taken the liberty of pointing out; and we may indeed console ourselves with the feeling that this land has been peculiarly favoured by the dispensations of Providence [hear, hear].

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE New York *Shipping and Commercial List*, for September 10, publishes the following statement of the Cotton Crop for the year ending 31st of August, 1851:—

	Bales.	Total.	1850.
NEW ORLEANS.			
Export—To Foreign Ports	844,641		
Coastwise	152,817		
Stock, 1st September, 1851	15,390		
		1,012,848	
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1850	16,612		
Received from Mobile and Montgomery, Ala.	42,524		
Received from Florida	11,091		
Received from Texas	9,252		
		79,479	
ALABAMA.			
Export—To Foreign Ports	321,777		
Coastwise	114,451		
Consumed in Mobile	685		
Stock, 1st September, 1851	27,797		
		464,710	
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1850	12,962		
		451,748	350,952
FLORIDA.			
Export—To Foreign Ports	70,547		
Coastwise	111,532		
Stock, 1st September, 1851	273		
		182,352	
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1850	1,148		
		181,204	181,344
TEXAS.			
Export—To Foreign Ports	2,261		
Coastwise	43,014		
Stock, 1st September, 1851	596		
		45,871	
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1850	51		
		45,820	31,263
GEORGIA.			
Export from Savannah—To Foreign Ports—Uplands	145,150		
— Sea Islands	8,497		
Coastwise—Uplands	160,642		
— Sea Islands	2,145		
Stock in Savannah, 1st Sept., 1851	4,500		
Stock in Augusta, 1st Sept., 1851	29,511		
		351,445	
Deduct—Stock in Savannah and Augusta, 1st Sept., 1850	29,069		
		322,376	342,635
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Export from Charleston—To Foreign Ports—Uplands	254,442		
— Sea Islands	13,576		
Coastwise—Uplands	138,429		
— Sea Islands	2,210		
		408,657	
Export from Georgetown—To New York	1,812		
Stock in Charleston 1st Sept., 1851	10,953		
		12,765	
Deduct—Stock in Charleston, 1st Sept., 1850	30,698		
Received from Savannah	3,649		
		34,347	
		387,075	884,265
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Export—Coastwise		12,928	11,861
VIRGINIA.			
Export—Coastwise and Manufactured (taken from the Ports)	20,320		
Stock, 1st September, 1851	620		
		20,940	
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1850	1,000		
		19,940	11,500
Received here by New York and Erie Canal		797	
Total crop of the United States	2,355,257		2,096,706
Increase from last year			bales 258,551
Decrease from year before			373,339

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROWTH.

Crop of—	bales.	bales.	bales.	
1850—1	2,355,257	1,634,945	1831—2	987,477
1849—50	2,096,706	1,177,885	1830—1	1,038,848
1848—9	2,728,596	1,860,532	1829—30	976,845
1847—8	2,347,634	1,801,497	1828—9	867,744
1846—7	1,778,651	1,422,930	1827—8	720,593
1845—6	2,100,537	1,360,725	1826—7	957,281
1844—5	2,394,503	1,254,328	1825—6	720,027
1843—4	2,030,409	1,205,394	1824—5	569,249
1842—3	2,378,875	1,070,438	1823—4	509,158
1841—2	1,683,574			

Export to Foreign Ports from Sept. 1, 1850, to Aug. 31, 1851.

From	To Great Britain.	To France.	To North of Europe.	Other Foreign Ports.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
New Orleans	582,873	130,362	47,786	84,120	844,641
Mobile	249,897	45,460	6,084	20,336	321,777
Florida	56,167	7,805	6,575		70,547
Texas			2,261		2,261
Georgia	137,143	11,826	2,993	1,685	153,647
South Carolina	203,970	25,608	13,159	25,281	268,018
North Carolina					
Virginia					
Baltimore	206		200	75	481
Philadelphia	2,691				2,691
New-York	184,815	80,297	48,713	7,970	321,795
Boston	1,003		1,721	128	2,852
Grand Total	1,418,265	301,358	129,492	139,595	1,988,710
Total last year	1,106,771	289,627	72,156	121,601	1,590,155
Increase	311,494	11,731	57,336	17,994	398,555

CONSUMPTION.

Total crop of the United States, as before stated	bales.
2,355,257	2,355,257
Add—Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, 1st Sept. 1850:—	
In the Southern Ports	91,754
In the Northern Ports	76,176
	167,930
Makes a supply of	2,523,187
Deduct therefrom—The export to Foreign Ports 1,988,710	
Less, Foreign included	1,077
	1,987,633
Stocks on hand, 1st Sept., 1851:—In the	
Southern Ports	89,044
In the Northern Ports	39,260
	128,304
Burnt at New York, Boston, and Baltimore	3,142
	2,119,079
Taken for home use	404,108

Quantity consumed by and in the hands of Manufacturers, North of Virginia.

	bales.	bales.	bales.
1850—1	404,108	1841—2	267,850
1849—50	487,769	1840—1	297,288
1848—9	518,039	1839—40	295,193
1847—8	531,772	1838—9	276,018
1846—7	427,967	1837—8	246,063
1845—6	422,597	1836—7	222,540
1844—5	389,006	1835—6	236,733
1843—4	346,744	1834—5	216,888
1842—3	325,129	1826—7	149,516

It will be seen that we have materially reduced our estimate of the amount of cotton consumed the past year in the States South and West of Virginia—the capacity of the mills has been very nearly the same as before, but the high prices of the raw material for the greater part of the season, and the low rates obtained for the manufactured article, have rendered the business unprofitable. The following estimate is from a judicious and careful observer at the South, of the quantity so consumed, and not included in the receipts. Thus, in—

	Mills.	Spindles.	Quantity consumed.
			bales.
North Carolina	20		13,000 of 400 lb.
South Carolina	16	36,500	10,000 —
Georgia	36	51,400	13,000 —
Alabama	10	12,580	4,000 of 500 lb.
Tennessee	30	36,000	8,000 —
On the Ohio, &c.	30	100,000	12,000 —
Total to Sept. 1, 1851			60,000
— 1850			107,500
— 1849			110,000
— 1848			75,000

To which should be added the stocks in the interior towns, &c., the quantity burnt in the interior, and that lost on its way to market; these, added to the crop as given above, received at the shipping ports, will show very nearly the amount raised in the United States the past season—say, in round numbers, 2,450,000 bales.

During the year just closed, there have been received here, chiefly, it is believed, from Tennessee, 797 bales by way of the New York and Erie Canal, which we have added in another place to the crop of the country. This route, however, is not a favourite one, and no further supplies of moment are expected.

It may be remarked in this connection, that some of the cotton received overland at Philadelphia and Baltimore is doubtless unaccounted for elsewhere, not being counted in the receipts at New Orleans, but as we have of late years omitted this item from the crop in deference to the views of judicious friends, it is not now added, though it may be advisable to introduce it hereafter.

The quantity of new cotton received at the shipping ports up to the 1st inst, amounted to about 3,200 bales against about 255 bales last year.

The shipments given in this statement from Texas, are those by sea only; a considerable portion of the crop of that State finds its way to market via Red River and is included in the receipts at New Orleans.

Agriculture.

HELP OUT OF RURAL DIFFICULTIES. GRASS AGAINST TILLAGE.

At the agricultural meetings which are taking place in various districts, landowners are affording, and farmers receiving patiently to say the least, sound and wholesome counsel with reference to the existing state and prospects of English husbandry. On all sides it is agreed that "Protection" cannot be reverted to, that moderate, perhaps low prices, must be calculated on as permanent, and that energy in improvement and reasonable skill and enterprise in the management of land must henceforth be admitted to be—as in fact they have ever been—the main elements of agricultural success.

We do not deny that a low range of prices, which will doubtless be permanent, imposes upon our farmers many practical difficulties, the surmounting of which will require somewhat more of energy and forethought than the ordinary farmer has hitherto found it necessary to exert. But that state of things will only exist until proper adjustments of his engagements have been made, and he has ascertained the degree of change in his system altered prices require him to adopt. That, justly termed a period of transition, being got over, he will be in a far better position than formerly for carrying on his business with profit and security. If his rent has been too high, he will have obtained from his landlord some reduction, or more probably some permanent improvements upon his farm and farm premises, which will have the effect of enabling him to grow a greater produce, and so practically reducing the proportion his rent bears to the produce of his land. His present estimates and expectations will be founded upon lower prices for all sorts of agricultural produce than he is likely in each year to receive, while every day knowledge and mechanical facilities are increasing the means or lessening the cost of growing grain and so forth. In short, the business of husbandry in England is that wherein there is more room for improvement from individual exertion than any other, and though we do not overlook the obstacles to improvement of various kinds which exist, we do not hesitate to say that the English farmer is likely henceforth to have a fairer field before him—and the fairer because he no longer seeks peculiar favour—than at any previous time. None of these advantages, however, are to be obtained without a reasonable and intelligent application of means to attain proposed ends; mere parsimony, accompanied with a blind adherence to old routines, without reference to changes of markets, prices, and actual circumstances, will be less likely than ever to attain success in farming.

And such are the views of the most intelligent landowners of all parties, as indicated by their speeches at the autumnal agricultural meetings. Thus, Lord de Tabley at Lancaster told the farmers that it was useless to lament over what had occurred, and still more useless to speculate on any re-imposition of any corn duty; but they "must look things in the face, and end-avow to meet the necessities of the times;" that they had now arrived at a turning point in agriculture, and that the best way in which farmers and landlords could meet their difficulties was "by the devotion of their energies and the talents which God had given them, to the productive management of their farms." And he called upon them to look for prosperity in their own business as members of one great and prosperous commonwealth. So at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, Mr Henley frankly told his constituents that "however much he, in common with them, regretted what had been done by the adoption of a Free-Trade policy, he could see no symptoms that that policy was likely to be reversed. He was bound to state that nothing led him to hope to see a change in that policy." In the same spirit and with similar warnings against delusive hopes, Sir James Graham addressed the Cumberland farmers at Carlisle, as did Captain Rushout, M.P., and Mr Foley, M.P., the Worcestershire farmers of the Vale of Evesham. Captain Rushout bore testimony to the steady determination with which the farmers exerted themselves, saying—"He could not but rejoice that the agriculturists had by no means lost their wonted energy, and that they had not followed the advice, which he regretted to see given them, to throw their lands partially out of cultivation, and discharge their labourers. On the contrary, he thought they had displayed more energy than ever, and had farmed fully as high and as well as ever." And Mr Foley told them "he thought they attached too much importance to the price of corn, and to its being kept up to a certain standard, and did not think sufficiently of the cost, quantity, and quality of other sorts of produce." And on the same occasion Mr Robert Woodward, of Liverpool, who is designated as "a strong Protectionist," said "that to see what they [the farmers] were doing in these times of depression was almost enough to make a professed Protectionist sceptical in the correctness of his views;" and as a practical suggestion he afterwards added, "from what he saw, he thought they paid a little too much importance in this part of the country to the growth of wheat, and not enough to other things. They still got a good price for their mutton and the produce of their dairies. He thought they should put more dependence for their profits on these portions of their produce." The chairman of the Evesham meeting, Mr Hanford, referred to and regretted the assertion formerly made by the Duke of Richmond, "that under Free Trade it was impossible for tenant-farmers to pay any rent at all." And as a practical commentary on that dual assertion, we may mention that the Duke of Richmond has refused to make any reduction of rent to his Sussex tenantry—the occupiers of land which is especially wheat-growing land—and offers them, in reply to applications for abatement of rent, the option of giving up their farms! Mr Grey, of Dilton, who was one of the judges of stock at the Lancashire meeting, plainly told the farmers that "improvement in the agriculture of that county was very much required," but congratulated them on their improved show of stock, particularly that of sheep, "which had formerly scarcely been shown at all." He attributed the increase of sheep stock to the draining and other

improvements going on in certain parts of that district, and he then added, in reference to the profitableness of sheep farming:—"It was hardly necessary for him to say to agriculturists that there was at this time no description of agricultural produce so remunerative as mutton and wool. It was remunerative not only in itself, but also in the improvement in the land which always accompanied pasturing sheep. On this point he had good ground to congratulate the meeting, and he was sure they must have all been highly gratified by to-day's exhibition."

But the most detailed and business-like speech on the present aspect of rural affairs was that of Sir James Graham at Carlisle, applicable naturally to his own county, but therefore the more valuable because founded upon long and personal experience.

We had occasion last year to observe upon some reported remarks of Sir James Graham's made, we believe, at the meeting of the same society, wherein he recommended a partial abandonment of tillage, and the laying down to permanent pasture a part of the land at present under the plough. We ventured to question the soundness of that advice, or at all events of the general principles it seemed to involve; and we still believe that it is not by the conversion of arable land into pasture, but by the improvement from draining and otherwise of the mechanical texture of the soil and its better cultivation that, as a general rule, English agriculture is to be advanced. Sir James has this year again adverted to the same point, reiterating and more fully explaining his opinion that the Cumberland farmers should increase the breadth of their permanent pasture land, in order to enable them to keep more sheep and to cultivate their remaining arable land in a better manner. This seems to be founded partly on the peculiarities of climate, and partly, we apprehend, on existing deficiencies of capital amongst the tenants. Sir James thus referred to his own management of his estate:—

I can truly say that the cultivation of my estate, and the management of my own farm, have been, after all the occupations of my varied life, the occupations which I love best. Now, gentlemen, if all that I have done with respect to agriculture in this county does not speak for itself, anything I could say would be thrown away. For nearly 30 years I have year by year expended in the cultivation of a portion of the soil of Cumberland a proportion of my income which, I believe, taking all circumstances together, is larger than that of almost any other proprietor with reference to the surface upon which that money has been expended. You will excuse me for saying so much. It is no empty boast, but perhaps I may be pardoned for taking this opportunity of saying that I believe, considering the rental of that estate when I began that outlay, the amount of that outlay continued for 30 years, and the present rental which I now draw from it—I do not believe that any proprietor has spent so large a sum with so small a sum in the shape of additional rent.

If such outlay has been judiciously made, and from Sir James Graham's practical and common sense general views we cannot doubt it, his tenants ought to be now in a position to pass through a transition period without difficulty. From the little we have seen, however, of Cumberland, we suspect neither capital nor agricultural enterprise are superabundant in that county. In proposing success to the East Cumberland Agricultural Society, Sir James, after referring to the reaping machine and its probable improvement, for the crops on which it had been tried at that meeting having been indifferent and the ground unfavourable, the implement had been subjected to a very severe trial, and to the satisfactory show of stock exhibited, said:—

According to my view, which I have stated before on a similar occasion, and it has been since a subject of much adverse comment—I say, and say it deliberately, that there is a tendency in this county to plough too much and to graze too little. The rearing of sheep is in my opinion the key-stone to further improvement in this county. Our climate is not particularly well adapted to the growth of grain, but it is for green crops and grass; and my own experience would lead me to think that upon the best land in this county it would be very desirable if a larger portion of each farm were laid down in permanent grass, and instead of the five-course shift—allowing the seeds to lie for two years—the four-course shift were adopted; and recourse had to the plough more frequently for the smaller portions. I speak in the presence of my friend Mr Teather, in conjunction with whom it was my pride, many years ago, to conduct agricultural experiments; among which was that of growing wheat after lea. At that time the experiment did not succeed; but I have the experience of my own neighbourhood, where there are living witnesses who will tell you the finest crops of wheat have been produced within the last two years out of clover lea and out of lea that has only laid one year. What does this do? If I have a large portion grass, and if I have additional green crop, I say that any farmer who is sure of his turnip crop, and has the command of sheep to eat off his turnips, his land being drained, is master of the improvements of his farm. I am talking to men who understand these things better than I do, at the other end of the table. I challenge England to produce a better improved farm than Mr Richard Ferguson's. I have travelled to London frequently, and examined the country, but nowhere do I see improvement like his. I have endeavoured to trace how he improves it, and I find he effects it by the feeding of sheep—by growing his green crop without regard to the purchase of guano; and I repeat that where the land has been made dry by draining and well manured by guano, with a good green crop and sheep, there is no end to the improved cultivation of Cumberland.

This is in effect a suggestion to withdraw from tillage a part of the arable land, and to plough the remainder more effectually and to plough it more; it is neither more or less than an admission that the farmers have more land than they can manage properly as tillage land. At the same time we believe, that if, from the nature of the climate, soil, or other circumstances of the district, it is necessary to have a considerable quantity of pasture land, in order to keep a good stock of sheep, it would be far better to have more permanent pasture, instead of retaining second year's lea as pasture ground; for during the two or more years lea remains down, especially if the climate be moist, the land is apt to become very foul. That a certain extent of permanent grass land is a great convenience to every farm must be admitted, and if it be the plan in Cumberland to plough up by turns all the land, after the Scotch fashion, we should be disposed to think some conversion into permanent grass an improvement. Whether in such a climate and on a strong soil the four-course rotation is the best to be adopted appears to be open to much doubt. Our own

experience, even, in much better climates, is against clover-lea wheat on heavy soils; and we should think a crop of winter tares, fed off with sheep, would, in Cumberland, form a better preparation for wheat than clover; and such an increase of permanent grass as Sir James Graham recommends would enable the farmer to dispense with a certain portion of clover.

For the special reasons and peculiar local circumstances we have referred to, the advice to lay down some of the tillage land may be right, but that the encroachment of the plough on the pasture is deemed evidence of improvement, we may quote a passage from the agricultural report of the last number of the *Scotsman*, where the reporter says:—"We observed, in taking a run at the end of last week, through some of the pastoral districts of the south of Scotland, indications everywhere apparent that the farmers were becoming more alive to the importance of combining arable with stock husbandry. The plough is gradually ascending the hill side, and encroaching upon the heath." Better keep in winter for their store stock, now paying the breeders so well, is the motive stated for increasing the breadth of arableland; while Sir James Graham tells the Cumberland farmers to lay down some of their arable land to enable them to keep more sheep.

In reference to the improvement of the Scotch pastoral districts, the same reporter states, "the preservation of game here, as elsewhere, much retards improvements. On observing to some farmers that a good deal more of their land could be profitably reclaimed, they informed us that they were strictly prohibited from bringing more land under the plough, for fear of disturbing the grouse and black game."

Sir James also, in a subsequent passage, reverted to the same point—the desirableness of sheep-farming—saying:—

Let me remind you that in Great Britain we are in a very artificial state. These little islands are densely inhabited, and no less than 100,000,000 lb of emarked in the four textile fabrics, cotton, silk, wool, and flax. Two of these raw materials are beyond our reach. Cotton and silk we cannot produce; but we can produce wool and we can produce flax; and I say it is worthy of the consideration of the agriculturists of this country to adapt their land to the growing wants of the community in which we live, and to place our country, as far as in us lies, in the situation of not being exclusively dependent for the supply of such raw materials as wool and flax; not exclusively I say. Observe well, no article has gone on so steadily advancing in price as wool; no article has paid the farmer so well in the shape of produce as wool; and the sheep which produce the wool are, in my opinion, under proper management, the key-stone of the improved cultivation of the soil. But, observe further, if you have the smaller quantity of land under cultivation, producing with that smaller quantity a larger amount of produce, the saving is immense in the wages of labour and the cost of production, and in everything which bears on the profits on the outlay of capital in cultivation. I say, therefore, farm highly the small quantity of land you have under the plough—encourage the growth of grass laid down on the best order of land well cleaned—add to the number of your sheep, and increase the quantity of your wool.

We entirely accede to these statements of the importance of a good flock of sheep, which, as we have heard a first-rate cultivator express it, "is the farmer's right arm;" but we must remind the agricultural community, that the present profit to be obtained from sheep keeping will be certain to produce such a development of that branch of rural economy, that we must calculate on seeing in a few years some decline in the prices of both wool and mutton. We do not say this to deter the farmer from increasing his sheep stock on any such considerations—though we would caution him against displacing cattle too largely with sheep stock;—on the contrary, let him keep as many as his farm will carry, but when prices of wool and mutton fall, those who now urge an increase of the flocks must be prepared to be reproached as theorists who have led farmers on a wrong track, and caused them a loss. We have had such remarks levelled at us for recommending farmers to grow wheat largely, and to purchase inferior grain and feeding stuff for stock-feeding, because at this moment the prices of barley and oats are relatively higher than that of wheat. Of course there is greater safety, year by year, in growing a variety of crops, where the relative prices of different sorts of grain may vary from season to season, and where a farmer's land is peculiarly suited either to barley or oats, and he has been accustomed to rely on the sale of such grain for money, he will do wisely to proceed cautiously in abandoning them for wheat, especially as a fair crop of barley or oats may often be grown on land not fit to carry a good crop of wheat; but we say that even at present prices, a good crop of wheat—and unless there is a tolerable certainty of a good crop, wheat should never be sown—will pay the farmer better than any other grain crop. That the low rates at which barley recently sold has led to the displacement of that grain for wheat, is probable, especially on the stronger soils, and possibly some farmers may have carried that too far; but under all circumstances it must never be forgotten that the main money-producing crop of the English farmer is wheat. What is most required is, that farmers should increase the quantity of stock-provender, roots and green crops, grown on their farms, and then adopting such proportions of wheat and other grain as may best suit their land and climate, pay comparatively little regard to occasional variations of prices of the one grain or the other.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs R. and W. Moffatt's Circular.)

London, Sept. 22, 1851.

The market throughout the past month has been exceedingly inanimate, and prices generally with a tendency to decline, except for the better sort of common congo with good leaf, which has been in fair demand for export, and on account of the very limited choice of such, the price has been well maintained, whilst low ordinary qualities show a reduction of 0½d or 0¾d per lb. For plain, blackish leaf sorts, rates have not varied, and Ho Hows for strength are rather scarce. In Monings and fine kinds, what few contracts have occurred have been at about previous prices. Souchongs of plain medium quality, and scented teas both caper and orange pekoe, of common sort, show a fall of 1d to 2d per lb. Ning Yongs and Oolongs have again slightly declined. In flowery pekoes, the few transactions which have occurred have been without alteration in rates.

In green teas, business has been less inanimate than in black: the late-arrived country greens from Canton have been brought forward freely, and sales to a fair extent realised at about previous quotations: small boxes have sold the most readily. The general quantity of the import is not, on the whole, very favourable, probably owing in some measure to the delay in shipment: the result in prices appears to be also far from satisfactory. Canton gunpowders of the mixt spurious kind are 1d lower. Canton young hyson for price, and Shanghai greens generally, continue in good request.

Two series of auctions have already occurred this month, viz.: on the 4th, 16,500 packages, of which about 5,000 sold, chiefly boxes of new greens, without alteration; on the 11th, 14,200 were offered, 5,800 sold, a large proportion being boxes; and souchong and common scented teas sold at the heavy reductions previously noted. Public sales of about 10,000 packages take place to-morrow, including several parcels of fine congou, to which some interest is attached, by the agreed accounts from China of the inferiority of the coming import; the demand however for this class is now too limited to promise any very favourable result.

The Overland Mail arrived on the 18th inst. with dates from Canton to the 23rd July. The tenor of the China advices by this mail must be regarded as unfavourable to the interests of the importers: the eagerness with which the new teas are bought and dispatched, seems as great as though the home markets were bare, instead of being over-supplied; and as though rates were largely remunerative, instead of being, to a great extent, most unsatisfactory.

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

London, Sept. 22, 1851.

The colonial market, for the past month have been labouring under extreme depression, warranted neither by the condition of the country at large, nor the monetary position of our mercantile classes, but resulting rather from the extreme caution engendered amongst the trading community by the failure of some few houses here and abroad, and by the various rumours industriously spread as to the commercial stability of many others. The ill effects proceeding from these events it is to be hoped will soon be dissipated, but confidence is as yet only partially restored. Money, however, really continues abundant, and easy for most legitimate purposes; our exchanges have, in many instances turned in our favour, and the deliveries of produce generally prove that consumption has been considerably on the increase.

The demand for sugar in the beginning of the month was of a quiet character, but importers having continued to supply the market sparingly, an improvement was soon apparent and a steady business done at former rates: within the past week, however, holders having shown a more evident desire to realise by pressing forward their goods very freely, the trade have hesitated to purchase, dulness has ensued, and to effect sales a decline of 1s to 1s 6d per cwt upon the quotations of the preceding month has been established; within the last few days, however, more firmness has been apparent. The Dutch Company's sale of 56,226 baskets Java is to commence at Rotterdam to-day. The business transacted in coffee has been moderate, and full quotations for a time were supported. The receipt of intelligence from Holland, that at the Dutch Company's sale the entire quantity had been sold at higher rates for the good and fine qualities, and at lower quotations for the inferior sorts, added to which the large quantities that were then pressed upon the market here, soon caused prices to range more unsteadily, and although, in common with sugar and some other articles, more firmness has of late been observable, still prices must be quoted fully 1s per cwt below those current at the date of our last. The news lately received from Java that the present estimate of the crops is considerably below former calculations, has materially helped to add strength to the present position of the article, and given more firmness to holders. Native Ceylon has fluctuated from 38s 6d to 40s, and now rules at 39s, the same price as at the date of our last. Rice has been very heavy, and operations have been restricted, while little business can now be done at a fall of 9d to 1s per cwt, the bountiful harvest and low price of corn still exerting a depressing influence. Saltpetre, which has been dull and at one time was sold at rather reduced quotations, has of late been firmer, importers have very sparingly supplied the market, and rates are now fully equal to those previously ruling. In spice valuations show but little change, and transactions have been few; the Netherlands trading company's annual sale has been advertised to commence at Amsterdam on the 9th October. The demand for indigo early in the month was of a fair character, but since the declarations have been published for the next quarterly sales, to be held on the 7th proximo, the market has become extremely quiet, and the approaching sales are looked forward to with some degree of anxiety. The quantity already declared amounts to about 20,165 chests. There has not been any variation in the price of cotton, but a good business has been done. The quotations of Bengal and China silk continue unaltered, and transactions have been of a limited character.

(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, Sept. 22, 1851.

We have to report a month of steady activity in this market. Our productions have not only met with a ready sale, but contracts have been entered into to a large extent for future delivery, thus leaving us with stocks unusually circumscribed. With the exception of India and China, the foreign demand has been very general, the continent of Europe taking off considerable supplies to fill the gap occasioned by several previous months of inactivity; whilst our home trade demand has proved large and steady. The trade of this district must be considered in a very sound state, and promises so to continue throughout the winter, unless disturbed by a further rise in the raw material, of which we regret to say there are symptoms, the steamer just arrived having brought tidings of a further rise in the New York market during the first ten days of this month of 1 to 1½ cents per lb, with reduced estimates of the growing crop; that of 1850-1 has been officially announced as being 2,355,257 bales.

The sales of the month in 40-in. shirtings have been limited, consequent on the almost total absence of demand for India and China, still prices are fully maintained, the stocks being light from the fact that many makers have turned to the manufacture of other fabrics, and from a steady demand from the printers for the higher reeds. Common makes of 6 lbs are now worth 5s 1½d to 5s 3d; choice, 5s 6d; and 7 lbs, 6s 1½d to 6s 3d, and 6s 4½d to 6s 6d respectively. 9-8ths shirtings have had a large share of attention all through the month, at very full prices, and are now light in stock, although the production has been on the increase for some time past. 7-8th printing cloths, more particularly 26-inch, have been, and still continue, in active request, with rates a shade higher than in the previous month; stocks are cleared off the market; production is on the increase. The large sales of madapolams, reported in our last, have kept the market bare of supplies, and maintained prices at the advance then quoted. Long cloths and T cloths continue in great request, with a further advance this month in the lighter makes of 1½d per piece; these goods are taken off as fast as produced. Domestic have had a good deal of attention, and are now low in stock. Grey Jaconets cannot be sold but at very low prices compared with the cost. The same may be said of white Jaconets and cambrics. Fancy mus-lins, which were in improved request last, have this month relapsed into their former state of depression.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 25, 1851.

There has been no decisive or important event during the week, but an increasing alarm about what will happen during the approaching crisis. Very grave reports were circulating on Saturday last, and chiefly reports of coups d'état, and of a ministerial change. The excessive severity of the Government towards the press had increased the public apprehensions. The Ministers declare openly, that they desire to crush down the liberty of the press, and ruin all the independent and democratic papers. They have obtained a confiscation of the *Evenement*, and they were enraged that this paper re-appeared immediately under the name of the *Avenement du Peuple*. As this last paper published in its very first number a letter of Victor Hugo, in which the poet complained of the severity of the jury towards his two sons that paper was seized as well as *La Presse*, which had repeated that letter. These two papers appeared yesterday before the Court of Assizes, and their *gerants* were condemned to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1000f. But M. Victor Hugo, who was the author of the letter, and had signed it, was not prosecuted, under the plea that he is a representative of the people, and could not be prosecuted without an authorisation of the Assembly. Thus, the *gerant* who has not written the article has been condemned, and the true culprit is left unmolested, as the Attorney-General would have been obliged to wait two months in order to comprise him in the indictment.

But what was still more repugnant to any idea of justice, is M. de Mongis' declaration, that he had shown himself indulgent as to papers which had published M. V. Hugo's letter, and he had only indicted two of them, which must pay for the others.

It is now a deadly duel between the journals and the authorities, and public opinion, which was at first very hostile to the papers, has been affrighted at such severity, and it was supposed that the Elysee wanted to get rid of the press in order to make afterwards its *coup d'état*. If such a project was ever prepared by the Elysee, it is probable they will not be able to execute it. It is not the first time that such persecutions have been tried against the journals, and the liberty of the press, but the Government only prepared revolutions when they seemed to have obtained a victory in the contest.

It is certain, however, that the Elysee have not abandoned their idea of obtaining the revision of the Constitution. M. Leon Faucher, the Minister of the Interior, who was present on Sunday last at a banquet which was given at Chalons, delivered a speech which was considered as a new proof of the intentions of the Government. "You remember," said he, "from what height France fell into the abyss of February. You know how Providence, leading Louis Napoleon by the hand, has employed him to restore order. A last barrier stops us; it will not be too much, with the persevering, disinterested, and patriotic efforts of all the good citizens, to destroy or put it down." He added, "that France was of age, that no obstacle would restrain her, and no tie would fetter her will."

Those words were considered as hints of M. Leon Faucher's intentions of making the revision of the Constitution, notwithstanding the opposition of the Montagnards, and preparing the re-election of Louis Napoleon.

It was also announced everywhere that a modification of the Cabinet would immediately take place, as the President's Ministers could not agree about the repeal of the law of May 31. The Ministerial papers have declared that there is no foundation for this report, as the question had not been deliberated in the Cabinet Council. But in spite of this official contradiction, it is very true that M. Leon Faucher opposes strenuously any attempt at a return to the universal vote, and that he does not agree with the President and with M. Baroche, who have now decided to demand the repeal of the law. Louis Napoleon has indeed for a long time declared that he was not satisfied with that law, but there is now another motive which incites him to sacrifice M. Leon Faucher, if he does not consent to a repeal. As the Joinvillists have pronounced themselves in favour of the law of May 31, they will not obtain the support of the Republicans, and Louis Napoleon hopes to carry their favour by restoring the universal suffrage.

The adherents of Joinville continue to make a sort of agitation in favour of their candidate. One of the Prince's aid-de-camps has arrived a few days ago in Paris with a formal acceptance, in the name of the Prince, of the candidature to the Presidency. The Joinvillists are now examining how they will best publish that acceptance.

The following are the variations of our securities from Sept. 18 to Sept. 24:—

	f c	to	f c	and left off at	f c
The Three per Cents declined from.....	56 10	to	55 35	and left off at	55 10
The Five per Cents.....	91 70		90 75		92 30
Bank Shares.....	2120		2105 0		2130 0
Northern Shares.....	458 75		450 0		458 75
Strasbourg.....	355 0		347 50		353 0
Nantes.....	262 50		258 75		262 50
Bordeaux.....	385 0		380 0		385 0
Orleans.....	865 0		852 50		865 0
Rouen.....	580 0		570 0		580 0
Havre.....	232 50		230 0		231 25
Central line.....	430 0		422 50		425 25
Boulogne.....	260 0		258 75		260 0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The securities were at first buoyant, but many rents were afterwards offered for sale for immediate transfer, so that the prices receded to yesterday's quotations. There was to-day in the *Constitutionnel* a leading article written by M. Granier de Cassagnac, which made a bad impression among the speculators, as it said that society has no legal issue in France to save itself, whence it was concluded that the Elysee might come to an illegal issue.

The Three per Cents varied from 56f 60c to 56f 55c; the Five per Cents from 92f 50c to 92f 30c for immediate transfer, and from 92f

40c to 92f 15c for the account; the Bank shares declined 10f at 2,120f; the Northern shares were done from 460f to 468f 75c; Strasbourg at 355f; Nantes at 263f 75c; Rouen at 565f; Havre at 231f 25c; Boulogne at 258f 75c; Central line at 427f 50c.

Correspondence.

COTTON.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Permit me to direct the attention of your correspondent under the article on "cotton," contained in your columns of last week, to some of the statements he has advanced, to which he will, I doubt not, be glad to have an opportunity to explain.

He remarks, "stock having been taken in Liverpool on the 1st September, the errors of the previous four months were duly corrected, and by the brokers' circulars of Friday last (I presume September 12th), we find there has been taken for consumption, 1,153,800 bales, or 32,050 per week." Your readers will at once infer that the above quantity has been taken for consumption from Liverpool. The broker's circular sent me from Liverpool for Sept. 12th, shows 1,063,768 bales, or 29,549 per week, taken from that port, while your own cotton statement for Sept. 19th, a week later, shows 1,117,540 bales, as the consumption of the whole kingdom. This error is the more glaring, as only a few lines lower he informs us that the consumption for the first thirteen weeks of this year was only 25,605 bales per week, and which, on reference to circulars, I find to be taken from the port of Liverpool.

Again, he quotes 30,000 bales per week as the probable consumption from now till the end of the year, and this, observe, from the port of Liverpool. Last year the average consumption per week from Liverpool was only 26,670 bales; but as from the beginning of that year till Sept. 13th, the consumption averaged 27,881 bales per week, from that date till the end of the year the average must have been much less. In 1849, the year of largest consumption of cotton in this country, the average from Liverpool was only a very little above 28,000 bales per week. If, then, in the year of the greatest abundance of cotton in this country not more than 28,000 bales per week were taken by the trade, and if during the last four months of last year—even as your correspondent admits with a prospective rise in the price of cotton—not more than 25,000 bales were consumed per week, upon what grounds is it now assumed that 30,000 bales shall be purchased weekly from now till December, in the face of the arrival of probably the largest American crop ever grown, and yet with the price as it is at present above an average?

It is not needful to examine his figures further, for the alterations specified above will very much modify his argument, and show that there will probably be much more cotton in Liverpool at the end of the year than he has attempted to show.

So many circumstances may occur to increase or diminish the cotton purchases of the trade between now and the end of the year, it is idle for any one to speculate upon the stocks that may probably remain in the country on December 31, unless he be more familiar with figures than your correspondent has shown himself in the instance under review; at the same time, authoritative statements respecting an article in which there is so much speculation as in cotton, ought to be made with extreme caution.—Yours respectfully,
 MODERATION,
 Manchester, September 24, 1851.

[Great confusion with regard to cotton statistics frequently arises from not distinguishing with sufficient clearness the figures which apply to Liverpool only, and to the United Kingdom. And the omission to do so is more likely to mislead, from the fact that Liverpool forms so large a portion of the whole, and that the figures applicable to that port only may not at first sight be so, to those who only give a cursory attention to the subject. But we think that no one would understand our correspondent referred to, to mean that the weekly consumption of 32,050 bales applied to Liverpool only, for some of the Liverpool circulars include the deliveries at other ports. Now that the American commercial year is concluded, we shall take an early opportunity of considering the subject as a whole.—ED. ECON.]

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family remain in retirement at Balmoral. The following have visited at Balmoral during the week:—The Duchess of Kent, Lady Augusta and Lady Frances Bruce, Mr Fox Maule, Sir E. Landseer, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

METROPOLIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The late increase in the number of visitors still continues. On one day this week the returns exceeded 60,000. It may be mentioned, as a curious illustration of the desire felt among the humbler classes in the provinces to see the Exhibition, that a poor fisherwoman, from the parish of Paul, in Cornwall, named Mary Calinack, aged 84, walked to London, a distance of 350 miles, for the purpose, occupying in the performance of this pedestrian feat no less than five weeks. A memorial has been presented to the Royal Commission from the city of Bristol, advocating the appropriation of the surplus of the scheme of a Collegiate Institution in London, somewhat resembling the Central School of Arts and Manufactures in Paris.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.—A demonstration took place a few days since at Reigate, Surrey, to celebrate the purchase of an estate of twenty four acres. The chair was taken by J. Wyld, Esq., M.P.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The health of London was last week rather below the average. The deaths of 1,097 persons were registered, of whom only 206 had attained the age of 60, 496 were children under 15 years of age, and 394 were in the middle period of life. The age of one person was not stated. The deaths of males (569) exceeded the deaths of females (528) by 41. The births of 742 boys and 785 girls, in all 1,527 children, were registered in the week. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845 was 1,252. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week ending the 20th of September was 30.190 in. The mean temperature of the week was 57.3 deg., which is the average of the corresponding week for the last ten years.

PROVINCES.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD.—Some time since the Protectionists of Hertford presented a requisition to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination for the county of Hertford at the next vacancy. The hon. gentleman has sent a reply, in which he says:—"If returned to Parliament as your representative, you may rely on my zealous endeavours to preserve and maintain for British industry that vital justice lost in the principle now pursued, which confounds Free-Trade with free imports, and has for its object the compulsory reduction of natural prices in a highly-taxed community to the level of foreign labour, free from all burdens, and the encouragement of foreign markets rigidly excluding our products."

BANBURY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of this association, held on Tuesday last, Mr G. G. Harcourt said, that "whether as tenants or landlords, they must reconcile with their present position the belief that at no time had the labouring classes been in so good a condition. He could confirm this from personal observation; and his hon. colleague (Mr. Henley) would say so too. (Murmurs.) The workhouse returns confirmed that the able bodied labourers who had obtained relief during the last year were 15 per cent. less than those of the previous year. This had been more especially observed in Oxfordshire; for on the 21st of last July there were 22 per cent. less than two years ago. (Disapprobation.) It was a fact. In July last there were only from 5,000 to 6,000 obtaining relief, while some time previously there were from 9,000 to 10,000 in the same condition." (Cries of "Emigration has done it," &c.)

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—On Thursday morning the vessels having charge of the submarine cable arrived off the South Foreland at half past six o'clock, and at seven the end of the cable was landed; Mr J. W. Brett, Mr Hutchison, and other gentlemen, accompanying it to watch progress and to keep up a communication at regular intervals from the coast through the several wires of the cable, as it progressed in its onward course to France. At nine o'clock, when about five miles from land, a feu de joie was fired from the extreme end of twenty-five miles of wire to the land. Several telegraphic instruments were also most liberally allowed to be attached, in addition to those of Messrs. Brett, the original projectors of the submarine telegraph, and the needle telegraphs of Cook and Wheatstone, under Mr. Reid, and of Messrs. Henley. All had an opportunity of sending communications to and from the two extreme points during its progress across the Channel, in addition to the printing telegraph of Messrs. Brett. This was kept up until the vessel, at one o'clock was out of sight; and a cannonade, formed by fuses in connexion with the wires, was kept up at intervals, the word "fire" being given from side to side by means of the telegraph.—A telegraphic despatch from Dover at ten o'clock on Thursday night, says:—"The submarine telegraph is laid to within three miles and a half of the French coast, where the Blazer is anchored. Communication with the English coast is perfect."

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Wednesday night a public meeting was held at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, to receive a deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. At the lowest computation, there could not be less than 6,000 to 7,000 persons present. The chair was taken by Mr George Wilson, formerly president of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and the deputation included Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., President of the National Reform Association; Mr W. J. Fox, M.P.; Mr G. Thompson, M.P., and Mr J. Williams, M.P. The leading resolution was:—"That the first Minister of the Crown having intimated his intention to introduce a measure of Parliamentary reform during the next session, the people should lose no time in giving effective expression to their wishes. This meeting doth, therefore, declare that any measure which does not re-arrange the electoral districts, extend the franchise to every occupier of a tenement, protect the voter by the ballot, shorten the duration of Parliament, and abolish the property qualification required of members, will fail to satisfy the just expectations of the people—will be ineffectual in preventing the corruption, intimidation, and oppression now prevailing at elections, and in securing the full and free representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament."

MANCHESTER A CITY.—We believe we may announce that, at the private meeting of the Council on Wednesday last, it was determined that Manchester should be a city. We understand that the Mayor has already made the requisite formal application, and that in a short time we may legally and correctly congratulate our "fellow-citizens" on the civic dignity conferred upon Manchester.—Manchester Guardian,

SCOTLAND.

STEAM PLOUGHING.—The Marquis of Tweeddale has at length succeeded in bringing to a great degree of perfection a steam-plough, with which some interesting experiments have just been made. The general principle of action is as follows:—A locomotive engine is stationed at each end of the field, and moved as the furrows are completed. The ploughs, having the Tweeddale mole board, are fixed on both sides of a frame (the upper being of course reversed), which is turned over at the end of each set of furrows, for the purpose of performing the same operation on its return. The implement has been fairly tested at Yester, the seat of the Marquis, in Haddingtonshire, and performed its work beautifully. On Saturday last one engine was in use as a primary trial, when the plough-frame was conveyed, on finishing each set of furrows, to the other end of the field, and the land ploughed at the rate of three and a half miles an hour. On Monday his Lordship had two engines on the field, with the ploughs constantly at work between them. The operation of turning the frame at the end of the furrows is very perfect, and the success of the whole affair undoubted, the calculation of work done being at the rate of fifteen acres per diem.—Scotsman.

IRELAND.

THE HARVEST.—All the market reports show a continued increase in the supplies of new grain, with a tendency to somewhat lower prices, and the quality and weight of the new oats are considered most satisfactory. Wheat is very varied in quality; as to barley, although the yield is considered good, the general run of that crop is inferior to last year's produce. There has seldom been a finer oat crop in Ireland than the present, and the breadth is very large all through the country. The accounts of the potato crop are become more favourable, and the alarm is much diminished. Still the reports are in some degree conflicting; but, on the whole, they are much more encouraging.

PURCHASE OF LANDS IN IRELAND.—Saunders's News Letter has an important announcement, to the effect that a very influential company has been

formed in England, at the head of which is represented to be Prince Albert, for the buying up of lands in this country. Their purchases are expected to be on a most extensive scale, and persons in their employment are now busied in obtaining information on the spot as to the position and value of various estates.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—*The Limerick Examiner* contains the following remarks, in reference to the daily increasing drain of the population from that quarter:—"The depopulation of the country progresses with rapid strides. Farms unoccupied, districts uninhabited, increase with a ratio which knows no cessation; and, although alarm at the fact is no longer confined to any class, it prevades all ranks, there are still no efforts made on the part of those most directly concerned to stem the stream which is fast draining the strength and the resources of the country. We never see a morning pass without a caravan of our countrymen and countrywomen arriving here, to pass away again on their route to that great republic, which really seems destined to become the future home of our race. There is neither coach nor conveyance which enters Limerick on any day of the week, and Sunday is not an exception, which does not bear its quota towards the great sum which fills the multiplying emigrant-ships from every port with a western aspect, and leaves a large residuum in every town that affords a labour-market to the misery-stricken people of this land."

MR. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, the American Ambassador, has been visiting Galway, Limerick, and other places in the west, with a view of promoting direct communication with the United States. He voyaged up the Lower Shannon to Mount Trenchard, where he was entertained by Lord Montague. In the several speeches he has had occasion to deliver, Mr Lawrence expressed himself in language that was warmly responded to. At some points of his journey the Ambassador was greeted with almost royal honours. Baron Liebig is also making a tour in Ireland, in company with Mr Samuel Lover, and other gentlemen.

SPREAD OF PROTESTANTISM.—A traveller in Connemara, after narrating numerous facts significant of the decline of Romanism, says:—"There appears to be a favourable impression towards the Protestants at the present time in all the places I visited. There was no disturbance or annoyance given by the people. The power of the priests is, from some cause or other, on the wane. In what I have written I have merely stated facts. I do not express any opinion as to the movement, but I have merely reported what I have seen and heard. It is reported by credible witnesses, that in the district through which I have travelled for the past week nearly 5,000 persons have left the church of Rome. There were certainly large numbers of Romanists, or persons who had left that church, at all the stations I have visited; and with many of these I conversed, who appeared to be sincere and intelligent, and who were quite able to assign reasons for the step I had taken. As I am proceeding through the north of Galway this day to Mayo, I shall be able in my next to give further details of the state of the country and the feelings of the people."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

HOLLAND.

The Minister of Finances of Holland made his financial statement in the Second Chamber of the States on the 19th. It is very favourable. The estimates of receipts for 1852 are 71,473,823 florins, and the expenses 69,801,236 florins.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

A letter from Frankfort, of the 22nd inst., says:—"The marriage of Don Miguel of Braganza with the Princess of Löwenstein-Rosenberg took place on the 21st, at Klein Heubach, a property belonging to the Princess of Löwenstein, in the neighbourhood of Wertheim.

The ordinary of the Archbishop of Munich and Freising has published a form of oath to be taken by all priests on their installation, by which they bind themselves not to become members or take part in the proceedings of any secret society.

PRUSSIA.

Oldenburg has announced its assent to the commercial treaty between Hanover and Prussia. A Bremen journal, in treating of the probable effects of this treaty in the southern States, says there is little fear that it will break up the Zollverein, as Saxony will be retained in it by Leipsic, Würtemberg by Saxony, and Bavaria by its finances.

The Minister of Commerce, M. von der Heydt, has left Berlin for London, to visit the Exhibition.

POLAND.

The publication of an Imperial ukase was daily expected relative to the exemption of the Polish nobility from military service. This privilege will be abolished, and the noble families of the monarchy placed on the same footing as those of the same rank in Russia Proper. There the continuance of the family in the list of nobility is made conditional on at least one member of it in three generations rising in the service of the State to the rank of officer of the first class.

AUSTRIA.

The 16th, being the closing day for subscriptions at 92½ per cent., the impatience of the public to learn what had been achieved in Vienna was extreme. The sum total subscribed was 37,900,000 florins, of which the Common Council raised about 2,500,000. The larger subscriptions were, Sina nearly 4,000,000; Rothschild 357,000,000; Arnstein and Eskelles, 3,000,000; M. L. Biedermann, 2,000,000; Stauret Mayer, 2,000,000; and Wertheimstein and Son, 1,000,000. It is expected that Pesth will figure for about 1,750,000, and Trieste for the same sum. The Bohemian subscriptions may perhaps amount to 2,000,000. Those experienced in money matters are of opinion that about 45,000,000 or 48,000,000 of the loan will be absorbed in Austria. As many of the subscriptions made here are on account of Frankfort and Amsterdam, it is expected that no more than 15,000,000 will be taken by foreign speculators.

The Austrian journals treat the accession of Hanover to the Northern Commercial Union as an extension of the influence of Prussia, and predict that the northern States will finally *aufgehen*, or become absorbed in the Zollverein. The commercial side of the

question seems to excite less interest in Austria than the possible political consequences of the alliance.

SPAIN.

Referring to the Cuban affair, the *Heraldo* says:—"According to news received by the Government, it appears certain that the English Cabinet has given orders to the commander of the English naval forces in the West Indies to resist, in co-operation with the Spanish authorities, all attacks made by American pirates on Cuba." The same journal adds,—"The French Government on its part has given similar instructions to the commander of the French forces."

The *Orden*, which is considered the Ministerial organ, says, "We can fully confirm the important news that the English Government has ordered its naval forces to protect Cuba;" and it states that it has also made representations to the United States Cabinet on the duty imposed on it of preventing piratical expeditions. The journals express the greatest satisfaction at the proceeding of the English Government.

PORTUGAL.

News from Lisbon is to the 13th inst.

Referring to the matter of the Duke of Terceira, who had placed himself at the head of an Electoral Committee denominated Moderate Chartist, but looked upon as Cabralist, and more likely to attempt reactionary than electoral movements, the *Times'* correspondent says, "It is clear this matter cannot remain in its present state without allowing it to be clearly inferred that the Queen is anything but adverse to a reactionary crusade against her Cabinet; as the case stands, it is no use arguing the electoral committee to have no reactionary plan, as public opinion implicitly believes its object to be the suppression of the electoral decree and elections. I am assured the Queen sincerely desires to see the elections peaceably made, and that there is no doubt she will give some public and implicit proof of her disapproval of the position the Duke of Terceira has assumed, if he do not promptly desist from it. Meantime the electoral process seems to be going on quietly and favourably for the *Progresistas*."

SWITZERLAND.

The *Swiss National Gazette* of the 16th, under the head of Neuchâtel, states that a meeting of the people had been held at Chaux-de-Fonds, at which the question was discussed as to whether it was not desirable to form a grand league of the people against the sovereigns. Eleven speakers addressed the meeting. The speeches were all made in French. About ten thousand persons were present, and about one thousand afterwards sat down to a banquet.

RUSSIA.

The inauguration of that stupendous work, the railway which connects St. Petersburg and Moscow, took place on the 1st inst.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Empress, the principal members of the Imperial family, several foreign Princes, and attended by the high officers of State and a numerous suite, quitted St. Petersburg at six o'clock on Sunday, and arrived at Moscow at half-past eight o'clock the same night. At the terminus they were received by the civic authorities, the regiment of the guards, and a splendid staff, at the head of which the Emperor went into the city, amid the firing of guns and the acclamations of the people. Early the next morning the Imperial party, accompanied by their guests and suite, went in state to the Cathedral, where a solemn thanksgiving was offered.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has given away his daughter Fatime to Ali Gulib Bey, third son of the Grand Vizier, Reshid Pasha, and has appointed his son-in-law, Mushir, a member of the great council. This is a great victory of the reform party, of which Reshid Pasha is the real representative. The honour conferred on his family was a spontaneous act of the Sultan, without any direct or indirect step from the Grand Vizier, and the Sultana, Mother of Fatime, thanked the Sultan that he chose for her daughter the son of a man so distinguished in merits. The influence of the Grand Vizier is of course evidently strengthened by this alliance, and the ministers who might perhaps have counteracted his general plans are reduced to the management of their own departments, so that they cannot any more interfere with the general direction of policy.

The brother-in-law of the Sultan, the energetic opponent of Russia, Mehemet Ali Pasha, has been appointed at the same time Kapudan Pasha, Chief of the Admiralty. The new Kapudan Pasha has served in the navy, and therefore he is able to sift every plan before it is adopted.

Another nomination is not less fortunate—we mean that of Nafurz Pasha to the ministry of finances.

GREECE.

The *Oest Correspondent* has advices of the 9th from Athens. It was whispered in the city that something unusual had occurred. There was a vague rumour that a democratic conspiracy, in which persons of note were implicated, had been brought to light. Great changes had been made in the administration. Many employes had been dismissed, and some of higher rank had been transposed. 400 transfers had been made in the Finance Department alone. The *Correspondent*, in the true Austrian spirit, finds the hand of England in the democratic part of the story. The long and short of the matter probably is, that it has been suggested to the Cabinet, that until the Augean stable of the Greek Finance Department had been cleansed, foreign creditors had little or no chance of seeing their money.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts from Jamaica are to the 29th.

On the 17th Aug. a dreadful hurricane was felt in the West Indies, from St. Thomas along the whole line of islands to the northward of St. Lucia. The sloop *Eliza F. Cook*, with a cargo on board, from St.

Thomas's, the sloop *Henrietta*, with a cargo of sugar from Montserrat, and the cutter *Harriet*, were driven to sea from their anchorage in the roadstead, St. Kitt's. The sloop *Prince of Wales*, of Dominica, was also driven out, and went ashore at Point Town, where she became a total wreck. The schooner *Petrel*, Captain Wattle, of St. Kitt's, was driven out of one of the bays to leeward, and has not since been heard of. The cutter *Margaretta* was driven on shore at the lower end of the bay. She had since been got off. The brigantine *Bell*, of Yarmouth, United States, was driven on shore and became a total wreck.

From Montserrat we learn that the sloop *Rachel James*, from Dominica, ran ashore; crew and cargo saved. A vessel was passed stranded at Rosseau, in Dominica.

In St. Lucia the effect of the hurricane was frightful, and the sea rose to a tremendous height, threatening to engulf the city of Castries, a great part of which was submerged. The damage, however, on shore was not extensive; although several of the shore craft were destroyed, yet the shipping weathered the storm with only slight injury. A shock of earthquake had been felt in the island. The heat of the weather was intense.

At Antigua six mills were upset, and others injured. No lives were lost, and the shipping almost escaped.

Trinidad advises mention that the weather had been rainy, so much so as to have retarded vegetation in certain localities, but generally the young canes were promising. The greater part of the Trinidad coolies were in the city of Port of Spain, claiming either their passage back to the East Indies or a further bounty of 50 dols., on condition of fulfilling five years of additional agricultural servitude in the colony. The crop was over throughout the island, and the amount of produce shipped to date was—sugar, 27,439 hhds., 3,393 tierces, 7,538 arrels, and 10,342 puncheons; cocoa, 4,342,392 lbs.; coffee, 61,861 lbs.

AMERICA.

The latest accounts from New York are to the 13th inst.

From Cuba we have advices to the 6th inst. by telegraph from New Orleans and Charleston. General Concha had granted a pardon to four of the captive liberators, and paid their passages to New York. It is stated that but for the riots at New Orleans, and the insults received by the Spanish Consul, he would have pardoned the remainder. Captain Platt, of the United States navy, had interceded on behalf of the prisoners, but without effect, as it had been determined to send them to Spain. Affairs in the island had assumed a more quiet appearance, and business matters were improving.

The comments of the leading organs of the New York press upon the discomfiture of the Lopez expedition, as given in the above intelligence, are very satisfactory, and tend in every way to discountenance similar piratical attempts for the conquest of Cuba.

The *New York Herald* has a long memoir of General Narciso Lopez. It appears that he was born at Venezuela, in 1799. His father was a wealthy land and cattle proprietor, but was ruined in the revolutionary war, and his son, while quite a boy, was prominent in siege and fight. In 1823 young Lopez settled in Cuba, and was conspicuous in the disturbances arising out of the Christina and Carlist war in Spain. He was elected a senator by the city of Seville, and expelled from the Cortes with other Cubans. He then resolved to be the liberator of the island, and sought the accomplishment of his design by connecting himself with some Americans of the Southern States who had been engaged in the Mexican war.

The local and general elections in different sections of the country have been almost everywhere favourable to the support and permanence of the compromise measures adopted by the last Congress.

A dreadful tornado has occurred in Massachusetts. It was several miles in length on its desolating path, and about half a mile wide. Trees, fences, houses, all were levelled to the earth, and a few lives lost. The loss of property amounts to nearly half a million of dollars.

The accounts from the southern mines are satisfactory, especially in regard to the quartz veins.

The burnt district in San Francisco had been again covered with houses. Few traces of the conflagration remain in the lower part of the city, and the light wooden buildings that were destroyed had been replaced by substantial erections of brick.

The fine Pacific ocean steamer "Union" has been totally lost about twenty miles south of San Francisco. She was run ashore by bad steering, and it appears that most of the officers, crew, and passengers, were intoxicated at the time. The loss will exceed 300,000 dollars.

There are now twenty-nine American steamers plying on the Pacific ocean, all of them the creation of two years and a half.

BIRTHS.

- On the 22nd inst., at Casewick, Lady Trollope, of a son and heir.
- On the 24th ult., at Villa del Cinque, Albano, near Rome, the Hon. Mrs Clifford, of a son and heir.
- On the 19th inst., in Hereford street, the wife of Thomas Somers Cocks, jun., Esq., M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- On the 25th inst., at St. Mary's, H-rnsey, by the Rev. Richard Harvey, M.A., rector, William, son of John Samuel Hunt, Esq., of Maswell Hill, to Sarah Anne, daughter of John Buntin, Esq., Hornsey.
- On the 5th ult., at Florence, Major the Chevalier de Knebel, in the Emperor of Austria's service, to Henrietta J. Paulet de Courcy, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel de Courcy, and granddaughter of John, 25th Lord Kinsdale. The bride was given away by the Prince Frederick de Lichtenstein.
- At Nunsereen church, county of Wicklow, by the Rev. W. Digby Sadler, D.D., F.T.C.D., John Fitzgerald Leslie Foster, second son of the late Hon. Baron Foster, to Elizabeth Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. John J. Fletcher, D.D., of Durran, in the county of Wicklow, and rector of Castle Macadam and Ballydonnell, in the same county.

DEATHS.

- At the Refuge, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, on the 21st inst., in her 78th year, Elizabeth Mary, the wife of Captain Sir William Symonds, R.N., Kt., C.B., F.R.S.
- On the 23rd instant, at her house in York street, Portman square, aged 89, Elizabeth Lady St. George, widow of Major-General Sir Thomas Bligh St. George, C.B.
- On the 19th inst., George Pitt, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We understand that the directors of the Electric Telegraph Company have determined forthwith to make a considerable reduction in their charges for the transmission of the messages of the public, and at the same time to simplify their tariff, by making it as far as possible uniform.—*Times*.

Within the last few days the extensive dock formed by the East and West India Dock Junction Railway at Blackwall, contiguous to the eastern entrance of the West India Docks, has been opened for the admission of shipping. It covers a space of nearly seven acres, and its depth of water amounts to upwards of twenty-four feet. In addition to the dock, and the company's works in the immediate neighbourhood, a double line of rails has been formed along the entire frontage of the eastern warehouses of the West India Export Dock, so that the different bales and packages of East and West India and other produce may be lowered from the loopholes of the warehouses into the trains.

The Randolph East India trader, on her outward passage to Calcutta, was cast ashore on a reef of rocks to the north-east of the Mauritius; and a great many who were on board perished. The disaster took place on the night of the 25th of July, a day or two after she had taken her departure from Port Louis for Calcutta. She had on board 250 passengers. The cargo comprised sugar, rum, and other produce of the island.

A vessel from New York, arrived at Liverpool, has brought 1,400 packages of butter as a portion of her cargo, the produce of the United States of America. This is the largest importation of butter which has taken place from the United States.

The Quebec Board of Trade, at a recent meeting, adopted a series of resolutions setting forth the advantages of a line of steamers direct between Quebec and Europe, which, they stated, would greatly benefit one of the most fertile regions in the American continent, and furnish the much-needed facilities for emigration to Canada. A memorial to the Governor and Council, based upon these resolutions, has been presented.

The mail of the 24th of May from London reached Hongkong on the 8th of July, being only 44 days in its transit. It was conveyed from Suez to Ceylon by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship *Hindustan*, and from Ceylon to Hongkong in their new steamer *Singapore*. The mail of the 24th of June, which would be conveyed by the Oriental and Malta steamers, was expected to reach China in about the same time. The time allowed in the contract with the company is 56 days.

By the postal treaty just concluded between France and Tuscany, the postage of letters not weighing more than 7½ grammes, and carried by the French packets, is 90 centimes, and may be prepaid or not at will. From 7½ to 15 grammes, the postage is double, and so on in the same proportion. Registered letters pay double postage, which is exacted beforehand. Journals, books, &c., are prepaid at the rate of 12 centimes for any weight not exceeding 45 grammes, provided they be put *sous bande*, unbound, and do not contain any writing or written mark whatsoever.

The whole of the houses on the north side of Upper Thames street, extending from Peters's hill to Bennett's hill, are being pulled down in order to widen the thoroughfare, which at that point considerably impedes the traffic by the projection of the houses. It is intended to widen the carriage way at least 12 feet.

Lord Cranworth and Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce will be Lords Justices in the Court of Appeal under the new Act. Their successors as Vice-Chancellors are not named.—*Globe*.

Mr Gilpin has given the following notice of motion in the Court of Common Council:—"That this court do present an address of congratulation to Louis Kossuth, on his liberation from captivity and arrival in this country; and that the said address be presented in open court."

At Nottingham, notwithstanding the crisis lately caused by new machinery, the returns of pauperism now show a diminution as compared with the corresponding period of 1850. Contrasted with 1848 there is a decrease at this moment of 30 per cent.

The Hon. and Rev. William Towry Law, the chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells, has resigned his living and the chancellorship, and has succeeded to the church of Rome.

A few evenings since, Mrs H. Dexter, the female advocate of the new ladies' attire, gave a second lecture on "the absurdity of the present female dress," at the John street Institution, Tottenham court road. The number of persons present could not be much less than 1,200 or 1,300.

At the recent audit of W. B. Praed, Esq., of Tyingham house, a reduction of 10 per cent. was made to the tenantry. And at the audit of Sir R. Throckmorton, a similar reduction was made in the rents of his farms at Weston Underwood.

Measures are being adopted in Sussex to renew the agitation for a repeal of the hop duty; and at a meeting just held at Hastings it was resolved:—"That the small crop of hops in the present season in Sussex and the Weald of Kent render it necessary to apply to the Government for a postponement of the next instalment of the duty."

Lord John Russell has appointed Mr James Brotherton, barrister-at-law, and son of Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., to the office of Receiver-General in the Inland Revenue Department.

Literature.

NARRATIVES WRITTEN BY SEA COMMANDERS, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE LAW OF STORMS. No. 1. *The Blenheim Hurricane of 1851.* By Capt. ROBERT METHVEN. John Weale, High Holborn.

COLONEL REID is not contented with propounding a theory; he puts it to the proof in every possible way. He incites sea captains to take accurate notice of all the storms they meet with, and record all the particulars they can remark concerning them. He tells them how to avoid danger, but he insists in return that they shall make reports for the benefit of others. He gets the Foreign Secretary to call on the consuls to procure registers to be kept of storms at all the places where they reside, and to publish everything that is interesting concerning them in newspapers and periodicals. He seems resolved to have the theory universally tested, and to make the law of storms as perfect and as well known as the law of gravity. This is very praiseworthy of Colonel Reid, and one of the fruits of his earnest endeavours is the publication of the present pamphlet. "The study of the winds and waves," he says, "peculiarly belongs to the seaman;" and Captain Methven, like a good seaman, has well performed his part. He successfully applied the knowledge of the laws of storms taught by Colonel Reid to keep his ship out of danger; he has explained his

own proceedings for the advantage of other captains; and has extended the science by some judicious remarks on waves, the results and signs of storms, the manner in which they are formed, and the direction in which they roll. He was caught homeward-bound by a severe hurricane in March, 1851, in the SE. trade approaching the Mauritius; and, applying the knowledge he had acquired from Colonel Reid and others of the direction the storm would take, he sailed out of it under double-reefed topsails, and it made wreck and ruin of those vessels which were unfortunate enough to remain, or to run into its vortex. The present work is Captain Methven's narrative of his proceedings extracted from his log book, while the history of the tempest is made complete by extracts from the logs of other vessels that were not so fortunate as the Blenheim. On the 18th of March last, Captain Methven encountered "squally weather with rain, and noticed that the clouds came away in windy streaks, breaking into loose vapoury masses with jagged edges, and loaded with rain. The clouds to the ENE. and N. stationary, dense and darker, the unsettled weather having altogether a local character from glimpses here and there to windward of a hard and more settled description of cloud—to the SW. this particularly to be observed, and at NW. patches of blue sky to be seen at intervals." Seeing these symptoms, the "ship was run off her course to the WNW. and NW., and afterwards hauled more to the southward on an easy bowline, to avoid bad weather." And the Blenheim did avoid the severity of the gale, and her log and her success are there to instruct other shipmasters how they may run away from hurricanes instead of running into them. She was kept on the outer edge of the gale for two days, and may be said almost to have seen it sweeping on to destroy. The description is a beautiful illustration of a theory. It is something like the realisation of a prophecy which science has enabled a philosopher to make. It is an exemplification of the fact that the eye and the hand of knowledge conduct the mariner in safety over the pathless deep. Col. Reid's discovery supplies him, as it were, with another compass, which directs him clear of the storms of the atmosphere. The publication of Captain Methven's log does equal honour to the practical man and the philosopher. Colonel Reid's theory, and the observations in pursuance of it that are now being collected in all parts of the world, will tend to improve navigation, to shorten voyages, and lessen very much the wear and tear of ships. These are some of a large class of circumstances which are continually making navigation cheaper as well as safer, and which will enable shipowners to reap equal profits with lower rates of freight. They, however, are apt to fall into the error of supposing that every reduction of freight comes out of their pocket, when, in fact, it is the result of improved skill—and very generally not their skill, but the skill of others—cheapening all things—even voyages. We recommend the study of the theory of storms to discontented shipowners as well as shipmasters, and they cannot do better than begin with Captain Methven's narrative. It is a very creditable production, and goes far to redeem the character of our shipmasters from the slurs that have lately been unjustly cast on it.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. Part I. October 1851. By BROTHER JONATHAN. W. S. Johnson.

We regret to have to expose a case of gross deceit. On taking up the new periodical entitled as above, and having on its gaudy red and blue cover a drawing of the American flag hanging from top to bottom of the page, we were started at reading in the list of contributors to the current number the names of Daniel Webster, H. W. Longfellow, W. C. Bryant, W. H. Prescott, E. P. Whipple, R. W. Emerson, and of many other distinguished American writers. We thought it strange that a new periodical should be able to put forth so attractive a list of writers. The mystery was soon solved, however. We had not read more than half a dozen lines of the article by Emerson, when we were struck with something familiar to us in the ideas, and before we had reached the end of the paragraph we recognised the passage as being extracted from one of his series of essays published seven years ago at least. The novelty of the contributions by Webster, Longfellow, Bryant, Prescott, and the rest, we leave to be inferred. As there is not the least hint given that the magazine consists partly, if not wholly, of reprints from American books and periodicals, it is evidently intended to delude the unwary into the notion that it is made up of new matter from the pens of the writers enumerated. So barefaced an attempt at deception deserves the condemnation of all honest men.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Glance at the County Times. By William Walter Good Hope and Co. Ancient and Modern India. By the late W. Cooke Taylor, L.L.D. Revised and continued. By P. J. Mackenna, Esq. Madden.

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 20th day of September 1851:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 28,075,490	Government debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	14,042,115
		Silver bullion	33,578
	28,075,490		28,075,490

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	£ 13,464,216
Rest	8,596,497	Other Securities	13,785,274
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	9,356,700	Notes	9,123,270
Other Deposits	8,207,897	Gold and Silver Coin	589,650
Seven Day and other Bills	1,219,766		
	36,963,110		36,963,110

Dated the 25th September, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills	£ 21,171,226	Securities	£ 26,696,490
Public Deposits	9,356,100	Bullion	14,965,140
Other or private Deposits	8,207,807		
	37,765,133		41,361,630

The balance of assets above liabilities being £3,595,497, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£ 150,828
An increase of Public Deposits of	628,330
An increase of Other Deposits of	14,742
An increase of Securities of	348,029
An increase of Bullion of	148,667
An increase of Rest of	4,452
An increase of Reserve of	308,052

The present returns show a decrease of circulation, 150,828; an increase of public deposits, 628,330; an increase of private deposits, 14,742; an increase of securities, 348,029, the increase being of private securities; an increase of bullion, 148,667; an increase of rest, 4,452; and an increase of reserve, 308,052. The returns are what might be expected with a perfectly quiet money market, dividend day approaching, and gold flowing into the country.

We have no alteration to notice in the terms of the money market, the stability of that as of other markets being amongst the remarkable circumstances of the times. As we mentioned a fortnight ago, credit is not so firm as it was, and discount houses, without advancing their rates, scrutinise somewhat closely the paper brought to them. Money is plentiful, and coming in from abroad. It is expected, therefore, to be more plentiful, and to exercise a favourable influence on business of all kinds.

The exchanges continue favourable with all parts of the Continent. Several cargoes of wheat and colonial produce having been sent to Antwerp, Amsterdam, and other ports of the Continent, in addition to the ordinary exports, and bills having been drawn against them, while there are at present no corresponding imports from the Continent, and comparatively no bills drawn on London, the exchanges are all in our favour, and likely to continue so till the alteration now taking place in the distribution of the precious metals, and other circumstances, affect prices here, and check exportation.

The funds have been tending upwards through the week, with rather more business doing. To-day they were rather flat after the activity, but with no change in the price. Consols closed at 96 3/4 for money.

The following is our usual list:—

	CONSOLS.		Account	
	Money	Account	Money	Account
Saturday	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Monday	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Tuesday	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Wednesday	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Thursday	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Friday	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
8 per cent consols, account	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
— money	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
8 per cents	shut	shut	shut	shut
3 per cent reduced	shut	shut	shut	shut
Exchequer bills, large	44 7/8	44 7/8	44 7/8	44 7/8
Bank stock	shut	shut	shut	shut
East India stock	260 2	260 2	260 2	260 2
Spanish 3 per cents	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Portuguese 4 per cents	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mexican 5 per cents	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per cents	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
— 4 per cents	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Russian, 4 1/2 stock	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Sardinian 5 per cent scrip	...	...	...	...
Peruvian	...	...	...	...

There has been more business done this week in the railway market than for some time, and prices generally advanced. To-day the market is flat, and some of the shares have gone back. Speculators for the account, however, are eager to hold, anticipating a still more improved market. The following is our account of the price of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.	
	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	29 3/4	29 3/4
Birmingham and Dudley	8 10 pm	8 10 pm
Bristol and Ex-ter	76 8	76 8
Caledonians	114 1/2	114 1/2
Eastern Counties	52 1/2	52 1/2
East Lancashire	134 1/2	134 1/2 x new
Great Northern	154 1/2	154 1/2
Great Western	51 1/2 x div	51 1/2 x div
Lancashire	...	...

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
London and Blackwalls	6½ x div	6½ 7 x div
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	21 2	21½ 2½
London & North Western	112½ 13	114½ 14
London and South Western	77½ 80½	81½ 84
Midlands	44½ 4	45½ 4
North British	5½ 4	5½ 4
North Staffordshire	9½ 9 dis	8½ 8 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	14½ 4	15½ 4
South Eastern	18½ 4	19½ 4
South Wales	26½ 7	27½ 7
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	17½ x div	17½ 18½ x div
York and North Midland	17 4	18 4
FRENCH SHARES.		
Boulogne and Amiens	10½ 4	10½ 4
Northern of France	14 4	14½ 4
Paris and Rouen	22½ 3	22 4
Paris and Strasbourg	6½ 5½ dis	6½ 5½ dis
Rouen and Havre	9 4	9 4
Dutch Rhenish	5½ 5 dis	5½ 4½ dis

What becomes of all the Californian gold is a question not unfrequently asked, as it seems, judging from prices, to have had no effect whatever in Europe. The rapid increase of the people in the United States, and their still more rapid increase in activity and business, making a great increase of money necessary, goes some way to answer the question. The return of the operations of the Mint of the United States, which we subjoin, shows how much of the Californian gold is coined there:—

The following is the monthly statement of the operations of the United States Mint for August, 1851:—

Gold.	No. pcs.	Value, dols.
Double Eagles	158,141	3,162,820 00
Eagles	7,623	76,230 00
Half Eagles	44,655	224,275 00
Quarter Eagles	125,058	312,645 00
Dollars	303,359	303,359 00
638,836		4,078,329 00
SILVER.		
Half Dollars	18,000	9,000 00
Quarter Dollars	20,000	5,000 00
Three Cent Pieces	352,200	10,566 00
1,029,036		4,102,895 00
COPPER.		
Cents	796,475	7,964 75
1,825,511		4,110,859 75

Gold bullion deposited for coinage, from 1st to 31st August, 1851, inclusive;—

From California	4,048,800
From other sources	96,000
4,144,800	

Silver deposited during same time..... 29,000

A large supply of small gold coins remains on hand beyond the demands of depositors.

The total coinage from January to August inclusive amounts to 31,664,316 dols, of which the gold coinage was 31,339,980 dols.

The deposits of the precious metals at the Mint in each month of the present year were as annexed. The deposits from California, it will be seen, were 27,097,900 dols.

	California gold, dols.	Other gold, dols.	Silver, dols.	Total, dols.
Jan.....	4,940,000	60,000	.....	5,000,000
Feb.....	2,865,000	140,000	7,700	3,007,700
March.....	2,634,000	37,000	8,400	2,679,400
April.....	2,783,500	75,000	18,000	2,876,500
May.....	3,205,600	65,600	14,800	3,285,000
June.....	3,570,000	60,000	11,700	3,641,700
July.....	3,053,000	77,000	13,800	3,143,800
August.....	4,048,800	96,000	29,000	4,173,800
Total.....	27,975,900	699,600	107,400	28,782,900

From Australia, however, we are now to receive an additional supply, larger than that of California. "The existence," say Messrs Smith, Campbell, and Co., in their circular dated Sydney, May 29—

The existence of the metal in various parts of this country has long been asserted by geologists, but these assertions having been based solely on scientific theory, received too little attention, and were never brought to a practical test. It is only lately that a gentleman from California, Mr E. H. Hargraves, attracted by the similarity of appearance of portions of this country to that which he had left, has brought to light the treasure, which it had been predicted we possessed.

By this gentleman, the attention of the government and the people of the colony has been called to localities where gold is to be found; and an active search immediately commenced, has resulted in the obtaining of the precious metal in an abundance, which, to parties who have not had ocular proof, would appear incredible.

Even here the truth of the existence of the metal to the extent reported was for a time doubted, but the evidence of credible parties (among them our Mr Campbell) who have visited the scene of operation; the production by them of specimens turned out of the soil in their presence (one lump weighing upwards of forty-six ounces), and to-day the official report of Mr Sturchbury, the Government geologist, have completely verified all rumours, and even go beyond them. "The locale" of the present diggings is in the Bathurst district, and about 170 miles westward of Sydney. But there is no doubt that auriferous deposits exist throughout a very great extent of country, and that very shortly the export of gold from this will rival that of San Francisco.

The rapidity with which California has advanced without other attractions than its gold is known to all; how much brighter is the prospect for a country possessed, not only it may be safely asserted of an equal amount of the same precious metal, but of many other resources calculated to make it conspicuous among nations, inhabited by an energetic, enterprising, and orderly people, regulated by a well-organised government, and wanting only what it will now obtain, an increased population to develop its multifarious advantages.

We must wait for some time, however, to ascertain the effects on Europe of this new discovery.

Two other suspensions have been announced during the week,

that of Messrs Eggers and Taylor, at Liverpool, with considerable liabilities, and that of Messrs Maitland, Fawkes, and Co. (connected with the produce market), liabilities very small.

The meeting of the creditors of Messrs Castelli, Giustiniani, and Co., on Wednesday, was far from giving universal satisfaction. The balance showed two different accounts of liabilities; one founded on the value put on the produce by the parties who had made advances, and the other founded on a revised value by Mr Castelli, at present the prices on some articles being higher. By the former the assets will be 1s 6d in the pound, and by the latter 2s 6d. It transpired, too, that the presumed partners in the firm had been partners on the principle of *en commandite*, that Mr Giustiniani had retired and lived abroad, and that the house was represented by Mr Frank Castelli alone. It was settled, after some discussion, that the affairs of the firm should be wound up under inspection, and two gentlemen were appointed inspectors, with power to appoint a third inspector. The case has strengthened the opinion before prevalent, that the law concerning partnership requires revision.

The Indus steamer which left Southampton on the 20th inst., took with her for

	Silver.	Gold.
Bengal	£ 5,700	£ 700
Madras	3,100	...
Bombay	10,350	300
Ceylon .....	...	1,700
Singapore	9,800	...

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Sept. 25	f.25 20	3 days' sight
		25 2½	1 month's date
Antwerp.....	— 25	25 25	3
Amsterdam	— 23	f.11 90	3 days' sight
		18 85	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 23	m.13 7½	3 days' sight
		13 6	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 16	38½d	3
Madrid	— 18	51d	3
Lisbon	— 19	53½d to 53½d	3
Gibraltar	— 15	50½d	2
New York	— 13	10 to 10½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
		1 to 1¼ per cent pm	30
Jamaica	Aug. 31	2 to 1 per cent pm	60
		5 per cent pm	90
Havana	Sept. 1	7 to 7½ per cent pm	90
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 13	29½d	60
Bahia	— 18	29d	60
Pernambuco	— 21	28½d	60
Buenos Ayres	July 28	3d	60
Valparaiso	— 25	45d	30
Singapore	— 31	4s 7d to 4s 7½d	60 days' sight
		...	6 months' sight
Ceylon	Aug. 15	7 to 8 per cent dis	1
		...	3
Bombay.....	— 5	2s 0½d	6
		2s 0¼d	6
Calcutta.....	— 5	...	4
		...	1
Hong Kong	July 24	4s 9d to 4s 10½d	6
Mauritius	— 25	3 per cent dis	6
Sydney	Jun 8	par	30 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 per mille discount (according to new tariff rate), which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·12; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·20, it follows that gold is 0·82 per cent, dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 428½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13·6½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·7½, it follows that gold is 0·46 per cent, dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 25-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·67 per cent, in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight	Amount of E. I. Co.'s bills drawn from Sept. 7 to Sept. 23.
Bills on Bengal	2 0 to 0 0	2 0 to 0 0	46,393 3 5
Madras	2 0 to 2 0½	2 0 to 0 0	16,991 13 11
Bombay	2 0 to 2 0½	2 1 to 0 0	8,737 17 11
Total of East India Co.'s bills, from Sept. 7 to Sept. 23.....			67,122 15 3
Total of do. from Jan. 7 to Sept. 23, 1851			1,074,969 1 9

Total of do. from May 7 to Sept. 23, 1851, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1)

Annual sum required by the Court of Directors in England from May 1, 1851, to April 30, 1852, £3,000,000.

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	per ounce	£ s d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	3 17 9
New dollars	0 0 0
Silver in bars (standard)	0 0 0

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table listing various English stocks and bonds with columns for day of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri) and prices.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various cities including Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, Paris, etc., with columns for Time, Tuesday, and Friday prices.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table listing French funds with columns for Paris and London prices for different dates (Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26).

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices of foreign stocks from various countries like Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Cuba, Chile, Denmark, etc., with columns for day of the week and prices.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

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

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 docks with columns for No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share.

The Commercial Times.

THE INDIAN MAIL.—Post office notice.—The overland mail for India, via Marseilles, will in future be made up and despatched from London on the evening of the 8th of each month, instead of on the evening of the 7th, as at present, except when the 8th of the month falls on a Sunday, and on those occasions the mail will be despatched on the evening of the following day.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 22nd Sept., AMERICA, per Asia steamer, via Liverpool—California, Aug. 2; Montreal, Sept. 8; Boston, 9; New York, 10.
 On 22nd Sept., VALPARAISO, July 25, via United States.
 On 22nd Sept., JAMAICA, Aug. 31, via United States.
 On 22nd Sept., HAVANA, Sept. 1, via United States.
 On 23rd Sept., INDIA and CHINA, per Pottinger steamer, via Southampton.—Dates as received 18th inst., via Marseilles.
 On 24th Sept., WEST INDIES and PACIFIC, per Avon steamer, via Southampton—Valparaiso, July 26; Lima, Aug. 8; Callao, 9; Guayaquil, 12; New Grenada, 16; Panama, 21; California, 2; Chagres, 25; Cartagena, 26; Demerara, 26; La Guayra, 15; Grey Town, 20; Trinidad, 26; Barbadoes, 28; Antigua, 31; Hayti, 31; Jamaica, 29; Martinique, 29; Porto Rico, Sept. 3; St Thomas, 4.
 On 25th Sept., PENINSULAR, per Madrid steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Sept. 15; Cadiz, 16; Lisbon, 19; Oporto, 20; Vigo, 20.
 On 25th Sept., UNITED STATES, per Atlantic steamer, via Liverpool—New York, Sept. 13.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON

On 30th Sept. (evening), for AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Atlantic steamer, via Liverpool.
 On 2nd Oct. (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, and CALIFORNIA (Cuba, Honduras, Nassau, Chili and Peru excepted; mails to these places on the 17th of each month only), per Dee steamer, via Southampton.
 On 3rd Oct. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, and HAVANA, per America steamer, via Liverpool and Halifax.
 On 7th Oct. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
 The Santiago steamer is appointed to sail from Liverpool on the 2nd Oct. for Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, and Valparaiso. Letters in time on the 1st Oct.

Mails Due.

Oct. 1.—America.
 Oct. 3.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
 Oct. 5.—West Indies.
 Oct. 5.—Mexico.
 Oct. 6.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
 Oct. 10.—Cape of Good Hope.
 Oct. 13.—Brazil and River Plate.
 Oct. 20.—West Indies.
 Oct. 20.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.
 Oct. 20.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
 Oct. 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.
 From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beens.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	106,231	8,070	12,598	417	2,235	1,027
Weekly average, Sept. 20.....	37 8	25 7	18 4	26 2	28 6	28 2
— 13.....	38 5	26 1	19 5	25 0	28 9	27 8
— 6.....	38 9	26 1	20 1	26 2	30 4	25 11
— Aug. 30.....	39 1	25 10	20 8	26 9	30 7	26 6
— 23.....	39 10	26 8	20 11	27 1	31 2	25 11
— 16.....	41 4	26 4	21 9	27 0	30 8	27 2
Six weeks' average.....	39 2	26 1	20 4	26 4	30 0	26 11
Same time last year.....	43 2	23 3	17 8	24 3	28 10	27 7
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 September 17, 1851.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye meal	Peas and pea meal	Beans & bean meal	Indian corn and Indian meal	Buck wheat & buck wheat meal
Foreign ...	35,737 qrs	6,910 qrs	12,313 qrs	361 qrs	1,396 qrs	2,993 qrs	3,169 qrs	...
Colonial ...	3,384 qrs	...	...	...	199 qrs	...	...	...
Total ...	59,121 qrs	6,910 qrs	12,213 qrs	361 qrs	1,595 qrs	2,993 qrs	3,169 qrs	...

Total imports of the week..... 86,459 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT

The wheat market declined again on Monday a shilling a quarter, and in some cases more. To-day the market is firmer, without any alteration in the price, but there is a greater disposition to buy and to hold stock than before. The demand for flour for New South Wales is becoming brisk, and a considerable quantity in barrels was sold to-day for that market, which contributed to lower the stock of foreign flour offered, which was not before very abundant. Although the quantity of flour, 649,600 cwts, imported into the kingdom in the month ending Sept. 5th last, was greater than in any preceding month, as is shown by Messrs Gillies and Horne in their circular, except once when the new law first came into operation, there is no great supply in the London market, and good foreign flour is getting short. The millers, in consequence, have not abated their prices for the very finest flour, though that of household was lowered.

The accounts of the potato crop from Ireland are very bad, and also from the East and North of England. In the West of England and the crop is sound, but not large.

From Rotterdam, too, we are informed by Messrs Plygen and Hauck, that the news from the Rhine districts concerning the

potatoes is very unfavourable. The produce is small and the disease is rapidly increasing. In Holland, too, the potato crop is going, and it is discovered that the tubers already dug up are fast running to decay. The demand there for rye had increased. From Cologne, Messrs Kapferer and Wolff state, Sept. 20, the tone of our market was favourable this week, and the sales considerable, particularly towards the end of the week, in consequence of the increasing demands from the Upper Rhine. More disease amongst the potatoes is observed, which threatens to make the yield extremely small, as it was very small before the disease began, owing to the tops dying away very early. From these circumstances in our own and in the neighbouring countries, the value of the inferior grains is increasing, and inquiries are making for Indian corn and rice.

The colonial produce markets continue dull. The sugar market is properly described as depressed, particularly the market for coarse sugars. Holders, however, do not press sales; they look forward with good reason, we believe, for an increased demand, and prices are not lower.

The coffee market is firmer to-day, and some cargoes have been sold afloat for Hamburg and other places. The increasing consumption of coffee in the United States, that large and increasing market, is worth notice. According to the statement in the *New York Shipping and Commercial List* the importation into New York in the past eight months of the present year were 392,210 bags, against 258,806 in the previous year.

The market for cotton has been quiet in the week. The total sales were 1,150 bags; prices firm.

Elsewhere we publish the full account of the last year's cotton crop in the United States, made up to the close of the American commercial year. By that it will be seen that the crops of—

1850-51 were	2,355,257
1849-50 —	2,096,706
1848-49 —	2,728,596

And there were exported in—

	1850-51.	1849 50	Increase in
	bales.	bales.	bales.
To Great Britain	1,418,265	1,106,771	311,494
— France	301,358	299,627	11,731
— North of Europe	129,492	72,156	57,336
— Other Foreign Ports ...	139,595	121,601	17,994

The crop, therefore, of 1850-1 was 258,551 bales greater than the crop of 1849-50, and the increased importation to England was 311,494 bales. There is also an increased export to other foreign countries, leaving less for home consumption. It appears from the table that less has been retained in the States this year than in any year since 1845.

“The silk trade, since the first instant (says Mr H. W. Eaton) has been extremely quiet, without any alteration in prices. This remark applies to every description of silk, but as the stocks of the raw material in the hands of the consumers must be small, this inactivity may, I hope, be mainly attributed to the general depression pervading nearly every article of produce at the present moment.”

We have the following account of the fruit trade from Messrs Witherby and Hanson:—

CURRENTS.—The total quantity imported to this date of this and the two preceding seasons was, to 22nd September, 1849, about 13,950 tons; same date, 1850, 10,700 tons; same date, 1851, 15,850 tons.

The Livorno screw steamer with the first cargo of this year's crop, reached Southampton 11th inst., fourteen days from Patras, the whole of which was dispatched by railway to London.

The London clearances for home consumption from the 19th ultimo to the 18th instant have been 620 tons, against 540 tons during the like period of last year, against 775 tons in 1849, and 410 tons in 1848. The Liverpool deliveries, on the contrary, continue to show the same comparative deficiency which has been so long apparent at that market, arising from the London prices having throughout the present year been much below those of Liverpool. This will account for the consumption of the United Kingdom, which for the first five months of this year showed an increase of 1,822 tons, having fallen off to 1,405 tons at the end of the first seven months, as compared with those of 1850. The exports from London to the Continent have since June been very extensive, amounting nearly to 1,020 tons, sent over from thence at the early part of the season to meet the high prices prevailing here in November and December last. It may be mentioned, as a pleasing fact, that our colonial trade has taken off about 500 tons of currants since the beginning of this year. These shipments have helped much to reduce our stock of old fruit, which is still considerably larger than at the commencement of last season.

RAISINS.—The Kate, which left Denia 14th ult., with the first cargo of Valentias, reached Southampton on the 9th inst., from whence her cargo was dispatched Lither by rail on the 11th. A portion of the cargo, per Corkscrew steamer, which reached Liverpool also on the 9th, in 12 days, was received here on the same day. The price opened at 40s, and was maintained till 18th inst., when it declined to 38s, and at that reduction it is difficult to effect sales. The first arrival last year took place 29th August, and the price opened at 45s, fell on the 10th September to 42s, and soon afterwards to 40s. The quality is good. The price of new fruit has not been so low at the commencement of the season since 1843.

The following account of the trade of San Francisco shows the rapidity of its progress:—

The amount of duties received at the Custom House, San Francisco, for the quarter ending June 30, was:—

For the month of April	dols c
— May	216,856 35
— June	201,399 21
.....	208,046 50
Total	626,293 6
Cargoes on foreign vessels	465,561 81
— American —	160,721 25
.....	626,283 16

Value of foreign merchandise bonded for the quarter ending June 30, 1851:—

Amount bonded	99,494 0
Amount withdrawn for consumption	503,818
For exportation.....	349,241
	853,059 0
Excess warehoused over amount withdrawn	56,435 0

INDIGO.

Since the new quarterly sales of indigo are approaching, it may be desirable to offer a few remarks on the position, present and future, of this important article.

The sales will commence on the 7th October, prompt 3rd January, 1852, and the declarations have now reached a total of 21,362 chests. They consist of

Bengal, Benares, Tirhoot, and similar sorts.....	about	13,000
Oude	—	850
Madras	—	1,300
Kurpah	—	900
Manilla.....	—	50
Figs	—	310
Total.....	—	21,360

of which there are 19,947 chests in the A, and 1,415 in the B catalogue. It is stated by the brokers, that of the Bengal, &c., sorts, there are upwards of 11,000 chests "new goods," say such as have not previously gone through the show and been offered for public sale, and about 4,000 chests consisting of such parcels that have been withdrawn from former sales, and are now brought forward again, probably with a view to try to sell a part of them.

The show contains an abundance of good, full-coloured indigo, suitable for all purposes at home and abroad, and there are rather more parcels of fine and middling fine qualities than what we have seen in previous shows during the last season or two.

The supply of Kurpah is moderate, but offers good useful sorts of the usual character.

Of leaf Madras the qualities are but poor, and there are not many parcels suitable for export amongst the whole quantity.

The Manilla and fig indigo is of the usual description, the former, however, very well adapted for the purposes for which it is generally applied.

We differ from the opinion of many of the parties engaged in the buying and selling of indigo, as to the effect which an unusually large show may have upon the value of the article.

It often happens at this time of the year that stocks accumulate from importations which have taken place during the summer months, or since the close of the last quarterly sales in the preceding July, and it is well known that the fairest and most satisfactory method of ascertaining the value of the various parcels, is to expose them to public inspection, and to cause them to be valued by all parties interested in the trade, and to bring them forward for actual sale, or withdraw them according to the disposition become apparent in the course of the sale, and the demand for such sorts as are intended to be realised.

This mode of ascertaining the value of the article, and determining whether an actual sale is desirable or not, appears to us the best on the part of agency houses, whose duty towards their constituents it is to try such legitimate means of disposing of an article as are in accordance with the laws of the land and established usages; and with regard to indigo, it is well known that the quarterly sales afford the best and fairest means of disposing of it, while a sale in the intermediate time from one quarterly sale to another cannot always be satisfactorily effected, particularly in such times as we have seen of late, when a total absence of speculative disposition prevails in all our markets for transmarine produce.

We cannot, therefore, discover anything inappropriate in the large quantities brought forward in the show; all parties acquainted with the consumption and trade of the article are well aware that it is not intended, nor even possible to dispose of anything like the total quantity declared. With regard to what possibly can and will be sold at the ensuing sales, we are inclined to believe that it will be rather more than what many people now believe, taking it for granted that purchases will only be made for real and immediate consumption at home and abroad. It is well ascertained that the stocks of indigo in those parts of the Continent which draw their supplies generally and mostly from the London market, are unusually reduced, and we therefore expect a considerable demand from such quarters.

Upon the whole we are inclined to believe that of the total quantity (21,362 chests) about one-third will find bona fide purchasers, and the other two-thirds, say about 14,000 chests, will be necessarily held over for the quarterly sales in February and May 1852, in which sales however seldom so large a quantity finds buyers as will probably be sold in the next October sales.

The total stocks of indigo in the London warehouses was, on Saturday, the 20th inst., 38,213 chests of all sorts, and several more parcels are either now landing or expected soon to arrive.

Much may be said respecting existing stocks, further supplies, consumption, and prospects of new crops and future production; but, however desirable and necessary we may consider statistics, we are bound to acknowledge that they become of little utility when more powerful elements influence the value of an article, and that, we believe, is at present the case with indigo. We abstain, therefore, entirely in our present statement from the quotation of figures, but may again, as it is our duty to do, recur on it on the occasion of our next monthly statement.

The present value of indigo is still considerably higher than in the seasons 1848 and 1849, while the stocks are as large as they were at those periods.

The production of indigo in this season (1851) does not appear to be so small as was predicted some months ago, and we believe that the continent of India—via Calcutta and Madras—further Java,

Manilla, Guatimala, and Caracas, will for 1852 furnish as much indigo as will be required for one year's consumption in all parts of Europe and America.

On Tuesday last a sale of 600 serons Spanish indigo went off at prices which were fully equal to those paid at the previous public sale on the 3rd inst., viz., 554 serons Guat., low to good Cortes, 2s 9d to 3s 9d; middling to fine Cortes, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; Sobres, 4s 3d to 4s 8d; Flores, 4s 9d to 4s 10d; 46 serons Caracas, Cortes, 2s 11d to 4s 1d.

COTTON.

[In place of our usual tables, the Annual Statement will be found at page 1066.—Ed Econ.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The market has continued active since our last, and we have again to advance our quotations $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent on the lower grades. The sales for the three days are 5,600 bales—making a total for the week of 10,000 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Inferior	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal
Low to good ordinary ...	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9
Low to good middling ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10
Middling fair to fair ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fully fair to good fair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LIVERPOOL MARKET, SEPT. 26.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1850—Same period.		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	...
New Orleans	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	10d
Pernambuco	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	...
Egyptian	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7	7	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Surat and Madras.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Sept. 26.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Sept. 26.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 26.	Computed Stock, Sept. 26.
1851	1850	1851	1850
bales	bales	bales	bales
1,456,264	1,250,433	1,142,539	1,003,850
			191,620
			186,970
			565,880
			573,640

We have had a languid cotton market throughout the week. A fair extent of business has been done, but though little change can be made in our quotations, prices of American are slightly in favour of the buyer. Long-stapled cottons are in steady demand, at last week's rates. East India are firmly held, and move readily. The sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales. There is no animation in the market. Vessels arrived and not reported.—1 from North America.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From 1st January to 17th Sept., 1851, and the corresponding period in 1850.
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn.		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Wool-Jen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Petersburg, ...pkgs	2821	1469	1359	1173	279	317	468	284	491	139	6269	34143
Hamburg.....	27948	28248	4591	5150	3855	4140	8515	9335	5149	5708	19197	25883
Bremen.....	278	675	18	53	78	167	352	339	69	73	647	240
Antwerp.....	1959	1913	674	254	796	454	417	359	543	341	1149	9445
Rotterdam	9924	13711	1189	1279	1619	1662	4833	4148	2251	2442	3174	8558
Amsterdam	415	818	73	61	182	143	1277	1119	457	406	...	...
Zwolle	1426	947	2	2	44	30	37	216	18	9	...	...
Kampen	2001	2499	87	89	33	44	293	306	88	77	...	55
Leer	3531	1799	11	12	14	23	49	35	58	55	954	1066
Denmark, &c.....	2210	2888	42	29	230	439	658	853	685	685	2104	2647
Other Euro. Ports.....	1123	1875	141	173	107	222	68	97	146	70	279	2126
All other parts.....	891	538	3	...	8	16	458	729	8	12	...	...
Total.....	54527	49651	8192	8571	6970	7298	17425	17811	10183	9979	73724	83863

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, 1851.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Sept. 25, 1851.	Price Sept. 1850.	Price Sept. 1849.	Price Sept. 1848.	Price Sept. 1847.	Price Sept. 1846.	
							s
RAW COTTON:—							
Upland fair.....per lb	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto good fair	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pernambuco fair	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	
Ditto good fair	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
No. 40 Miler Yarn. fair, 2nd qual.....	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 7	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
No. 30 WATER do do	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	0 5	0 7	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 6	5 3	4 8	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 8	4 6	
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 0	6 3	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 6	
29-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 8lbs 4oz	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	8 0	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	7 6	9 6	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz...	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 3	9 3	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs...	7 6	8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 9	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	

We have no change since our last report respecting the market, it being very quiet, but still steady in prices, if we except cloth suitable for India and China, which are slightly in favour of buyers.

Yarn is still scarce, and prices very firm in all descriptions required by our home manufacturers and for Germany; and several offers have been made for large quantities for India, but spinners are as yet unwilling to submit to them.

In cloth a fair amount is going on for our home trade, but comparatively little for export. The firm state of the Liverpool cotton market helps to support prices here, and the accounts received this week from America are calculated to keep the raw material steady.

The last accounts received from India are rather better than was generally expected, but worse from China. Nothing but reduced shipments to these markets will bring them to yield profitable returns, a process we are glad to see now in operation.

BRADFORD Sept. 25.—The week began with a general holiday, owing to the laying of the foundation stone of St George's hall, and up to this period of the week the inclination to resume business in wool has not manifested itself; everything is as dull as it can be. No one seems in any degree inclined to buy, not even on the narrowest scale. Although the stocks in the spinners' hands are not on the narrowest scale. Although the stocks in the spinners' hands are not on the narrowest scale. Although the stocks in the spinners' hands are not on the narrowest scale. Although the stocks in the spinners' hands are not on the narrowest scale.

LEEDS, Sept. 23.—The market at the cloth-hall has again been dull, and the woollen trade continues quiet. Business has been rather better in the warehouses during the past week.

HUDDERSFIELD, Sept. 23.—We have no alteration to report in the state of our market of to day. A few deliveries have been made of goods for the coming winter season, but it is yet full early for any large orders in that class of goods. There has been a little increase in the shipping trade during the week. The wool market is slack for the season.

ROCHDALE, Sept. 22.—There is no improvement in the flannel market to report to-day. The merchants continue to buy very sparingly, at previous prices. The manufacturers are beginning to complain that country orders come in rather slackly; and if there is not a change, stocks will begin to increase at the very time of the year when the demand should be the briskest. There is no change in price in wool, but the dealers complain that they have nothing to do.

HALIFAX, Sept. 20.—Neither in our piece hall nor in the warehouses is there anything approaching an active inquiry for worsted goods. Lastings of low quality are the principal objects of attention; and the supply seems to come much nearer than it did to the wants of purchasers. As the demand for yarn continues exceedingly limited, and the prices wholly unremunerative, the spinners are producing as little as is consistent with keeping their machinery in order. Wool remains much as it was, the sales being very moderate, at about late rates.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—GRAIN.—Wheat is in steady fair demand for milling and export, without change in prices; the sales including 5,500 bushels prime new white Genesee, part to arrive at 1 dol 4c to 1 dol 6½c; 2,600 white Michigan, 91 cents; 12,700 red Ohio, part 79 for good; 3,000 Chicago Spring, 60; 3,700 mixed Southern, 76 to 78; and 2,500 white do 85, cash. Canada is very quiet, and we have no sales to report. Corn varies in price almost every day as the supplies and demand increase or decrease; since our last there has been more offering, and rates are lower; the market closing dull; the sales are 100,000 bushels, closing at 52 to 58 cents for damaged, 59 to 60 for mixed Western, and 61 to 62 for round yellow—10,000 bushels mixed Western sold for October delivery at 62½ cents.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—During Wednesday and Thursday, there was a steady and pretty good demand for Western and State flour for export and home use, and as holders offered less freely, the arrivals not being large, the market had an improved feeling, and better prices were realised; but yesterday, the demand from the East being less active, and the private advices by the Niagara unfavourable, a reaction was experienced, and the market closed heavily, with scarcely any variation from the rates of Tuesday last. Canada continues scarce, and is now firm and wanted at 4 dols; 800 bbls sour brought 3 dols 31½c in bond. The sales of domestic were—Wednesday 9,000 bbls. Thursday 8,000, and yesterday 9,400. We quote unsupplied, 2 dols 62½c to 3 dols 25c; sour, 3 dols 18½c to 3 dols 37½c; superfine No. 2, 3 dols 50c to 3 dols 65½c; common State, 3 dols 81½c to 3 dols 87½c; straight do, 3 dols 87½c; favourite do, 3 dols 93½c to 4 dols; mixed Wisconsin, 3 dols 75c; mixed Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, 3 dols 75c to 3 dols 81½c; straight Michigan and Indiana, 3 dols 81½c to 3 dols 87½c. Corn meal continues very scarce, and prices are higher; the sales are 175 bbls Jersey at 3 dols 12½c cash.

Export of BREADSTUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since Sept. 1, 1850, to Sept. 1, 1851.

From—	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush	bush	bush
New York	1,107,128	1,637	1,201,563	1,446,982	..	..
New Orleans	213,233	..	..	133,865	..	..
Philadelphia	142,071	3,916	289,265	552,038	..	..
Baltimore	84,559	..	33,080	141,594	..	..
Boston	19,508	..	..	73,381	..	..
Other ports	15,203	..	..	27,000	..	..
Total	1,581,702	5,551	1,523,908	2,368,860	..	..
Same time last year.	473,460	6,086	463,015	4,734,416	..	..

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at Mark Lane on Monday last was large, and a tolerably good sale was experienced at a reduction of 1s per qr, but, as the country markets have made a stand, no further decline seems anticipated for the present. Few sales in foreign wheat took place, as the holders generally refuse to give way sufficiently to bring forward buyers, who require little oil

whilst the weather remains so dry; the first change will cause more inquiry for this description; the imports consisted of 3,085 qrs from Dantzic, 10 qrs from Fecamp, 490 qrs from Gricefswalde, 480 qrs from Nieuport, 1,240 qrs from Rotterdam, and 480 qrs from Stralsund, making a total of 6,145 qrs. Fresh-made flour was quite as dear and in good demand. The arrivals coastwise were 2,917 sacks; by the Eastern Counties Railway, 5,175 sacks; from Cork, 367 sacks; and from foreign ports, 2,675 sacks. Fine barley for malting was rather dearer, and inferior qualities of new were sold on lower terms, extending the range of prices from 32s down to 24s per qr. Old oats were 6d per qr dearer, but there being several cargoes of new in from Groningen and Emden, this description receded about 1s per qr, with a slow dragging trade; the arrivals coastwise were 485 qrs; from Ireland, 1,110 qrs; whilst the imports of foreign amounted to 12,226 qrs.

The imports at Liverpool were moderate for Tuesday's market; prime samples of wheat commanded former prices; the farmers brought forward a fair quantity of new in fine condition, which realized 5s to 5s 3d for red, and 5s 6d to 5s 10d for white, per 70 lbs: average, 34s 10d on 542 qrs. Fresh flour of any make was quite as dear, and in demand; stale samples were not wanted at any fair price.

There were more moderate imports of foreign grain at Hull, and a falling off in the deliveries of English wheat from the farmers, which met a free sale at 33s to 35s per qr: average, 36s 6d on 529 qrs. A new feature has sprung up in that market, there being several orders for English wheat to export to Hamburg, as well as for investment for foreign merchants, the article being lower there than on the continent.

The arrivals of wheat were good at Leeds, and sales effected were at 1s per qr decline on the rates of the previous market day, but trade closed more buoyant and firmer, indicating that the lowest point had been attained: average, 39s 7d on 1,516 qrs. Barley receded 2s per qr.

The fresh arrivals at Mark Lane on Wednesday were very limited of all English grain; there were a few cargoes of Irish and foreign oats, but a short import of foreign wheat, barley, and flour. No quotable change occurred in the value of any description of grain, good articles meeting a steady demand. The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 37s 8d on 106,232 qrs wheat, 25s 7d on 8,070 qrs barley, 18s 4d on 12,598 qrs oats, 26s 2d on 417 qrs rye, 28s 6d on 2,236 qrs beans, and 28s 2d on 1,027 qrs peas.

The Scotch markets held this week have been more or less influenced by the advices from England. At Edinburgh the supplies from the farmers were only fair, and the demand for wheat was good at former prices for the best, but at a reduction of 1s to 1s 6d per qr on secondary samples: average, 37s 10d on 638 qrs. The imports of foreign wheat were large at Leith, and prices 1s to 2s lower. There were fair imports up the Clyde for Glasgow market, but the arrivals at Grangemouth for transhipment by the canal were very moderate. There was a steady demand for good wheats, new declined about 1s per qr. Malting barley was inquired after.

There were fair deliveries of wheat at Birmingham from the farmers, and the millers bought it freely at fully up to the rates of last week: average, 35s 9d on 1,933 qrs.

A large quantity of English wheat was brought forward at Bristol, which met a slow sale at 1s per qr reduction: average, 35s 2d on 427 qrs.

The supply of wheat at Newbury was large, and it met a limited sale at 2s to 3s per qr decline on samples of red; white parcels brought former rates: average, 39s 10d on 1,329 qrs.

Uxbridge market was largely supplied with wheat by the farmers, and it was taken off slowly at 2s per qr lower: average, 39s 8d on 1,099 qrs.

There were fair arrivals of English wheat at Mark Lane on Friday, but a limited quantity of all other articles from our own coast, with, however, a few cargoes of oats from Ireland and Holland, whilst the imports of foreign wheat, barley, and flour have only been to a moderate extent during this week. Since Tuesday the weather has completely changed, having had rain and a thorough shift of wind to the south-west. This morning is cold and bracing. The few samples of English wheat on sale were taken off at Monday's currency, and there was rather more doing in foreign at full prices. Fresh flour continues in good request, and such readily brings former rates. Choice malting barley was quite as dear and ready sale, other sorts less wanted, and offering lower. In malt no change to quote. Beans and peas were unaltered in value. Good old oats support prices, but new being abundant were easier to purchase, and again the turn cheaper.

The London averages announced this day were,—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	6,327	at	40 4
Barley	417	29	4
Oats	1,939	19	5
Rye	52	27	3
Beans	445	28	0
Peas	289	29	6

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	sacks
English	3,010	1,240	560	139	760
Irish	..	..	..	2,420	..
Foreign	1,110	..	..	7,950	2,800

4,220 bris

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has been a steady demand by the grocers, who have paid last week's rates, but low and refining descriptions continue exceedingly dull. The West India market has been flat, without further change in prices. On Tuesday 170 hhd's Barbadoes found buyers: good to extra fine grocery, 37s 6d to 40s 6d; low heavy to fair yellow, 33s to 37s. By private contract the sales to yesterday did not exceed 900 casks. There is a large supply of the lower qualities on show, and the stock shows an increase over that of last year. The aggregate stock of raw sugar in London on 20th inst., was computed at 92,316 tons, against 73,761 tons at same date in 1850, an increase this year of 18,555 tons.

Mauritius.—7,052 bags submitted in the early part of the week, chiefly found buyers at previous rates, as follows: fair to good grocery, 36s 6d to 38s 6d; low to good middling do, 33s to 36s; low to middling greyish, 32s to 34s; middling to good brown, 29s 6d to 31s 6d; grainy yellow, good, 42s to 42s 6d; low to fair, 36s to 41s per cwt. There were 428 tons delivered for consumption during last week.

Bengal.—The sales on Tuesday comprised only 1,467 bags, of which about two-thirds sold without change in prices: small lots white Bonares brought 39s to 42s; Mauritius kinds, 33s 6d to 34s; one lot very fine, 38s 6d; fine white Cossipore taken in at 45s to 45s 6d per cwt. The lower qualities are almost neglected.

Foreign.—The transactions for exportation have been rather limited this week. 563 hhd's 222 bris Porto Rico by auction went off at previous rates, but

the lower qualities were partly bought in : good to fair grocery, 37s to 41s 6d ; low to good middling yellow, 33s to 36s 6d ; grey, 33s to 36s ; brown, 32s to 35s. 1,520 boxes Havana about two-thirds sold, at and afterwards, at full prices : fine yellow to middling white (16s 4d duty), 39s to 41s ; middling to good yellow (at the clayed duty), 35s 6d to 37s 6d. 203 chests 141 bags Bahia were chiefly taken in : very low to good brown, 27s to 32s ; grey, 33s to 36s.—By private treaty, two cargoes yellow Havana have sold, one for a near port at 19s, and one for an outpost at 22s : a cargo of white Bahia has brought 21s 3d per cwt.

Refined.—The market is rather lower again this week, and remains very dull brown goods having sold at 44s ; middling to good tilters, 45s to 47s : fine up to 45s 6d ; wet lumps, 42s 6d to 44s. Bastards and pieces dull without further change in prices. Treacle continues flat at 11s to 14s per cwt. Sugars refined under bond are exceedingly dull, the sales being confined to the execution of small orders at previous rates : English crushed, 28s to 28s 6d ; 10 lb loaves, 30s 6d. Dutch crushed is quiet. Large supplies of foreign goods are offering in bond for home consumption.

COFFEE.—There has not been any improvement in the demand this week, yet prices are without any material change, owing to the moderate supplies brought forward. The public sales of plantation Ceylon to yesterday did not exceed 171 casks 445 bags, and a portion was taken in, remainder selling at last week's rates : fine fine ordinary greyish to middling, 49s to 54s ; good middling, 58s : good to fine ordinary mixed palish, 44s to 45s ; peas, 60s to 61s 6d. A limited business has been done in native by private treaty ; 1,100 bags by auction partly sold at previous rates : good ordinary, 39s 6d ; a pile of a favourite mark taken in at 40s. The deliveries keep steady. Mocha has become quiet ; 182 bales were chiefly withdrawn at 70s for middling brownish quality. 1,326 cases 131 bales Tellicherry were nearly all sold : the better qualities at steady rates, but ordinary rather easier : fine ordinary to fine fine ordinary bold, 48s to 58s ; good ordinary, 41s to 44s 6d ; ragged, triage, &c., 25s to 39s ; pea berry, 50s 6d to 57s. The transactions in foreign have been confined to a cargo of Rio at 37s per cwt for a near port.

TEA.—The late intelligence from China has perhaps rather tended to increase the dulness prevailing in this market for some time past. The further public sales in the early part of the week, comprising 10,000 pkgs, went off flatly, only 2,200 pkgs finding buyers without change in prices of most descriptions. 50 pkgs Assam realised extreme rates. " 76 pkgs grown by the East India Company in the Himalaya Mountains as an experiment were not so well esteemed by the dealers (as wanting the extra strength), and consequently sold at very moderate prices." Privately the business transacted has been exceedingly limited. Common congou is quoted at 9½d to 9d, fair ditto still held at 10d per lb.

Import, Delivery and Stock to the 16th September 1851, as compared with the 16th September 1850.

	Import.		Delivery.		Stock.	
	1851 lbs	1850 lbs	1851 lbs	1850 lbs	1851 lbs	1850 lbs
Black	27,988,885	25,103,949	26,181,812	24,879,948	30,791,203	23,919,992
Green	5,793,964	4,614,856	5,433,072	5,719,045	5,775,963	5,168,280
Total	43,692,849	29,718,805	31,563,924	30,599,033	36,567,166	29,088,272

COCOA.—The market is quiet, and there has been a large arrival of Trinidad this week. The stock continues to show an increase over that of last year at same period. Foreign is firmer, and Guayaquil now quoted at 38s.

RICE.—Rather more inquiry has been made for East India, but prices are not above 3d higher than last quoted. 5,330 bags 1,391 pkts Bengal at public sale in the early part of the week were about two-thirds disposed of at 3d decline : good white, 9s to 9s 6d ; low broken to middling, 7s to 8s 6d. 2,500 bags other kinds chiefly sold : Arracan, 7s to 7s 6d ; Madras, 7s to 7s 6d ; ditto, Coringa grain, 7s 6d to 8s. The deliveries for consumption are large.

ARROW-ROOT.—800 tins good and fine Jamaica were taken in at 6½d to 7d per lb.

SAGO.—376 boxes middling small pearl were chiefly bought in from 17s to 17s 6d. 148 bags Borneo sold at 10s. 771 bags sago flour withdrawn at 14s per cwt.

PIGMENTO.—This article is getting scarce, and the sales are consequently very limited at stiffer rates. The stock on 20th instant was reduced to 3,646 bags.

PEPPER.—266 bags common Penang were taken in at 3½d. There are buyers of Sumatra at late prices. 69 bags white sold from 6½d to 6½d per lb for low middling dingy to middling.

OTHER SPICES.—28 cases brown nutmegs brought previous rates : ordinary to middling, 2s 2d to 2s 8d ; low, 1s 10d to 2s ; 23 casks wild lime sold at 2s 1d to 2s 5d. A few lots mace realised 1s 11d to 2s 2d per lb. 7 casks Amboyna cloves were taken in at 7d per lb. 483 barrels Jamaica ginger sold at lower rates, ranging from 17 17s to 41 15s, with a few fine as high as 41. 231 cases 177 bags Cochín, and 381 cases Malabar also sold at a further decline, the former bringing 29s 6d to 37s, the latter 31s to 34s per cwt.

REU.—The market is steady, but quiet business to some extent has been done in East proof at 1s 3½d per gallon ; L-sewards are firm, being rather scarce.

SALTPETRE.—The market is firm, with few parcels offering, and a moderate amount of business has been done at stiffer rates for the better qualities. No public sales have taken place. The stock on 20th inst. was 3,090 tons, at same date last year, 3,668 tons.

COCHINEAL.—Large supplies continue to come forward, yet the demand is steady, and 470 bags Honduras nearly all sold at fully last week's rates for silvers, which brought 3s to 3s 8d for ordinary to good bold, with a few lots low 2s 11d. 20 bags Mexican were taken in : silvers 3s ; blacks 3s 3d to 3s 4d per lb. The stock consists of 6,770 serons.

LAC DYE.—A limited business has been done, and common marks are still difficult of sale.

OTHER DRYSALTRY GOODS.—Gambier is again rather higher, 302 ba-kets good bringing 15s to 15s 6d. Cutch is lower, fair quality selling at 18s to 18s 6d. Good B-n-gal turmeric has realised 16s 6d to 17s per cwt.

DRUGS, GUMS, &c.—200 cases castor oil were partly disposed of at last week's rates : straw and second, 3d to 4d, dark yellow 2½d to 2¾d per lb. Some parcels gum Olibanum have sold readily at extreme rates for the better kinds, viz. : 51s to 54s 6d for fair to good ; one lot fine picked, 63s. Arabic and other kinds went without alteration. East India star anti-seeds have sold at 7s 6d to 7s 8s per cwt.

METALS.—The prices of nearly all kinds of manufactured iron are steady, but the market rather quiet : Scotch pig shows a further decline, being as low as at commencement of the month, viz. : mixed numbrs, 38s 6d to 29s per ton. Some extent of business is reported in spelter, to arrive, at 14½, and rather more paid on the spot. East India tin remains inactive, and prices are almost nominal. A sale of Banca is reported, for cash, at 78s per cwt. British, firm.

HEMP.—The sales in clean have been to a moderate extent at the quotations. Manila is much wanted. Jute sells freely : 2,354 bales, about two-thirds found buyers from 10½d to 13½d per ton.

OILS.—There has not been any change whatever to report in common fish this week, most kinds being quiet. Linseed has met with a steady demand at

31s 3d on the spot, which is again rather easier ; 30s per cwt accepted for delivery early next year. Rape is flat at the late decline. Palm dull. Cocoa nut remains firm.

LINSEED.—No sales of importance have been made either on the spot or to arrive, and prices may be considered quite nominal. Linseed cakes keep inactive : fine English made, 71 to 71 5s ; fine American, 81 2s 6d to 81 5s per ton.

TALLOW.—The market has become flat this week, and prices must be quoted fully 3d cheaper than on Friday week : fine new YC on the spot selling at 39s to 39s 3d : to arrive in the next three months, 39s accepted for a large parcel. Tallow is unaltered. The stock on 22nd inst. was 30,183 casks, against 21,173 casks at same time in 1850.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market remained in a dull state to-day. About 115 casks West India sold at yesterday's rates, making 1,136 for the week. Mauritius—6,246 bags were about two-thirds sold at 6d to 1s decline upon the lower qualities : brown, 26s to 31s ; low to good yellow, 31s 6d to 36s. Bengal—1,208 bags sold at very low rates : soft greyish lumpy brown, 24s to 25s. Madras—213 bags were partly sold at 33s 6d to 39s 6d for middling to fine grainy yellow. Refined—No change occurred this morning.

COFFEE.—231 casks 165 bags plantation Ceylon only partly sold, the bulk being taken in at previous rates : good marks sold as high as 65s. Some low native taken in at 38s 6d. 103 bags Mysore realised 39s 6d to 40s 6d per cwt.

GINGER.—648 cases Calicut partly sold from 27s 6d to 49s. 48 brls &c., Jamaica brought 21 2s to 61 1s per cwt.

RICE.—About 4,000 bags East India sold privately to-day at stiff rates. 4,950 bags B-n-gal sold at and after the sales at 2s to 10s for middling to good white : 1,014 bags pinky Madras went at 7s 6d to 8s per cwt.

CASTOR OIL.—154 cases sold at easier rates, from 2½d to 4d per lb for dark East India and yellow to second quality.

OILS.—Some East India fish sold by auction to-day at 26½d to 28½d : East India rape taken in at 30s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—426 casks South American about three-fourths sold at easier rates, from 31s 9d to 38s. 107 chs Australian partly disposed of at 37s 6d to 39s 3d.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market remains very dull ; lower prices have been accepted, more particularly for wet lumps, pieces, and bastard sugar. Treacle neglected. The bonded remains steady ; very little business doing, either in loaves or crushed. The Dutch sale having gone rather lower, there is less demand for Dutch crushed.

DRY FRUIT.—The second cargo of new currants has been sold also at 42s. Several sailing vessels daily expected. Some extensive sales have been effected in old fruit, at reduced rates. In Valentia, no alteration in prices. The Levantine steamer is in the London Dock, from Smyrna, with a cargo of figs ; none landed in time for sale to-day (Friday).

GREEN FRUIT.—The demand continues good, caused by the influx of strangers to the metropolis. Lemons have advanced 5s to 10s per package, Barcelona nuts improved 1s per bag. A cargo of pine apples, ex Quiver, from West Indies, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, being landed in bad condition, realised prices proportionate to quality. Lisbon grapes meet with a good sale. Hamburg expected in the course of a week.

SEEDS of most descriptions met a moderate demand at the rates of last week, except canary and rape seed, which were the turn cheaper.

ENGLISH WOOL.—There is a little more doing, and prices are much the same ; if anything, rather in favour of the buyer.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The markets remain quiet as to actual business doing. Some uneasiness, however, has been created by the news from Australia, as to the finding of gold ; fears being entertained that the care and attention to the flocks and shearing of the sheep at the proper season will be interfered with, by unsettling the shepherds and shearers. The importation of wool, also, from the Cape of Good Hope, will be diminished by the destruction and driving away of considerable flocks of sheep by the Kafir.

FLAX still very quiet.

HEMP.—But few sales made this week, without alteration in price.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—A fair average demand has continued for leather during the past week, and at prices nearly similar to our former quotations. There was generally a good supply at Lead-hall on the past day, especially of crop hides and English butts, but the articles we named last week—inferior kips, heavy kips, heavy calf-skins, as well as crop bellies—were much wanted. We may also notice the very short supply in our market of the inferior qualities of heavy foreign butts : low priced goods of this description are much in demand.

METALS.—Copper and tin are without alteration in price, and in both very small business has been done. In bar iron sales are limited, and Scotch pig has somewhat declined in value. Spelter has been sold at 14½ per ton ; and there have been several small transactions in this metal. Tin plates are quiet. Lead without change. The general aspect of the market is that of excessive dulness.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30.	150 hhds Barbadoes sugar.	176 bags Mauritius do.	2,000 do. Bengal do.	225 casks Ceylon coffee.	400 bags do. do.	130 casks Cuba do.	500 boxes sago.	100 bags Honduras cochineal.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	300 bags African ginger.	50 cases pearl sago.	300 bags Honduras cochineal.	26 chests tortoiseshell.				
THURSDAY, Oct. 2.	600 bales Finnevelly cotton.							
FRIDAY, Sept. 3.	150 bags Honduras cochineal.							
TUESDAY, Oct. 7.	21,362 chests E. I. indigo.	700 do. lac dye.						

PROVISIONS.

Irish bacon down 4s to 6s per cwt within a week ; Hamburg about 4s, the present price 52s ; some sales of Irish bacon for next month at 18s weekly shipments. The trade not buyers, by any means.

A good arrival of Irish butter this week ; prices are the same ; in Ireland rather easier.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Date.	BUTTER.		BAKED.		Deliveries.
	Stock.	Quantity.	Stock.	Quantity.	
1849	48,04	12,755	1,221	739	
1850	17,940	9,315	938	680	
1851	24,712	10,811	944	595	
Arrivals for the Past Week.					
Irish butter					7,577
Foreign do					9,255
Bale Bacon					405

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Sept. 22.—Although these markets are well supplied with each kind of meat, considering the immense number of stock disposed of in Smith.

field, a full average business is doing, and last week's prices are well supported. Nearly 3,000 carcasses of foreign meat have found buyers since Monday last.

FRIDAY, Sept. 26.—The supplies of meat on sale were large. Generally speaking, the trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Table with columns 's d s d' and rows for 'Inferior beef', 'Ditto middling', 'Prime large', 'Prime small', 'Veal', 'Mutton, inferior', 'middling', 'prime', 'Large pork', 'Small pork'.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 22.—Since our last, numerous advices have reached us in reference to the available supplies of stock in Holland. From them we learn that they are considerably in excess of most former seasons at this particular period, and that great exertions will shortly be made to ship large portions of them prior to the setting in of the frost.

During the corresponding week in 1859 the importations amounted to 6,200; in 1848, 5,500; and in 1847, 7,520 head. At the northern and eastern out-ports the arrivals since our last report have been but moderate.

To-day's market exhibited a very large supply of both English and foreign beasts, it exceeding 5,000 head. The general quality of most breeds was very superior to that observed on Monday last.

From the northern grazing districts we received 2,600 shorthorns, &c., and from other parts of England, 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.

We were again extensively supplied with sheep, especially long-wools. Notwithstanding that the demand for that description of stock was less active than on this day se'night, no actual fall took place in prices.

The few lambs on offer commanded scarcely any attention. We had a moderate inquiry for the best calves, at full currencies. In other kinds of veal next to nothing was doing.

Pigs were in full average supply and heavy demand, at late figures.

Table with columns 'Sept. 24, 1849', 'Sept. 23, 1850', 'Sept. 23 1851' and rows for 'Beasts', 'Sheep', 'Calves', 'Pigs'.

FRIDAY, Sept. 26.—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was seasonably large as to number, but very deficient in quality. For all breeds the demand was unusually heavy, at barely Monday's decline in the quotations, the top figure being only 3s 4d per sibs.

Table with columns 's d s d' and rows for 'Inferior beasts', 'Second quality do', 'Prime large oxen', 'Prime Scots, &c.', 'Large coarse calves', 'Prime small do', 'Sucking Calves', 'Total supply at market', 'Foreign'.

POTATO MARKET.

WATERSIDE, Sept. 25.—This market continues to be fully supplied, with a tolerably brisk trade, at the following rates:—Kent and Essex Regents from 65s to 70s; Shaw's, 50s to 60s; Middlings, 30s to 40s; French, 55s to 60s per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKETS.

MONDAY, Sept. 22.—The business doing in our market is not extensive, the supply of the new growth being as yet but moderate. Our accounts from the plantation speak of the hops coming down short of expectation.

FRIDAY, Sept. 26.—The arrival of new hops still continues large. Selected samples move off steadily, at full prices; but most other kinds are easier to purchase. Duty 115,000l.

WORCESTER, Sept. 20.—At our fair yesterday we had about 1,000 pockets of new hops in, generally of good quality for first pickings, and prices ranged from 6l to 7l; choice, 8l. To-day there are few hops fresh in from the planters, and prices are fully maintained.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—New meadow hay, 55s to 70s; old ditto, 65s to 80s; new clover, 70s to 80s; old ditto, 80s to 85s; wheat straw, 20s to 30s, at per load of 35 trusses.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 22.—Carr's Hartly 15s—Chester Main 14s—Davison's West Hartley 15s—Holywell 15s—Longridge's West Hartley 15s—North Percy Hartley 14s 3d—Redbough Main 14s 9d—Tanfield Moor 14s 3d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 6d—Wylam 14s 9d.

well 15s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 15s—Redbough Main 12s—Tanfield Moor 14—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 6d. Wall'-end: Northumberland 14s 6d—Gibson 14s 6d—Eden Main 15s 6d—Braddyll 15s 9d—Hetton 16s—Lambton 14s 9d—Ruesell 16s—Hetton 15s 9d—Stewart's 16s—Denison 14s 9d—Hartlepool 16s—Heng Hall 15s 3d—Thornley 15s 6d—Backhouse 15s—West Cornforth 14s 6d—Cowpen Hartley 15s—Det-wentwater Hartley 15s—Hartley 14s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 15s. Ships at market, 46; sold, 43; unsold, 3.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market is extremely quiet at present, which may in a great measure be ascribed to the light state of stocks, but in prices there is no change.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market has been without alteration since Tuesday. A change of wind is bringing in a good supply, especially of flour, from America. To-day there was no animation in the wheat trade, but a tolerably firm feeling as regards prices, and a moderate extent of business to the local millers, with some occasional purchases for Ireland.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The dulness that has so long prevailed in the iron market generally still continues, and, for the moderate business that is doing in manufactured iron, there is no change to report in prices. The market for Scotch pig iron is still in a state of great inactivity, at about previous rates.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.

FLAX.—The only actual transactions are 600 poods Ardamatky's fine picked 12-head, at 43 ro S. (150 1/2 ro Bco.) for a lace manufactory; and 30 tons of a minor dealer, at 120, 115, and 105 ro; but further business is talked of.

HEMP.—Nominal. LINSBRED.—Dull; and only 29 ro offered for Kama seed. TALLOW.—The business in 1st Y. C. has been entirely in settlement of speculations at prices fluctuating between 125 and 114 ro, and these transactions being closed, we may now look for a steadier market.

The Gazette.

Friday, Sept. 19.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bullock and Ryle, Primrose street, Bishopsgate, iron fence manufacturers—Rolls and Hoare, Swan-ea, brewers—Osborne and Strudwick, Minories, shirto-makers—Cowan and Co., contractors for the formation of the Alston branch of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle railway—Booth and Son, Budge row, brokers—The Silverdale Company, Newcastle under-Lyme—Vint and Rymer, Gateshead, Durham, papermakers—Cator, Nelson, and Co., Selby, York-shire, flax scutchers—Paterson and Berrie, Leeds, flax tow spinners—Sater and Gill, Leeds, stone merchants—Glass and M'Pherson, Liverpool, shipchandlers—Peacock and Gamble, Derby, hatters—Pickance and Hamp, Liverpool, sailmakers—Jackson and Co., Winsford, Cheshire, and Manchester, salt merchants; as far as regards T. Davies—Cherry and Spencer, Manchester, hosiers—Benet and Son, Rotherhithe, ropemakers—Moon and Co., Rio de Janeiro; as far as regards C. Hopley—Manley and Bayley, Fowkes buildings, Great Tower street, ship agents—J. and R. Entwisle, Manchester, land agents—Keeping and Cheesman, Brighton and Kottlingdean, Sussex, brewers—Taylor and Cowland, St Martin's lane, tailors.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. M'Clymont, Glasgow, tea merchant. J. and V. Laing, Dundee, merchants. J. Cleland, Glasgow. A. Dixon, Paisley, ironfounder.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Taylor, Courts, and Chaplin, Coventry, riband manufacturers; as far as regards E. Chaplin—Sandars and Larkin, Westbou ne street, Pimlico, licensed victuallers—Davies and Newcombe, Newport, Monmouthshire, corn merchants—Messrs Horton, Dudley, coal masters—Price and Partridge, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, boat builders—G. Scamell and C. Woolton, West Smithfield, Ironmongers—J. A. Bush and J. Dulling, Essex street, Strand, attorneys.

BANKRUPTS.

William Russell, Billiter street, merchant. John Thomas Cole, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, auctioneer. James Schfield, Aldermanbury, warehouseman. William Henry Oram, Noble street, Falcon square, woollen warehouseman. Lyon Samuel, Bury street, St Mary-axe, Jeweller. Alfred Lyon Saffron Walden, Essex, draper. Joseph Goslett and Thomas Lloyd Penberton, Sedgley, Staffordshire, cement merchants.

Cyrus Gutins, Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer. William Hackett, Leicester, pianoforte dealer. John Nicholson, Sheffield, surgeon. James Bamforth, Bredbury, Cheshire, corn miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Johnson, late of Airdrie and elsewhere, coalmaster. W. Ritchie, Glasgow, commission merchant. D. R. Mitchell, Glasgow, grocer.

Gazette of Last Night;

BANKRUPTS.

Frederick William Macandrew, brewer, Mill-wall, Poplar. Thomas Eason, brewer, Milton, Kent. James Fairman, commission agent, Great St Helen's. Thomas Ward, wine merchant, Bond court, Wallbrook.

BALLOONS.—A correspondent at Memel, East Prussia, writes to us to suggest that some use might be made of magnetism in aeronautics. "Suppose (he says) a large balloon to be an enormous compass floating in the air. I am inclined to think that one of the greatest difficulties will have been got over, and that if a balloon can be kept in a stable position by means of magnetic attraction, that men of science will soon find out the means of propelling it in any required direction." At his earnest request we insert his suggestion, but its value lies beyond our scientific perception.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVEN G. Add 1/2 per cent to duties, except spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, & timber.

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 26s 0d 27s 6d Montreal 26 0 27 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb For 2d Trinidad per cwt 38 6 50 0 Grenada 32 0 40 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 35 0 42 0 good and fine ord 42 0 47 0

Leather, per lb Crop Hides .. 30 to 40 0 84 0 11 do .. 50 65 0 11 1 4

Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. No 0 94 0 0 Bottoms 0 104 0 0

IRON, per ton Bars, &c. British 5 7 0 0 Nail rods 6 12 6 15

Drugs & Dyes duty free COCHINEAL Black per lb 3 3 5 0 Silver 2 10 3 10

LAC DYE D T per lb 1 8 0 0 Other marks 0 4 2 4

SHELLAC Orange per cwt 43 0 60 0 Other sorts 36 0 50 0

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

TERRA JAPONICA Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 18 0 18 6 Gambier 14 6 15 6

Dyewoods duty free LOGWOOD Jamaica per ton 3 5 3 10 Honduras 5 0 5 5

FUSTIC 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

SAFAN WOOD Bimas per ton 9 0 11 10 Siam and Malabar 8 0 10 0

BRASIL WOOD Unbranded per ton 18 0 50 0

Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, l s 2 s new 0 0 10 0

Currants, duty 15s per cwt Zante & Cephal new 1 10 1 18 old 0 0 0 0

Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey new, p cwt d p 2 15 2 5 Spanish 0 0 0 0

Plums duty 20s per cwt French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Imperial carton new 0 0 0 0

Prunes, duty 7s, new d p Raisins duty 15s per cwt Denia, new, p cwt d p 0 0 0 0

Glax duty 10c Riga, P T R per ton 42 0 48 0 St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0

Hemp duty free St Petersburg, clean, new per ton 31 0 31 5

Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For 1s Bengal, white, per cwt 8 0 10 3

Sago duty 6d per cwt Pearl, per cwt 16 0 24 6 Flour 14 0 25 0

Saltpetre Bengal p cwt 25 0 27 6 Madras 24 0 27 6

Table with columns for goods (Hides, Oils, Seeds, Spices) and prices in various units (per lb, per cwt, per ton).

Table with columns for goods (Leather, Metals) and prices in various units (per lb, per ton).

Table with columns for goods (IRON, Tin Plates) and prices in various units (per ton, per box).

Table with columns for goods (Molasses, Oils) and prices in various units (per cwt, per gal).

Table with columns for goods (Provisions) and prices in various units (per cwt, per lb).

Table with columns for goods (Rice, Sago) and prices in various units (per cwt, per lb).

Table with columns for goods (Sago, Flour) and prices in various units (per cwt, per lb).

Table with columns for goods (Saltpetre) and prices in various units (per cwt, per lb).

Table with columns for goods (NITRATE OF SODA) and prices in various units (per lb, per cwt).

Table with columns for goods (Seeds, Spices) and prices in various units (per cwt, per lb).

Table with columns for goods (SUGAR, REF.) and prices in various units (per cwt, per lb).

Table with columns for goods (Tobacco) and prices in various units (per lb, per cwt).

Table with columns for goods (Turpentine) and prices in various units (per cwt, per gal).

Table with columns for goods (Wool) and prices in various units (per pack, per lb).

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STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Sept. 29, 1850-51, showing the Stock on hand on Sept. 29 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. 25% of 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	55,861	59,871	54,798	45,857	17,429	22,232
East India	30,352	28,850	32,117	28,321	13,141	14,435
Mauritius	25,465	23,405	21,997	18,083	6,683	8,799
Foreign	...	...	21,135	27,543	...	...
	111,718	112,126	133,047	119,804	35,253	45,464
Foreign Sugar		Exported		Stock		
Cheriffr, Siam, & Manilla	9,382	3,947	1,991	3,307	8,511	4,773
Havata	14,487	20,512	11,194	2,558	15,315	21,881
Porto Rico	8,058	8,487	1,250	196	4,042	5,909
Brazil	8,244	19,010	4,175	3,735	10,478	16,070
	37,841	51,986	18,609	9,796	38,546	48,636

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
 From the British Possessions in America..... 23 5 per cwt,
 Mauritius
 East Indies
 The average price of the two is 23 5

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	6,844	5,142	6,650
	4,202	5,259	4,799

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal
West India	1,187,955	1,200,195	793,339	575,235	963,315	771,705	1,408,080	1,246,365
East India	202,635	257,940	265,895	243,360	49,955	35,280	303,435	318,285
Foreign	73,890	38,295	82,959	47,610	225	3,735	119,610	102,735
	1,464,480	1,496,340	1,142,135	864,205	1,013,535	810,720	1,831,125	1,667,385

COCOA.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant	11,132	18,344	471	340
Foreign	7,828	5,916	5,104	3,127
	18,960	23,360	5,575	3,467
	15,107	11,203	1,575	2,242
	16,642	13,445	16,642	16,796
	7,370	14,054	9,426	6,688
	18,960	23,360	5,575	3,467

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant	12,736	16,244	870	3,398
Ceylon	181,416	134,742	20,368	39,663
Total BP	194,152	141,986	21,238	43,061
Mocha	10,627	20,253	1,407	1,609
Foreign EI	8,683	9,917	19,058	3,303
Malabar	276	643	...	...
St Domingo	5,207	1,453	4,325	2,359
Hav. & P. Ric	2,473	2,347	2,257	913
Brazil	29,751	75,573	18,725	39,767
African	7	8	...	...
Total For	57,024	109,284	36,772	47,949
	26,775	47,799	26,775	47,799
	60,43	99,839	177,445	182,781
	285,767	296,827	58,910	91,010

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI	7,561	10,200	1,191	2,82	7,745	7,845	18,892
Foreign EI	559	1,931	256	187	962	345	1,354
Total	8,120	11,231	1,447	2,369	8,707	8,190	20,246

PEPPER

	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
White	1,078	1,640	292	139	1,947	2,510	2,430
Black	37,810	25,613	19,340	15,118	20,121	18,333	41,016

NUTMEGS

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild	564	1,409	306	374	795	730	384
CAS. LIG.	12,532	3,595	9,890	2,960	1,088	654	2,441
CINNAMON	6,696	5,761	4,988	4,339	606	673	3,382

PIMENTO

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	8,911	8,025	2,921	12,678	2,412	2,522	7,496

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
	10,310	10,252	...	...	10,530	12,332	3,695

LAC DYE

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
	3,639	4,888	...	...	3,924	3,644	4,178

Logwood

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	4,521	3,730	...	...	4,616	3,929	1,376

FUSTIC

	1,574	2,375	...	...	1,439	1,626	620

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India	22,120	29,317	...	...	24,209	16,519	26,974
Spanish	2,268	7,030	...	...	2,007	5,821	658

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potash	8,761	6,400	...	...	8,284	5,909	3,688
Nitrate of Soda	2,292	1,135	...	...	2,465	2,288	2,277

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American	3,117	1,323	...	...	3,124	1,153	334
Brazil	175	4	...	...	175	...	105
East India	29,911	42,359	...	...	55,629	42,351	25,629
Liverpl., all kinds	1,193,151	1,417,963	184,550	181,830	1,033,130	1,117,510	453,500
Total	1,226,354	1,461,839	184,550	181,830	1,092,088	1,161,074	479,568

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SHROPSHIRE UNION.—The report of this company, whose line is open from Shrewsbury to Stafford, states that the traffic has increased, but the profits have been seriously diminished by the competition going on in the district north of Birmingham, the line being leased to the North Western Company. The dividend declared by the London and North Western Company at their last general meeting having been at the rate of 5l 10s per cent. per annum, the shareholders of this company will be entitled to a proportionate dividend at the rate of 2l 15s per cent. per annum, which will be paid early on the ensuing month. The capital account shows total receipts of the amount of 2,214,890l 7s 3d, and expenses to 2,152,165l 8s 6d, leaving a balance of 62,264l 18s 9d. The net canal revenue has been 50,097l 14s 10d; expenditure, 34,540l 4s; balance 15,557l 10s 10d. The railway revenue account gives—receipts 13,862l 11s 10d; expenses, 12,534l 18s 4d; profit, 1,327l 13s 6d. The dividend now payable amounts to 17,941l 11s 10d.

SCOTTISH MIDLAND JUNCTION.—In their reports to be submitted to the proprietors on the 29th inst., the directors state that the amount of arrears under the head of capital account outstanding on 31st January (10,380) has since been reduced to 7,381l 5s. On the 15th of April last a fifth call was made, and the arrears on it amount to 6,575l, making in all the sum of 13,956l 5s. Since last meeting all the remaining unsettled land claims have been nearly brought to a close, and exclusive of annual payments to tenants and expenses of law and conveyancing, a small sum will probably be sufficient to settle everything under this head. The share capital of the company is 655,321l 13s 7d, all of which has been received with the exception of 13,956l due on calls, and a balance of 12,939l 4s 3d. The receipts for the half-year have been 14,190l 4s, and the expenditure 11,671l 10s 1d, leaving a balance to be carried to account of 2,518l 13s 11d.

GLASGOW, AIRDRIE, AND MONKLANDS JUNCTION.—The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company, was held in Glasgow on Tuesday. The report showed that the claims brought against the company by Mr Hozier had been advantageously settled by compromise; and the appeal taken by the Monklands Mineral Company to the House of Lords, against the judgment of the court of session, had been withdrawn. There was not now any action pending against the company. The estate of Woodlands had been frequently offered for sale, but without success. A resolution would be proposed, authorising the directors to dispose of that property for the best interests of the company. The chairman moved the adoption of the report. He was happy to say that the affairs of the company had now been brought into the shortest compass possible, and it all depended on the sale of Woodlands for the final winding up of the concern. There were claims against the company to the extent of 4,000l or 5,000l, which he hoped might be considerably reduced, and there was also a debt on the Woodlands property of 15,000l, making their liabilities in round numbers 20,000l. There were still owing to the company 5,000l; they had also 5,000l in the bank, and if Woodlands realised 20,000l, which they expected it would do, the affairs of the company would then be brought to a termination. The report was adopted, and the directors re-elected.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Sept. 22.—The railway market on the average was well supported to-day, and for some descriptions of shares rather higher prices were quoted.

TUESDAY, Sept. 23.—The transactions in the share market to-day rather considerable, and consequent upon the improvement in the English funds much firmness was manifested. In several instances quotations made in advance.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.—Railway shares opened with a buoyant appearance, and although there was a little temporary reaction, the market closed firmly at a general advance.

THURSDAY, Sept. 25.—The railway market opened with much buoyancy, and a further improvement took place in prices, but it was not fully supported at the close of business.

FRIDAY, Sept. 26.—Although a large business is being transacted in railway shares, the amount is by no means equal to what it was yesterday, and prices are more in favour of buyers.

EFFECTS OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Many of the railway accidents which are recorded arise from the imprudence and rashness of the passengers themselves, by far the most frequent cause of such accidents being the getting into or out of the train while in motion, and sitting or standing in an improper place, attitude, or position. The incautious railway passenger may derive a salutary lesson from the following table. He will see from it that two-thirds of the accidents resulting from imprudence are fatal to life, and that nearly seven of every ten of such accidents arise from sitting or standing in an improper or unusual place or position, or from getting on or off a train while in motion. This latter circumstance should be most carefully guarded against, for it is a peculiarity of railway locomotion that the speed, when not very rapid, always appears to an unpractised passenger to be much less than it is. A railway train moving at the rate of a fast stage coach seems to go scarcely as fast as a person might walk. The following analysis of the accidents occurring on railways from causes which may be avoided by proper care on the part of the passenger is taken from the work on "Railway Economy":—Analysis of 100 accidents produced by imprudence of passengers:—

	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Sitting or standing in improper positions	17	11	28
Getting off when train in motion	17	7	24
Getting up when train in motion	10	6	16
Jumping off to recover hat or parcel	8	5	13
Crossing the line incautiously	11	1	12
Getting out on wrong side	3	3	6
Handing an article into train in motion	1	0	1

—Morning Post. 67 33 100
 SCRAPPERS.—There is a subject that time after time I have intended to write to you about, hoping you would give it your influence to set it to rights. The subject is foot or shoe scrapers. You see I do not soar very high in my cogitations. Being also a little shortsighted, my meditations on the subject lead me to bless these foot-scrapers a thousand times, the more so that I know there is a remedy for the evil. When recently in Hamburg, I was delighted with the substitute they have there for the really inefficient, after a little use, and dangerous thing they have in this country. At each end of the door-step, and on a level with it, they have a grating, which not only is far more serviceable, but allows the dirt to fall through into a convenient space opening to the front, cut out on purpose, and which admits of its daily and easy removal.—Correspondent of the Builder.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table containing three sections: ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS, PREFERENCE SHARES, and LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS. Each section lists company names, share amounts, and prices.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Large table with multiple columns: Capital and Loan, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile, and Miles open in 1851 and 1850.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Sept. 29, 1850-51, showing the Stock on hand on Sept. 29 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. Part of 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		Dutypaid		Stock	
	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons
West India	55,861	59,871	54,798	45,857	17,429	22,232
East India	30,352	28,250	32,117	28,321	13,141	14,433
Mauritius	25,465	23,403	21,997	18,083	6,683	8,799
Foreign	...	...	21,135	27,543	...	...
	111,718	112,126	133,047	119,804	35,253	45,464
Foreign Sugar						
	Imported		Exported		Stock	
Ocheriff, Siam, & Manilla	9,382	3,947	1,991	3,307	8,511	4,773
Havata	14,487	20,512	11,194	2,258	15,515	21,884
Porto Rico	5,058	8,487	1,250	196	4,042	5,909
Brazil	8,914	19,010	4,175	3,735	10,478	16,070
	37,841	51,986	18,609	9,796	38,546	48,636

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
From the British Possessions in America 23 5 per cwt,
Mauritius — — — — —
East Indies 24 0 — — — — —
The average price of the two is 23 5 1/2

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	6,814	5,142	6,650

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal
West India	1,187,955	1,200,195	793,330	575,235	963,315	771,705	4,08,080	1,246,365
East India	202,635	257,940	266,805	243,360	49,955	35,280	303,435	318,285
Foreign	73,890	38,295	82,950	47,610	225	3,735	119,610	102,735
	1,464,480	1,496,440	1,143,135	864,205	1,013,535	810,720	1,891,125	1,667,385

COCOA.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant	11,132	18,344	471	310
Foreign	7,824	5,916	5,104	3,127
	18,956	23,260	5,575	3,467

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant	12,736	16,244	870	3,398
Ceylon	181,416	134,742	20,368	39,663
Total BP	194,152	150,986	21,238	43,061

MOCHA.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Mocha	10,627	20,253	1,467	1,601
Foreign EI	8,683	9,017	13,058	3,303
Malabar	276	693	...	...
St Domingo	5,907	1,453	4,325	2,359
Hav. & P. Ric	2,471	2,347	2,237	913
Brazil	29,751	75,573	18,725	39,767
African	7	8	...	1
Total For	57,024	109,284	36,772	47,949

GRAND TOTAL.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Grand tot.	251,206	254,270	55,910	91,010

PEPPER.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
White	1,078	1,640	202	139
Black	37,810	23,613	19,910	15,118

NUTMEGS.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Do. Widd.	564	1,409	306	374
CAS. LIG.	12,572	3,693	9,890	2,960
CINNAMON.	6,696	5,761	4,988	4,39

PIMENTO.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
	8,911	8,025	2,921	12,578

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
COCHINEAL	10,310	10,252	...	...
LAC DYE.	3,629	4,888	...	...
Logwood	4,521	3,730	...	...
FUSTIC	1,574	2,376	...	...

INDIGO.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
East India	22,120	29,327	...	...
Spanish	2,268	7,030	...	...

SALTPETRE.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Nitrate of Potash	8,761	6,490	...	...
Nitrate of Soda	2,292	1,135	...	...

COTTON.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
American	3,117	1,523	...	...
Brazil	175	4	...	...
East India	29,911	42,359	...	...
Liverpl., all kinds	1,193,151	1,417,953	184,550	181,830
Total	1,226,354	1,451,839	184,550	181,830

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SHROPSHIRE UNION.—The report of this company, whose line is open from Shrewsbury to Stafford, states that the traffic has increased, but the profits have been seriously diminished by the competition going on in the district north of Birmingham, the line being leased to the North Western company. The dividend declared by the London and North Western Company at their last general meeting having been at the rate of 5/10s per cent. per annum, the shareholders of this company will be entitled to a proportionate dividend at the rate of 2/15s per cent. per annum, which will be paid early on the ensuing month. The capital account shows total receipts to the amount of 2,214,890/7s 3d, and expenses to 2,152,165/8s 6d, leaving a balance of 62,264/18s 9d. The net canal revenue has been 50,097/14s 10d; expenditure, 34,540/4s; balance 15,551/10s 10d. The railway revenue account give—receipts 13,862/11s 10d; expenses, 12,534/18s 4d; profit, 1,327/13s 6d. The dividend now payable amounts to 17,941/11s 10d.

SCOTTISH MIDLAND JUNCTION.—In their reports to be submitted to the proprietors on the 29th inst., the directors state that the amount of arrears under the head of capital account outstanding on 31st January (10,380) has since been reduced to 7,381/5s. On the 15th of April last a fifth call was made, and the arrears on it amount to 6,575/1d, making in all the sum of 13,956/5s. Since last meeting all the remaining unsettled land claims have been nearly brought to a close, and exclusive of annual payments to tenants and expenses of law and conveyancing, a small sum will probably be sufficient to settle everything under this head. The share capital of the company is 655,321/13s 7d, all of which has been received with the exception of 13,956/5s due on calls, and a balance of 12,939/4s 3d. The receipts for the half-year have been 14,190/4s, and the expenditure 11,671/10s 1d, leaving a balance to be carried to account of 2,518/13s 11d.

GLASGOW, AIRDRIE, AND MONKLANDS JUNCTION.—The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company, was held in Glasgow on Tuesday. The report showed that the claims brought against the company by Mr Hozier had been advantageously settled by compromise; and the appeal taken by the Monklands Mineral Company to the House of Lords, against the judgment of the court of session, had been withdrawn. There was not now any action pending against the company. The estate of Woodlands had been frequently offered for sale, but without success. A resolution would be proposed, authorising the directors to dispose of that property for the best interests of the company. The chairman moved the adoption of the report. He was happy to say that the affairs of the company had now been brought into the shortest compass possible, and it all depended on the sale of Woodlands for the final winding up of the concern. There were claims against the company to the extent of 4,000/5,000/1, which he hoped might be considerably reduced, and there was also a debt on the Woodlands property of 15,000/1, making their liabilities in round numbers 20,000/1. There were still owing to the company 5,000/1; they had also 5,000/1 in the bank, and if Woodlands realised 20,000/1, which they expected it would do, the affairs of the company would then be brought to a termination hereport was adopted, and the directors re-elected.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Sept. 22.—The railway market on the average was well supported to-day, and for some descriptions of shares rather higher prices were quoted.

TUESDAY, Sept. 23.—The transactions in the share market to-day rather considerable, and consequent upon the improvement in the English funds much firmness was manifested. In several instances quotations made in advance.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.—Railway shares opened with a buoyant appearance, and although there was a little temporary reaction, the market closed firmly at a general advance.

THURSDAY, Sept. 25.—The railway market opened with much buoyancy, and a further improvement took place in prices, but it was not fully supported at the close of business.

FRIDAY, Sept. 26.—Although a large business is being transacted in railway shares, the amount is by no means equal to what it was yesterday, and prices are more in favour of buyers.

EFFECTS OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Many of the railway accidents which are recorded arise from the imprudence and rashness of the passengers themselves, by far the most frequent cause of such accidents being the getting into or out of the train while in motion, and sitting or standing in an improper place, attitude, or position. The incautious railway passenger may derive a salutary lesson from the following table. He will see from it that two-thirds of the accidents resulting from imprudence are fatal to life, and that nearly seven of every ten of such accidents arise from sitting or standing in an improper or unusual place or position, or from getting on or off a train while in motion. This latter circumstance should be most carefully guarded against, for it is a peculiarity of railway locomotion that the speed, when not very rapid, always appears to an unpractised passenger to be much less than it is. A railway train moving at the rate of a fast stage coach seems to go scarcely as fast as a person might walk. The following analysis of the accidents occurring on railways from causes which may be avoided by proper care on the part of the passenger is taken from the work on "Railway Economy":—Analysis of 100 accidents produced by imprudence of passengers:—

	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Sitting or standing in improper positions	17	11	28
Getting off when train in motion	17	7	24
Getting up when train in motion	19	6	25
Jumping off to recover hat or parcel	8	5	13
Crossing the line incautiously	11	1	12
Getting out on wrong side	3	3	6
Handing an article into train in motion	1	0	1

—Morning Post. 67 33 100
SCRAPPERS.—There is a subject that time after time I have intended to write to you about, hoping you would give it your influence to set it to rights. The subject is foot or shoe scrapers. You see I do not soar very high in my cogitations. Being also a little shortsighted, my meditations on the subject lead me to bless these foot-scrapers a thousand times, the more so that I know there is a remedy for the evil. When recently in Hamburg, I was delighted with the substitute they have there for the really inefficient, after a little use, and dangerous thing they have in this country. At each end of the door-step, and on a level with it, they have a grating, which is not only far more serviceable, but allows the dirt to fall through into a convenient space opening to the front, cut out on purpose, and which admits of its daily and easy removal.—Correspondent of the Builder.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

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

ORDINARY SHARES, &c.—Continued.

Continuation of ordinary shares and stocks table.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

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

PREFERENCE SHARES.

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

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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

THE ECONOMIST

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

Table listing various locations such as Aden, Antigua, Bahama, Barbadoes, Berberice, Bermuda, Canada, Carriacou, Demerara, Dominica, Gibraltar, Grenada, Halifax, Heligoland, Honduras, Ionian Islands, India via South-Asiatica, Jamaica, Malta, Montserrat, Nevis, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, St Kitts, St Lucia, St Vincent's, Tobago, Trinidad, Bremen, Buenos Ayres, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Greece, Hamburg, Hayti or St Domingo, Lubec, New Grenada, Peru, Spain, Venezuela.

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(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

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a Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance. b Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

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

Table of postage rates for various countries and regions, including Aden, Alexandria, Algeria, Austrian dominions, Azores, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Belgrade, Berberice, Bermuda, Beyrout, Bolivia, Brazil, Bremen, Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verde Islands, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Cracow, Cuba, Curacao, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Frankfurt, Galatz, Galicia, Gibraltar, Greece, Hamburg, Hanover, Heligoland, Hees, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Jassy, Java, Lippe Detmold, Lubeck, Lucca, Madeira, Majorca, Malta, Mauritius, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Meiningen, Mexico, Modena, Moldavia, Naples, Nassau, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Grenada, Norway, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Oregon, Papal States, Penang, Peru, Parma, Placentia, Poland, Portugal, Prince Edward Island, Prussia, Reuss, Russia, Salonica, Sardinia, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxony, Schaumburg Lippe, Schwartzenburgh Rudolstadt, Schwartzenburgh, Sonderhausen, Scutari, Sicily, Sierra Leone, Silesia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunis, Turkey, Tuscany, United States, Venezuela, Wallachia, Weimer, West Indies, Western Coast of South America, Wurtemberg.

Table with columns for 'under' and 'not exc.' and sub-columns for 'oz' and 's d'. It lists various locations and their corresponding postage rates.

Table with columns for 'under' and 'not exc.' and sub-columns for 'oz' and 's d'. It lists various locations and their corresponding postage rates, including Schaumburg Lippe, Schwartzenburgh Rudolstadt, Schwartzenburgh, Sonderhausen, Scutari, Sicily, Sierra Leone, Silesia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunis, Turkey, Tuscany, United States, Venezuela, Wallachia, Weimer, West Indies, Western Coast of South America, Wurtemberg.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION. GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS, is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the Skin, and in giving it a blooming and charming appearance...

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach, when in a most Hopeless State. Extract of a Letter, from Mr Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hill, Airdrie, Scotland, dated Jan. 15, 1850.

Extract of a Letter from Mr William Smith, of No. 5 Little Thomas st, Gibson st, Lambeth, dated Dec. 12, 1848. Sir, I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health...

GAME LIST.—LONDON, MIDDLESEX, and WESTMINSTER. FIRST PUBLICATION for 1851.

LIST of PERSONS who have taken out GENERAL GAME CERTIFICATES at 4/20s 10d each, including the Additional Duty of 10 per cent under the Act of the 3 Vict., cap. 17.

Abbott, Chas. James, New Inn
Abbott, Fred. Jenkins, New Inn
Abbott, Rev. John, Duke street
Adair, Robt. A. Shatto, Esq., South Audley street
Adams, John, 20 Fore street
Adams, Robt., Esq., John street
Adcock, Edward, 4 Princes street, Cavendish square
Addison, John, Delahaye street
Agnis, John Crown, 25 Harwood square
Ainslie, Charles, Park street
Alocock, Ralph Henry, 17 King street
Alder, Frederick, Chelsea
Alderson, Edw. Pakenham, 9 Park crescent
Aldred, Samuel Botson, Victoria street
Alexander, J. B. C., 4 Westbourne crescent
Allan, Thomas, 3 Victoria villas, Avenue road, Regent's
Alchin, Thos., Esq., Ebury street
Anderson, John, Esq., Green street
Anderson, William George, Whitehall
Andrews, Abraham, 78 1/2 Queen street
Andrews, John, 41 Lincoln's inn fields
Annesley, George, 27 Dorset place
Anson, the Hon. Col., Hill street
Appach, Reginald, 29 Bennet's hill
Appleyard, Charles, Lincoln's inn
Appuch, Francis Hobson, Lincoln's inn
Arbon, Jas. jun., Seymour mews
Arnell, John Christopher, 98 Edgware road
Arnold, Augustus Walter, Golden square
Arnold, James, Esq., New Bond street
Armstrong, Robt. Baynes, M.P., Middle Temple
Armytage, Sir Geo., 27 Cambridge square
Ashby, George Crowley, Isleworth
Ashby, Henry, Staines
Ashby, Morris, Staines
Ashley, Isaac, 5 Leigh street, Burton crescent
Atkins, Charles, Roxeth, Harrow
Atkinson, Charles, 5 York place
Austin, Geo., Esq., Grosvenor street West
Babbington, Benj., Lincoln's inn
Bagnold, Colonel, 28 Hamilton place
Bagley, Charles, Fulham
Bainford, Chas. Francis, Inner Temple
Bailey, Charles Edward, 3 Royal Exchange buildings
Bailey, John, Esq., Mount street
Baird, John Forster, Inner Temple
Bail, Joseph, Roxeth, Harrow
Bainbridge, Thomas Drake, 25 Holborn hill
Bainbridge Henry, 12 St Paul's churchyard
Baker, Thomas, Mr., 21 Maiden lane, Covent garden
Paker, Tom, 13 Balstrode street
Baidy, William, Jun., Twickenham
Ball, Sir Wm. Keith, Bart., 40 Upper Seymour street
Baubury, Edmund, Inner Temple
Banbury, Frederick, 2 Copthall court
Banbury, jun., William, Lombard street
Banner, Edward George, 57 Gracechurch street
Banner, John, 57 Gracechurch street
Bannister, Francis, Gracechurch street
Banting, William, Kensington
Barnard, Herbert, 50 Cornhill
Barr, T., Ashley Willmott, Narrow street, Limchouse
Barrington, Charles, Esq., 43 Dover street, Piccadilly
Barton, Francis Ezekiel, Esq., Ivy lodge, St John's Wood
Barrett, Henry John, 39 Russell square
Barrow, Francis, Middle Temple
Barker, Alexr., Esq., Piccadilly
Barker, Geo. Morris, 2 St James's terrace, Regent's park
Barker, John, 19 Hanover terrace
Barnett, Edward, Glebe place, Stoke Newington
Barnett, Robert, Glebe place, Stoke Newington
Barnett, John, Church street, Stoke Newington
Barron, Charles, Pall Mall
Barnes, Chs. Augustin, 48 Portland place
Barnes, Hy. Hickman, Esq., Stamford hill, Tottenham
Barnes, Wm., Esq., Bond street
Baring, Thos., Esq., Upper Grosvenor street
Bartram, Thomas Reynolds, Brick hill lane
Barber, George, Kensington
Barber, Joseph, Lower Thames street
Barclay, Henry, Lombard street
Barraud, James, New Wharf Whitefriars
Barrook, George, Chelsea
Bart, William, West Drayton
Baugh, Edward, Lombard street
Baxter, Christopher Charles, Norwood
Baylis, Edw., 6 Cambridge terrace
Baylay, Robert Riddell, Basinghall street
Baynes, Charles, 25 Portland place
Baynes, Walter F., 25 Portland place
Baynes, W. I. W., 28 Sussex square
Bean, William, Hampstead
Beauchamp, William, 14 South square, Gray's inn
Beatley, James, 2 Camden cottages
Beck, George, 78 Gracechurch street
Beckett, Henry Hugh, 2 South square, Gray's inn
Bedford, Charles St Clare, Dartmouth street
Belin, Chs. Daniel, 49 Queen Ann street
Bennett, Charles Bowler, 16 Giltspur street
Bennett, Geo., Esq., South Audley street
Bennett, Henry, 1 Taunton place
Bennett, Rowland Newitt, Lincoln's inn
Benbow, Col. Clifton, 25 Mecklenburgh square
Benbow, John, 26 Mecklenburgh square
Benn, Charles, Heaton
Berkeley, Admiral, Admiralty
Berkeley, Charles, 18 Russell square
Berkeley, C. P. F., Esq., Admiralty
Berkeley, Clement C., Kensington
Berkeley, Conyers Rowland, Kensington
Berkeley, Edward S. F., Esq., Half Moon street
Berkeley, the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge, Spring gardens
Berkeley, Hon. Y. M. F., Cranford
Borlasecomb, Bartholomew, Harrow weald
Borersford, George, Esq., Lea bridge road
Borersford, Robert, Esq., South Mims
Borwicke, Robert Calverley, Inner Temple
Bidwell, Francis Robt., Register's office, Chancery lane

Bingley, Charles Bentley, Greenford
Bingley, John, Lombard street
Binney, Edward Dyer, 37 Bryanstone square
Binney, Wm. Scott, 37 Bryanstone square
Bird, James, Hammersmith
Bircham, Francis Thomas, Parliament street
Bishop, James, Rope-maker street, St Luke
Blanshard, Henry, 5 Upper Bedford place
Blanchard, William Edward, Cranford
Blake, George, 6 Sussex place
Blackwell, Thomas, Harrow weald
Black, Charles Emilius, 10 Trump street
Black, John, 69 Mark lane
Blower, Edward Hudson, Providence street, St Luke
Bodkin, William Henry, Highgate hill
Bond, Edmd. C., Esq., Commercial road
Bond, Fredk. Pingsbury
Bone, J. hn, 3 Clarendon place, Maida hill
Boodle, Edward, Esq., St Martin's place
Booth, Geo., 39 Hyde park gardens
Boothby, Robert Todd, Willesdon
Borton, Edward, Lincoln's inn
Boulton, Chas. Geo., 5 York place
Boucher, Emanuel, 1 Charlotte row
Bouly, Andrew, Muswell hill
Boulbee, Edwd. Frs., Esq., Bruton street
Bouet, Charles Edward, 2 Cornwall crescent, Camden town
Bouly, Peter, 6 Grove terrace
Bowles, Admiral, Hill street
Bowden, John, Kensington
Bower, Julius Tare, 7 St John's street
Bryd, John, Friday street
Boyle, Jas. Williams, Gloucester crescent
Boyle, William, 28 Chesham
Bradford, Lieut. Col. Charles John, Harmondsworth
Bradford, Col. Wm. Jas., 53 Montagu square
Bradshaw, T., 19 Hyde park square
Brett, Rev. J. G., M. A., Chelsea
Brigg, Edward Baron, 31 Edgware road
Briggs, William, 31 Fitzroy square
Brid, e. Alfred Charles, Middle Temple
Bright, Benj., Inner Temple
Bright, Henry, Inner Temple
Broxholm, Robert, Sudbury
Brown, Major Henry, 28 Soho square
Brown, Thos., 9 Little Suffolk hill
Brown, William, Pall Mall
Browning, Thomas, Whitehall
Brook, Theodore, Esq., South Mims
Broadmead, T. P., 16 Gloucester gardens
Broadhurst, William, College street, Islington
Broadhurst, Jno. Jun., Esq., Dover street
Brunning, Jno., Esq., Oxford street
Bryant, Walter John, 50 Edgware road
Bryer, John, Hoarsey road
Build, Captain George R., 31 Bedford row
Budd, Thos. Wilm., 33 Bedford row
Bull ck, T. M., Alnstar street, Regent's park
Bullock, John Thornton, 3 Pine Apple place
Burstall, James W., 21 Calthorpe street, Gray's inn road
Burgess, Robert, Lillington street
Burton, Wm W., Esq., 14 Lincoln's inn fields
Burnell, Wm., Mr., 4 Cranbourn passage
Burnand, Henry, 14 Royal Exchange
Busk, Edwd. Thomas, Esq., Ford's grove, Edmonton
Bushell, Isaac, Eding
Butler, Charles, 14 Drury lane
Buxton, Chas., Esq., Brick lane, Spitalfields
Buxton, Sir Edwd. North, Brick lane, Spitalfields
Buxton, Thos. F., sen., Esq., Brick lane, Spitalfields
Buxton, Thos. F., jun., Esq., Brick lane, Spitalfields
Byass, Robert Blake, Finchchur street
Byas, James, Chelsea
Calcutt, Thomas, Little Queen street
Caldcutt, Robert, 24 Wood street
Caldwell, C. A., Esq., Audley square
Campbell, Henry John, Esq., 21 Princes street, Hanover square
Campbell, James, Regent street
Campbell, Sir John, Charles street
Campbell, Sir John, 10 Harley street
Cancellor, Francis, Holder's hill, Hendon
Carbonek, John Tuffell, Regent street
Carter, Alfred B., Whitehall
Carthew, E. I., Clement's inn
Carr, Ambrose Patient, Stock Exchange
Carr, George Bownes, Lawrence Pountney place
Carr, Richd., Esq., Chase side, Enfield
Cary, Joseph, 51 Moorgate street
Casher, Henry Joe, 78 Little Britain
Castlereagh, Lord, Chesham place
Castley, Henry, 200 Strand, 200 Strand, 200 Strand
Cattlin, William A. N., Finchley
Cattley, Robert James, 1 Victoria street
Caunt, Benjamin, Mr., 26 St Martin's lane
Cayley, John, 18 Smithfield
Challis, Alfred, Esq., Baker street, Enfield
Challis, Wm. Hy., Esq., Baker street, Enfield
Chambers, George, Grosvenor street
Chambers, Capt W. W., R.N., 22 Arundel street, Strand
Chamberlain, G., 57 Prad street
Chamen, Richard T., Kensington
Chandler, Arthur, 22 Paternoster row
Chapman, Daniel, Cranford
Chapman, Danl., Esq., New Bond street
Chapman, David Ward, 13 Sussex place
Chappell, Frederick Patey, Golden square
Chappell, Thos., Esq., George street
Chappell, Wm., 39 Portland place
Chapplyn, Henry Cleres, 53 Lincoln's inn fields
Charr, Samuel, Muswell hill
Charritte, General Thomas, 32 Bryanston square
Charlton, Edward, St Mary at hill
Chauncey, N. S., 25 Westbourne terrace
Cherry, G. C., 4 Oxford square
Chewton, Viscount, New bond street
Chichester, the Hon. Fr-derick, 12 Bryanston square
Chichester, Capt., 11 Lower Seymour street
Child, Robert, Edgware
Childers, R. F. W., Esq., Eaton square
Childers, John W., Esq., Eaton square
Chowne, J. Alfred, 8 Connaught place West
Christie, Wm. Jno., Esq., Hereford street
Christmas, James, Esq., South Audley street
Christmas, John William, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn
Clapham, Wm. Henry, 29 Great Portland street

Clark, Sir George, bart., Bond street and Berkshire
Clark, Gordon Wyatt, 72 Great Tower street
Clark, Thomas, 2 Finsbury circus
Clarke, Charles, 19 Sutt n street, Clerkenwell
Clarke, Charles, 115 Albany street, Regent's park
Clarke, Edward Salmon, Bishopsgate church yard
Clarke, Fred. James, 29 Gower street
Clarke, Henry, 33 Boomboys square
Clarke, Harvey William, 4 St Dunstan's passage
Clarke, Mr John, Eccleston place
Clarke, Thomas Trousdale, Swakleys, Ickenham
Clarkson, Edwin, Esq., Phillip lane, Tottenham
Clarkson, Frederick Scipio, 25 Great Carter lane
Clarkson, Thomas, Avenue road
Clavering, H. A., Esq., Dunbig street
Claxton, John, 11 Camden road villas
Claxton, Robert, Esq., George square, Hoxton
Claxton, William, Esq., 5 Deal street, Mile End New Town
Clay, Sir William, Bart., 2 Twickenham
Cleave, F., 18 Red L on square
Clement, John M., Sherrard street
Clerke, W. H., Esq., Chester place
Clifford, Charles Henry, 77 Seymour street, Euston square
Clode, Nathaniel, 78 Mark lane
Clowes, Edward, 18 Endsleigh street, Gordon square
Clowser, Edward Page, Hampstead
Clutterbuck, Thomas, Micklefield hall, Rickmansworth
Coates, Thomas, 22 Euston square
Coath, Thomas, Bread street
Cobbett, William, Sackville street
Cockerell, Saml. Pepsy, Lincoln's inn
Cockran, Capt. Thomas, R.N., Ickenham
Codd, Edward S., Flyder street
Cold, Rowland Benrik, Kensington
Cole, Charles Nicholas, Esq., 12 Park place villas, Maida hill
Colb, Henry Warwick, Esq., Chester square
Colley, Charles, 2 Crombury square
Collett, Henry Parker, 37 Gloucester place, Postman square
Collins, James, Esq., Bull's cross, Enfield
Collins, Wm. Anthony, Lincoln's inn
Colman, Edward, 9 College hill
Colman, Jeremiah, 9 College hill
Colman, F. J., 8 Hyde park gardens
Colman, W. B., 8 Hyde park gardens
Co'quitt, Capt. R., King street
Comer, Jno., Thos., 32 Great St Helen's
Conway, Thomas, Mincing lane
Cooke, Charles, 48 Doughty street, Gray's inn road
Cooke, George F., 30 King street
Cooke, Gen. Wingrove, Middle Temple
Coombes, Henry Hillings, 4 Fitzroy place, Kentish town
Cooper, Herbert Samuel, Finchley
Cooper, Horatio, Finchley
Cooper, James, Newington green
Cooper, John Baird, Chequer yard
Cooper, John Poynton, Esq., 9 Buckingham street, Strand
Cooper, Richard, 6 Stanhope street, Park place
Cope, Hen y Coe, Temple Fortunes, Hendon
Copehand, Wm. Taylor, Esq., New Bond street
Coppin, John, 52 Goswell road
Corbett, William, Red hill, Kingsbury
Correy, Major B., Charles street
Cotesworth, William, 15 St Helen's place
Coulson, Charles, 19 Aldermanbury
Coulthust, Henry Erick, Esq., Streatham, Surrey
Coulthust, Nicholas, Esq., Streatham, Surrey
Coulthust, Wm. Matthew, Esq., Streatham, Surrey
Courney, John, Bathurst street
Cousens, Sidney Gracechurch street
Cousens, James, Stornborough lane
Covenes, Daniel, Kensington
Cox, Algernon, Hillingdon
Cox, Augustus, Hillingdon
Cox, Chas. Vyvyan, 27 Bedford square
Cox, Henry Richard, Hillingdon
Cox, Richard Henry, Hillingdon
Crockwell, Charles, 177 Junction terrace
Cromwell, Thomas Lake, Finchley
Cryen, the Earl of, Charles street
Crawley, Edwd., Esq., Oldham place, Whitechapel
Crawley, Philip, Esq., Nork street
Crawley, Viscount, South Audley street
Crawley, Sidney, Colney hatch
Creed, Henry Henry, Esq., Eccleston street
Crosswell, Francis, Hampton
Crosswell, William, Hampton
Crookford, Esq., Harrow weald
Croft, Hugh, Esq., Lower Clapton
Crompton, Charles, Jun., 70 The Regent, Gower street square
Crowder, Richard Budden, Esq., Carlton house terrace
Cure, Robt. Capel, Lincoln's inn
Cuertio, Henry, 35 North bank
Cunnington, Thomas, Esq., Esq., Esq.
Currie, George Woodhouse, 29 Cornhill
Currie, Michael Parosher, Esq., High street, Bromley, Middlesex
Curtis, Edward, Sackville street
Curtis, Thomas, Esq., Palace's green, Edmonton
Dal, Joseph Langman, 10 Charrington street, Somers town
Dalton, Edward, Wells street
Dalton, Harrison, Wells street
Dancer, Francis, Wealdstone, Harrow
Dashwood, Thomas Alexander, Jermyn street
Davey, Henry, 7 Edw. street, Hampstead road, and Pezayon, Cornwall
Davis, Francis Henry, Esq., Hereford street
Daws, George, Redfunt
Daws, George, 9 Angel court, Throgmorton street
Day, William, Esq., 35 Strand
De Lisle, Alfred L., 16 Devonshi e square
Denlis, J., Huntington Arms, Islington
Denby, Wm. Jun., Calton road, Islington
Devonshire, John Kemp, New court, St Swithon's lane
Diggins, Thos., Harrow weald
Dimond, Chs. John, 19, Henrietta street, Cavendish square
Dixon, Col. Geo., Mount street
Dodd, Moses, 9 Ebury villas, Islington
Dodd, William, 14 William street, Holloway
Dorner, the Hon M., Chapel street
Dow Agin, Thomas, Esq., Markham hall, Norfolk

Dowdeswell, Geo. Morley, Inner Temple
 Dowler, D. Thos., 36 Queen Ann street
 Drake, John, 9 Mincing lane
 Drummond, Charles, Esq., Stratton street
 Drummond, Robert, Esq., Stratton street
 Duckworth, John, Esq., Old Fold farm, South Mims
 Duckworth, Thomas, Finchley
 Duncan, Edward, 19 Albert road, Regent's park
 Duncan, James M., Jun., Esq., Beech hill villas, Enfield
 Duncombe, James, 7 Red Lion square
 Duncombe, Thomas Singsby, Palace gardens
 Dunlop, St. James, Bart., Lowndes street
 D'Urban, John, 18 Bedford row
 Dyke, Decimus, Esq., Mount street
 Dyke, Francis Hart, Esq., Tidy street
 Dyson, James A. F., Esq., 26 Carey street
 Eagle, Charles John, Esq., 31 Haymarket
 Eagle, Henry, Regent street
 Eagle, Thomas, Esq., 9 Piccadilly
 Eagle, John, Little Stanmore
 Earnshaw, Thomas, 48 St John's street road
 Eaton, James Allan, Bond court, Walbrook
 Eden, Robert, Hampton
 Edmonds, Richard, 12 Trump street
 Edmund, Leonard, Esq., Grafton street
 Edward, John Robert, 17 Mincing lane
 Edwards, Charles, 18 Throgmorton street
 Edwards, John, 37 Holborn hill
 Edwards, Samuel, 14 Abchurch lane
 Edwards, S. H. H., Esq., Upper Clapton
 Eisdell, James H., Esq., Chase side, Enfield
 Eider, Henry Weston, Commercial place, St Luke
 Ellis, Chs. Heaton, Jun., 49 Harley street
 Ellis, Edward, Great Winchester street
 Ellis, John, West-end, Pinner
 Ellis, Thomas, Esq., High street, Whitechapel
 Ellis, William, Staines
 Ellison, Geo. Tho., 49 Upper Seymour street
 Elwin, George Harry, Kensington
 Ely, Charles, Jun., Baver's farm, Hes'on
 Erswell, Henry, 3 Pavement
 Esam, Edward, Coleman street
 Evamy, William, Horsney road
 Evans, George, Ealing
 Everett, Henry, Middle Temple
 Everington, William, 3 St Paul's churchyard
 Eyre, Edwin, 22 Bryanstone square
 Eyre, Walpole, 22 Bryanstone square
 Faber, Charles Waring, Lincoln's inn
 Fairbank, Thomas, Theberton street, Islington
 Farmer, Daniel, 28 Aldgate
 Farnell, Charles, Isleworth
 Farnell, James, 14 King street, Clerkenwell
 Farquhar, Sir M., 6 Gloucester square
 Faulconer, Thos., 69 Westbourne terrace
 Fawcett, Richd., Esq., Osborn street, Whitechapel
 Fell, Robert, 3 Raymond buildings, Gray's inn
 Fenton, Perrot, 5 Goddian street
 Field, Francis Ventris, Finchley
 Field, George Ventris, Finchley
 Field, John, Littleton
 Field, Robert Ventris, Finchley
 Fielder, George, 13 Goddian street
 Filder, Edward Jones Gresham street
 Finch, Henry Young, St Peter's terrace, Islington
 Finday, Major, Duke street
 Finney, John Douglas, Lincoln's inn
 Fitzroy, George, Esq., Bond street
 Fitzroy, Lord Charles L., Grosvenor square
 Fletcher, Thos. K., Esq., Tottenham
 Flindgate, Charles, Queen square
 Forbes, Alex. Clark, Esq., Bond street and Old Burlington street
 Ford, George, Esq., Marsh side, Edmonton
 Forster, John, 21 St Swin's lane
 Forster, Percival William, New City chambers
 Fosbury, John, Jernyn street
 Foulgar, Henry, Bow lane
 Fowke, Thomas, Eastbourne terrace
 Fowler, Matthew, 14 Norfolk crescent
 Fox, William, Jun., 43 Hyde park square
 Fraser, T., Kensington
 Franchiadi, Emanuel, 8 Finsbury circus
 Freemantle, Capt., United Service Club
 French, Thos., 19 Cornhill terrace
 Frere, John, Chiswick
 Frogley, Ralph, Allen, Hounslow
 Frood, Benjamin, 28 Frederick street, Gray's inn road
 Frost, Josiah, Esq., 23 Charles street, Hackney road
 Frost, Philip, Esq., Alder's hotel, Adelphi
 Fuller, George Arthur, 66 Moorfields street
 Gaddey, Henry Francis, 22 Upper Bedford place
 Galpin, William, 35 Doughty street, Gray's inn road
 Gape, Charles, Fosters, Hendon
 Gardner, Thomas, Esq., Golden cross, Charing cross
 Gay, John, 10 Finsbury place South
 George, Frederick, Cloak lane
 Gerard, Robert Toliver, 16 Montague square
 Gibbs, Benjamin Thomas, Chelsea
 Gibbs, George, Esq., Mount street
 Giles, Alfred, Esq., Ulster terrace, Regent's park
 Giles, Francis, 33 Gower street
 Gillan, Isaac John, St Marylebone Infirmary
 Gillett, John, Silver street
 Gladstone, William, Au-tin friars
 Glasse, William Berkeley, Lincoln's inn
 Goad, Charles Wilton, Esq., Chester street
 Goatley, John Noah, Ealing
 Goddard, Alfred, 28 King street
 Godrick, Francis, Kensington
 Godwin, Frederick Davis, Chelsea
 Good, Frederick, Fulham
 Good, Henry W., Fulham
 Goodchild, Charles, Bush farm, Kingsbury
 Goodchild, Henry, Bush farm, Kingsbury
 Goodchild, Josh., senr Bush farm, Kingsbury
 Goodale, Ferdinand, Twickenham
 Gooden, Mr W. J., Piccadilly
 Goodman, Harry, Hammersmith
 Goodman, William, Hampton
 Goodman, William Joseph, Hampton
 Gore, Montagu, Esq., Mount street
 Gordon, Alexander Thomas, Chelsea
 Gosling, J. D., 10 Chandos street, Cavendish square
 Gould, John, Broad street
 Govett, Adolphus, Staines
 Govier, George, 32 Arlington street, Islington

Gowland, Peter, 34 Finsbury square
 Graham, Chas. James, Middle Temple
 Graham, James Davis, Cranford
 Grainger, John, Bathurst street
 Grant, Henry, 15 Woronzow road, St John's wood
 Grant, William Thompson, 4 Albert terrace, Regent's park
 Graves, John, Broad street
 Gray, James, Kenning on
 Gregory, George Burrow, 1 Bedford row
 Gregory, Jonas, Clement's inn
 Gregory, William, Clement's inn
 Green, Edward, Macclesfield street, City road
 Greene, Thos. Webb, Lincoln's inn
 Greenwood, Major C., 14 Westbourne terrace
 Greenwood, William, Regent street, Poplar
 Grenfell, Charles William, 27 Upper Thames street
 Greville, Edward, 75 Old Broad street
 Grey, Ralph William, Carlton house terrace
 Griffith, Henry, 9 Gray's inn square
 Griffiths, John Evan, 7 Ossu'ston street, Somers town
 Griffiths, Thomas, Hammersmith
 Griggs, James Robt., Esq., Enfield lock
 Grisewood, George, Finchley
 Gristwood, Henry, 16 Oxford square
 Grote, Joseph, 19 Gloucester place, Portman square
 Groves, Captain, Millbank
 Gunning, Matthew, 98 Gloucester place, Portman square
 Guthrie, Geo. J. Esq., Berkeley street
 Gurney, Daniel, 24 Goswell road
 Gurney, James, Oakington, Wembley
 Gurney, John, Nicholas lane
 Haddow, John William, 43 Upper Harley street
 Hale, John, Esq., Cattle gate, Enfield
 Halfhide, George, Assington
 Hall, Cheslyn, Wilston
 Hall, C. C., 22 Paddington green
 Hall, Henry, Willson
 Hall, Henry, Hillingdon
 Hall, William, Esq., Tottenham
 Hampton, Major Edward, Pall Mall
 Hampton, William, Esq., 14 Leicester square
 Hanam, Robert Charles, Laleham
 Hankey, Beaumont, 7 Mincing lane
 Hankey, Blake Alexander, 7 Mincing lane
 Hankey, John Alexander, 7 Mincing lane
 Hankey, Jun., Thomson, 7 Mincing lane
 Hansler, Captain, Kensington
 Hansler, H. S., 8 Westbourne street
 Hannam, Edward Seaton, 2 Sussex cottages, Camden town
 Hansler Sir I. J., 8 Westbourne street
 Harding, John Richard, Esq., Park road, Dalston
 Hardy, Gathorne, Esq., Eaton square
 Harman, William, Uxbridge
 Harmer, William, 7 Red Cross street
 Harris, Henry, The Corn Exchange, Mark lane
 Harris, Lanpley Hilton, Lincoln's inn
 Harris, South, Staines
 Harrison, Frederick, 10 Beaufoy terrace
 Hawkins, John, Esq., South street
 Hawkins, Henry, Inner Temple
 Hawkins, James, 78a Great Portland street
 Hay, John Holman, Upper Seymour street
 Haycraft, Henry John, 52 Queen's road, Regent's park
 Hayter, Edward, 5 Canonbury villas
 Hayter, the Hon. Wm. Goodenough, 11 Hyde park terrace
 Hayward, Robert, Brunswick place, Ball's pond
 Heath, John Benj., Old Jewry
 Henderson, Henry, 18 Carlton Villas
 Henley, Robert, 110 Aldersgate street
 Hellard, William Burge, Basing lane
 Hermon, Richard, 65 Welbeck street
 Herries, Fred. S., Esq., Bolton street
 Heselting, William K., Laleham
 Hetherington, James, 47 Ernest street, Regent's park
 Hewetson, Francis Yates, 55 Wood street
 Hewetson, Henry, 55 Wood street
 Hewitt, Francis Pike, 61 Aldermanbury
 Hextal, John, 17 King street
 Hibbard, George Davey, 35 Leadenhall street
 Hibbert, Author G., Biltzer court
 Hibbert, Charles F., Club chambers, Regent street
 Hibbert, George, 16 Biter court
 Hickling, Benj. Wieg, Noble street
 Hill, Christopher, 47 Aldgate high street
 Hill, Charles Hamon, Canonbury tower, Islington
 Hill, Joseph, Harrow weald
 Hill, Samuel, Canonbury park
 Hill, William, Esq., Penbury road, Hackney
 Hilliard, Wm. Edward, 34 Bloomsbury square
 Hind, John, Esq., Duke street
 Hinton, Thomas Lamb, Esq., Oriental Club
 Hitchcock, Charles, Hori say
 Hitchcock, R. C., 7 Cromwell terrace
 Hitchcock, Robert, 2 Gresham street
 Hoare, Francis, Hampstead
 Hoare, Joseph, Hampstead
 Hoare, Richard, Hampstead
 Hoare, Samuel, Harrow
 Hobson, George, 13 Harley street
 Hodgson, James Sewart, 8 St Helen's place
 Hodgkinson, Francis Otter, 51 Upper Seymour street
 Hogarth, John Rayer, Heston
 Hoghton, A. A., 7 Abbey road
 Holden, Benjamin, 10 Old Quebec street
 Holdsworth, John Eastbrook, 1a Alpha place, St John's wood
 Hole, Roger, Downing street
 Holland, Harris Jno., 9 King street, Bloomsbury
 Holland, John, Fenchurch street
 Hollis, Thomas, Esq., Oxford street
 Holloway, Wm., Lincoln's inn
 Holmes, Edward Castleton, Hampstead
 Holt, William, 39 St John's wood road
 Honeyman, George Essex, Middle Temple
 Hoof, Henry, Kensington
 Hook, St Pierre B., Esq., 9 Lincoln's inn fields
 Hooper, Richard, 5 Thavias inn
 Hope, Charles, Fenchurch street
 Hopkins, W., Kensington
 Horley, Mr Geo., Ebury street
 Horwood, Matthew, Abdon road, Stoke Newington
 Houghton, William, 4 Verulam buildings
 Howell, Thomas, Rushlp
 Howell, William May, 133 Fenchurch street
 Howitt, Matthew, 227 Holborn

Huddleston, John Nicholls, Holloway
 Hugesson, William Hugesson, Greenford
 Hughes, George, Northumberland street
 Hughes, John, Basinghall street
 Hunt, Atlee, Hayes
 Hunt, James, Greenford
 Hunt, Samuel, Harmondsworth
 Hulbert, Charles A., Esq., Park lane
 Hull, John Richd. W., Lincoln's inn
 Humphrey, Erskine, 24 Southampton buildings
 Huraby, Charles, Pall Mall
 Hyde, Henry, 6 Upper Montague street
 Ingram, James, 23 Chester terrace, Regent's park
 Irwin, James, Esq., Mill street
 Ive, Charles, Harefield
 Jaffray, Arthur W., Esq., Eaton square
 Jack, Charles, Ealing
 Jackson, Hugh Frederick, Hampstead
 Jackson, William, 38 Leadenhall street
 Jalfon, Isaac, 56 St Mary Axe
 James, Captain, Charles street
 James, Edwin, Inner Temple
 James, Henry, 17 A rillery place, St Luke
 Jarvis, John, 6 Circus road
 Jay, Chas. James, 25 St Petersburg place
 Jay, Wm. Chicheff, Patterdale house, Hendon
 Jeaffreson, Henry, 2 Finsbury square
 Jeffery, William, Foubert's place
 Jervis, John Jervis, Lincoln's inn
 Jeyes, Francis Ferdinand, 22 Bedford row
 Johnson, Colonel Fk., Albany
 Johnson, John Edward, New Bridge street
 Johnson, John James, Esq., Duke street
 Johnson, Sturton, Great Stanmore
 Jollands, William, 16 St Paul's churchyard
 Jolliffe, Charles, 18 Great Cumberland place
 Joly, Frederick, Church street, Stoke Newington
 Jones, Henry, Llanerchrugog hall, Denbigh, and Middle Temple
 Jones, John, Esq., Upper Clapton
 Jones, John Vipan, 10 Highbury grove
 Jones, Thomas, 1 Great Earl street
 Jones, William Halse Gatty, 7 Crosby square
 Joyner, John, Mr, Eitham, Kent
 Joy, Thomas Musson, Chelsea
 Judkins, J. R., 28 Devonshire street, Portland place
 Karslake, Preston, 6 Queen square
 Keane, Capt. the Hon. A., Bond street
 Kebbels, Henry, Allhallows lane
 Kebbels, Thos. Edward, Middle Temple
 Keen, Frederick, Hanworth
 Kelly, Mr Charles, Victoria square
 Kembell, Captain G. C., 6 Chester place
 Kemp, John Young, Lincoln's inn
 Kenap, General, Albemarle street
 Kent, Francis J., Harrow
 Kent, Robert J., Hampton
 Kent, Thomas F., Esq., Eaton place west
 Keyes, Francis, Esq., Gannick corner, South Mims
 King, Charles, Esq., New Cottage farm, Enfield
 King, Francis, Great Stanmore
 King, Hy., Great Ryder street
 King, Henry, Esq., Church street, Hackney
 King, Joseph, 17 Bucklersbury
 King, Sir Richard D., Albany
 King, Thomas, 16 Old Fish street
 Kingwood, Henry, 55 Wood street
 Kirkham, Arthur Leech, Finchley
 Knapp, Charles, Middle Temple
 Knevet, George, Church row, Isleworth
 Knight, George, Chelsea
 Kolle, John Henry, Esq., Avenue house, Tottenham
 Knowles, Colonel, Blount's Ct., Henley on Thames
 Knowles, Charles James, Middle Temple
 Labalmondiere, Captain D. W. P., 20 Duke street, St James's
 Lamb, Robert, Harefield
 Lambert, Allen, 142 D'ury lane
 Lambert, William, Eastcheap
 Lammie, William, Fulham
 Lancaster, Charles William, Esq., New Bond street
 Landseer, George, Cuningham place
 Lane, John, Esq., Wenlock road, Hoxton
 Langton, Henry John, 2/6 Upper Thames street
 Lascelles, Col. Charles, Upper Grosvenor street
 Lascelles, Edwin E., Kensington
 Lawrence, William, Rushlp
 Lawrence, William Hemming, Hampton
 Lawson, Wilfred, Twickenham
 Lawton, Philip, 2 Little Tower street
 Lay, John G., 3 Savage gardens
 Lay, John Watson, 3 Savage gardens
 Leach, John, 119 Upper Thames street
 Leakey, James Shirley, 24 Launceston's inn fields
 Lee, Frederick, 30 North street, Lisson grove
 Lefroy, Geo. Bentinck, Piccadilly
 Leggett, William, How common, Bromley, Middlesex
 Lemon, Edward, Esq., Palmer's green, Edmonton
 Lewin, Charles, Esq., 8 Pall mall East
 Lewis, George, Esq., Royal mews
 Lewis, Wm. John, Esq., Royal mews
 Ley, Wm., Esq., Queen street
 Lidderdale, Charles Henry, Esq., Clapton terrace
 Liddle, Duncan, Esq., 67 Princes street, Leicester square
 Lightfoot, Hy. W., Old Burlington street
 Lightfoot, Thomas, Old Burlington street
 Linto, William Henry, 23 Wimpole street
 List, James, Willson
 Locke, Joseph, Esq., M.P., Adam street, Adelphi
 Love, James, H. rncey road
 Love, Martin, High steer, Stoke Newington
 Lovell, Wm., Great Ryder street
 Loyd, Lewis, Esq., Bond street and Hyde park gardens
 Loyd, William Jones, Lothbury
 Lucas, Arthur, 22 Blomfield road
 Luff, Henry, Sherbut street, Poplar
 Lulham, Thomas, Esq., Road side, Whitechapel
 Lumley, George, Esq., 2 Stratford place, Dalston
 Lunt, John, 53 Bread street
 Luxmoore, Charles, Charles street
 Lynes, Charles, 26 Milk street
 Mackness, Thomas, Hardwick place, Commercial road
 Maclean, John George, 57 Wimpole street
 Macleod, Lieutenant H. J. B., St Martin's place
 Macleod, Jno., Pall Mall
 Macknaghten, Stewart, Lincoln's inn
 Mackrell, John, Cordwainers' hall

Maddeford, Edward, Staines
Madden, E. Esq., Denbigh terrace
Maher, Captain Martin C., Upper Berkeley street
Maitland, Fredk. Chas., Jermyn street
Mallam, Thos. B., Woodfield lodge west
Mallison, John Nesbitt, 11 Austin friars
Malkin, Arthur Thomas, 21 Wimpole street
Mann, Thomas, Green lanes, Stoke Newington
Mantell, Thos., Augustus, Duke street
Maples, Jun., Frederick, 6 Frederick's place
Marchant, William, Regent street
Marriott, Geo., Great Chapel street
Marshall, Charles, Esq., 65 Church lane, Whitechapel
Martelli, C. H. A., 46 Oxford terrace
Martin, Alfred, 24 Road lane
Martin, Capt. Henry, 53 Wimpole street
Martin, John, 68 Lombard street
Martin, William Henry, 4 Holles street, Cavendish square
Martindale, Sam Montague, Lincoln's inn
Martineau, Wm Henry, Esq., Goulston street, Whitechapel
Mason, Francis Thomas, Golder's green, Hendon
Master, George, Esq., Che-ter place
Matthews, Joseph Poole, Esq., 29 Gerrard street
Mawhood, Frederick, Finchley
May, Ben., Esq., Hereford street
May, Thomas, Middle Temple
Mayo, John Poll, Pall Mall
McGregor, Donald, 43 Noble street
McGregor, Thomas, 150 Cheap-side
McGill, John, Davenport, 49 Queen Anne street
McIntosh, David, Jun., 24 Tavistock square
Meade, Captain John, 48 Bryanstone square
Meade, Thomas B. C., Hammersmith
Mechi, John J., 4 Landerhill street
Medley, T. S., 1 Cantebury villas
Meek, George, Jun., Mill hill, Hendon
Mellar, Abel, 3 Cork street
Melville, P., 4 Clarendon place
Mercer, Robert Wyatt, West Drayton
Meredith, Charles, Lincoln's inn
Merrill, Henry Price, 41 Upper Seymour street
Merry, George R., Esq., Prospect place, Kingsland
Messenger, George, 15 Gray's inn terrace
Messenger, John William, Twickenham
Meyer, James, Esq., Forty hill, Enfield
Meyer, Philip H., Esq., Forty hill, Enfield
Meyrick, Edward S., Esq., Queen street
Miller, Samuel Smith, Esq., Oak house, Enfield
Miller, Jno. Haselton, Great Ryder street
Miller, James, High street, Poplar
Mine, Captain, Admiralty
Mill, Lieut-Colonel James, Rickmansworth
Mills, Charles, Hillingdon
Mills, Charles Henry, Hillingdon
Mills, Edward W., 5 Bryanstone square
Mills, George, Hammersmith
Mills, William, 7 Christopher court
Milner, Dennis, 10 Taviston street, Gordon square
Mitchell, William, Esq., Enfield highway
Mitford, Robert Henry, 26 Circus road
Minasi, Henry, 10 Cambridge street
Money, Captain Erle Kyle, Lawesien hall, near Watford, Herts
Moneypenney, Major, Ken-ington
Montague, the Hon. Spencer, Chelsea
Monteith, Joseph, New court, St Swithin's lane
Monteith, General, 17 Gloucester place, Portman square
Moody, William, Inner Temple
Moore, George Richard, Aldersgate street
Moore, Thomas Ankers, Fenchurch street
Moore, Col. Wm. Geo., Charles street
Morant, George John, Golder's green, Hendon
Morant, Francis, Golder's green, Hendon
Morgan, Cadogan, Middle Temple
Morgan, Edward Lloyd, Muswell hill
Morgan, Edward, 8 Fratilar place, Kent's town
Morrin, Edward, Harefield
Morrin, Charles, Esq., Portugal street
Mortimer, John, Esq., Hanover square
Mortimore, William, 1 Charlotte row
Moss, John, 3 Greave place
Moxon, Wm., 3 Cork street
Mout, Charles George Henry the Earl of, Barracks, Regent's park
Munro, Sir Thomas, Bart., South street
Murchison, Sir R., Belgrave square
Mure, Jam. s., 20 Gloucester place, Portman square
Murray, James, 36 Queen Anne street
Myers, T. B., Esq., Porter's park, Shenley, Herts
Napier, Thomas, Grand Junction wharf, Whitefriars
Nash, William, Esq., Hyde house, Edmonton
Neal, Samue, Esq., Brook street, Clapton
Neal, William, Esq., Brook street, Clapton
Neatham, John Manning, Chiswell street, St Luke
Nettlefold, G. P., Vine street
Nettleship, William, 21 Red Lion square
Newall, William Johnstone, Crown court
Newman, Charles, Jun., Harlington
Newman, George, Esq., 11 Adam street, Adelphi
Newman, James, Esq., 24 Soho square
Newman, John, Esq., Winchmore hill
Newman, Matthew, Hayes
Newport, Daniel, 5 Christopher street
Newton, Francis, Hammer-mith
Newton, Jan., John, Birchla lane
Newton, Thomas Edward, Birchla lane
Nicoll, Donald, Albany
Nicholas, George, 3 Abchurch lane
Nicholson, George Stewart, 6 Godliman street
Nicholls, Joshua John, King William street
Normansell, Frederick, 1 Gloucester street, Portman square
Norris, James, Jun., Syon hill, Isleworth
Norris, William, 8 on hill, Isleworth
Norton, Daniel, 91 Broad street
Norion, William Tebeler, New street, Bishopsgate
Nott, Benjamin Phillip, Esq., Enfield chase
Oakley, William, Esq., High street, Whitechapel
Oddie, Edward, 65 Port and place
Oddie, John, 65 Portland place
Oldham, Simon, 5 Langford place
Oldham, Thos., 5 Langford place
Oliver, James, Hayes
Oram, Thomas, Esq., Enfield chase
Otley, Edward John, Esq., Stanhope terrace
Overton, Charles, 142 Dru y lane
Owtram, Robert Harman, 13 Watling street

Page, Thomas, 38 Hyde park gardens
Painter, James, 41 Berners street
Palmer, James, Chelsea
Palmer, Richard, Esq., Enfield highway
Pardy, George, 2 Great St Helen's
Paris, Charles S., Esq., Green street
Park, Alexr. Atherton, 35 Wimpole street
Parke, Sir James, Park street
Parker, Chas., 35 Allport terrace
Parker, Comyns, St James's street
Parkinson, Fred. Kidman, 37 John street
Parkinson, Jas., King street
Parkinson, John, 66 Lincoln's inn fields
Parkys, Francis, Victoria crescent, Prince of Wales road
Patteson, George Lee, 3 Bedford row
Patterson, Wm. Richd., County end, Stanmore
Patrick, James, Esq., High street
Paul, John Dean, Esq., 218 Strand
Peacock, Francis, Inner Temple
Peacock, Francis, Esq., 18 Craven street, Strand
Peacock, R. W., 8 Cranhope street
Pearce, John, sen., Ruislip
Pearce, John, jun., Ruislip
Pearce, Richd., Highwood hill, Hendon
Pearce, Samuel, Ruislip
Pearson, Michael, 7 Red Cross street
Percival, Handley, Esq., Bridge foot, South Mims
Perring, John, Esq., 26 Cecil street, Strand
Pennington, William, 21 Montague place
Pepler, Josh., Bathurst street
Pheps, Samuel, Cannonbury square, Islington
Pheps, William, 14 Red Lion square
Phillips, Daniel, Be font
Phillips, Henry, 23 a, Midd hill
Phillips, Lewis, Bartholomew lane
Phillips, Richard Nathaniel, Inner Temple
Phillips, Wm. Page Thos., 17 Wimpole street
Pickering, Edward Rowland, Lincoln's inn
Pickering, Percival Andrew, Inner Temple
Pickersgill, John, Warmford court
Pinckard, George H., 99 Great Russell street
Pitche, Robert, Kensington
Pittway, William, 4 Kirby street, Hatton garden
Plaskett, Thos. Hy., Ken-ington
Plowman, Mark, Finchley
Podmore, Arthur Randolph, North place, Cumberland market
Pollock, Sir George, Grosvenor street and Battersea
Ponsonby, the Honble. Spencer, 3 Cumberland street
Pool, Richard, Esq., 5 Laburnham terrace, Kingsland road
Pooler, Richard, Little Stanmore
Pott, John, Stanwell
Powell, Arthur, Temple street, Whitefriars
Powell, Geo., Headstone, Planer
Powell, George, Esq., Beauport buildings, Strand
Powell, John Allen, Fosters, Hendon
Powney, Gilbert, Finchley
Poupart, F., Acton
Prentice, Samuel, Middle Temple
Prescott, Geo. Edward, St James's square
Prescott, Wm. George, 61 Threadneedle street
Price, George William, Mark lane
Price, Thomas, 5 Mincing lane
Prime, William, Esq., White Webbs, Enfield
Prime, Richard, Esq., Enfield highway
Pritchard, Moses, Esq., Queen's row, Watworth
Pryor, Arthur, Esq., Brick lane, Spitalfields
Pryor, Robert, Lincoln's inn
Purser, Edward, 40 Bridge street
Pye, Charles Henry, 23 Mark lane
Pym, Charles, 15 Montague place
Quince, John Cliff, Rood lane
Radcliffe, Wm. Esq., Crows Nest farm, Tottenham
Rafferty, John, Esq., 7 Church street, Spitalfields
Randell, James, 16 Queenhithe
Randell, William, 16 Queenhithe
Rashleigh, Charles Edward, 11 Chester place, Regent's park
Rattray, Capt. David, 32 Inverness road
Ratray, Jan., G.orge, 19 Lombard street
Ravenshaw, Edward, Esq., Conduit street
Raw, David Bolton, 6 King Edward terrace, Islington
Rawlinson, T. A., 39 Oxford terrace
Read, John, Esq., Dugdale hill, South Mims
Read, Reginald, 41 Jewin street
Redman, Francis, Hamstead
Reed, Captain J. H., Hammersmith
Rees, George, Feltham
Reeve, Philip, 4 Lincoln's inn fields
Reynolds, Chas. Wm., Charles street
Rimes, Frederic, Grosvenor street
Rindley, Harrison, Muswell hill
Rindley, Thomas William, Muswell hill
Rich, Fras. Henry, 5 Manchester street
Richard, Samuel, Acton
Richards, Jun., John, George yard
Richardson, Edward John, 23 Old Bailey
Richardson, Oliver, Kennington
Ridell, Francis, Lincoln's inn
Ridwell, Henry Mathias, Lincoln's inn
Ridgway, Jas., P. e. adilly
Ridley, George, Esq., Charles street
Ridley, Col. William, New Bond street
Rigg, Jonathan, 17 Mark lane
Ritchie, William, Esq., Park street
Robertson, Edward Lovett, Esq., 17 Villiers street, Strand
Robertson, Rev. John, Old Broad street
Robertson, R. W., Upper Thames street
Robertson, W., Upper Thames street
Robins, John William, 29 Threadneedle street
Robinson, John Wightwick, 3 Muscovy court
Robinson, Lieut-Col. J. G., 21 Montague square
Robinson, Stephen, Trout hall
Robson, G. Y., 15 Eastbourne terrace
Rodney, Lord, 46 Lincoln's inn fields
Rogers, William Knowles, Hampton
Rolt, Sir John, 5 Great Cumberland place
Romilly, Charles, Esq., Wilton crescent
Roper, John Moore, Hampstead
Roch, Thos. Pickton, 1 Becon's inn
Rottschild, Bart., Sir Anthony, New court, St Swithin's lane
Routh, Robert Alfred, 14 Southampton street
Royls, George, 65 Portland place
Rudd, Henry, Esq., Palmer's green, Edmonton
Rudd, Thomas, Esq., Palmer's green, Edmonton

Rush, William, 47 Beaumont street
Rushbrook, Charles, 9 King street
Russell, Lord John, Chesham place
Russell, Richard, Esq., 14 Leicester square
Russell, William, Kensington
Rutter, Charles, Hillingdon
Ryder, T. D., Esq., Albemarle street
Ryder, William Dudley, Esq., New Bond street
Sails, John Henry de, Uxbridge
Salkeld, Joseph, 11 Upper Woburn place, Tavistock square
Salmon, Major H., Park street
Sancton, Philip, Piccadilly
Sanderson, William, 7 Gresham street
Sandham, Lieut-Col. by, Chelsea
Sandland, Robert, Regent street
Sang, Frederick, Kenton lodge, Harrow
Sargen, Richard, 4 Queen's road, St John's wood
Saunders, Edward, 43 Upper Thames street
Sawyer, John, Esq., Silver street, Enfield
Sawyer, Rowe, Hampton
Sax, Henry, Esq., Enfield
Saxby, John, Spencer street, Islington
Scholey, Alfred, 36 Westbourne terrace
Schneider, Richard, Chiswick
Scotland, Colley Harman, Middle Temple
Scott, the Hon. Col., Chesham street
Scott, Hopton B., Chelsea
Scott, Hubert, 16 Torrington street
Scott, Jun., William, 2 Alderman's walk
Scovell, George, Esq., Grosvenor place
Scudder, Henry, Esq., 10 Clifton street, Finsbury
Searle, James, 91 Milton street, St Luke
Seaton, George, 18 Park street, Camden town
Sel, James, Mile end road
Selwood, Henry, Esq., Upper Grosvenor street
Sers, Peter, 21 Alpha road, St John's wood
Seton, Wilmot, Esq., Chester square
Sewell, Isaac, Esq., Stamford hill
Seymour, Colonel Beauchamp, Hampton
Seymour, Colonel Charles, Hampton
Shackie, Thomas, Hayes
Sharman, Matthew Reid, 20 Coleman street
Sharland, Robert, 39 Bishopgate street within
Shaw, Richard, Clifton's inn
Shedden, Wm. George, 6 Bedford square
Sherborn, Francis, Bedford
Sherborn, William, Belfont
Sherwood, Frederick, 29 Newgate street
Sherwood, Frederick, 10 Walbrook
Sherwood, George, 10 Walbrook
Shield, Hugh, 25 Queen street
Shore, Abraham, 59 Wood street
Sibthorpe, Captain Richard, Army and Navy Club
Sidey, Charles Graham, Esq., Perth, Scotland
Silleen, Augustus, 1 Crosby square
Simpson, John, 10 Henrietta street, Cavendish square
Simpson, William, Parson street, Hendon
Skiggs, John F., Esq., Lower Edmonton
Skingley, Geo. Deeks, Charles street
Slade, Richd. Greville, 1 Gloucester street, Portman square
Slowman, Ben., St Mary at hill
Sly, Hy., College street
Smale, Henry Lewis, Greenford
Smart, Robert W. H., 56 Lincoln's inn fields
Smart, William Lynn, 56 Lincoln's inn fields
Snee, William Alfred, 6 Finsbury pavement
Smith, Arthur, Grace church street
Smith, Ben. J. Francis, Esq., Nantok lodge, South Mims
Smith, Charles, Esq., Baker street, Enfield
Smith, Charles, 128 High Holborn
Smith, Charles Manley, Middle Temple
Smith, Dudley Robert, Esq., Belgrave square
Smith, Edward, Piccadilly
Smith, Geo., 38 Gloucester place, New road
Smith, Cap n. Henry Neelson, 18 Great Russell street
Smith, Henry, Old J. Wry
Smith, James, 24 Westbourne grove
Smith, John, Haymarket
Smith, Oswald Augustus, 1 Lombard street
Smith, Richard B., Esq., Huxley farm, Edmonton
Smith, Richard Thomas, 2 Compton road, Islington
Smith, William, Esq., Thames bank
Smith, William George, 4 Fenchurch street
Smith, Wm. J. H., Middle Temple
Smiths, Henry, 61 Mark lane
Snell, Edward Samuel, Esq., Eaton square
Snell, William Phillip, Esq., Eaton place
Snow, Benjamin, New inn, Old Bailey
Snores, Daniel Wilson, Westend, Pinner
Solson, Edward Perinnton, 15 St Helen's place
Somers, Lieut. Col. J. G., Barracks, Regent's park
Somerset, Lord Fitzroy, Stanhope street
Somes, George, 55 Old Broad street
Somes, Joseph, 33 Cornhill
South, Sir James, Kensington
South, Thomas, Sunbury
Spenceley, James, Esq., 281 Road side, Whitechapel
Spencer, Charles, 43 Great Russell street
Spencer, O. John, Gutter's bridge, Hendon
Spencer, Isaac, Lincoln's inn
Squire, Peter, Esq., Duke's place
Stanbury, James, 2 Portman place
Stanhope, Hon. F., Tresor square
Stanley, Rev. Edmond S., St James's street
Stanley, Edward, Esq., Grosvenor square
Stanley, Edward J., Esq., Grosvenor square
Stanley, John, Jun., Esq., Fore street, Edmonton
Stead, Francis, 26 Upper Montagu street
Steele, Adam Rivers, Wilston
Stent, George, Stanwe I
Stephenson, Edward, 11 Great Queen street
Stephenson, Hon. F. de-ric, Esq., St George's place
Stephenson, Sussex Vane, Esq., St George's place
Stewart, Dugald, Lincoln's inn
Stewart, John, Lincoln's inn
Stewart, John, Jun., Lincoln's inn
Stewart, John, Edgeware road
Stewart Wm. Du-ean, Edgeware road
Stevens, Joseph Dagran, Harefield
Stiles, Richard, 43 Eastbourne terrace
Stone, Edward, Ruislip
Stone, John, 53 G. Broad street
Stour, James, Ealing
Stovin, Sir Frederick, Hampstead
Stowe, G. H., 29 Cambridge street

Street, William Jesse, 69 Lincoln's inn fields
 Sturgis, Samuel, 113 Westbourne terrace
 Sturfield, Charles B., Esq., Mare street, Hackney
 Sturfield, Wm., 18 Stratford place
 Sullivan, Lieut.-Col. Wm., Pall Mall
 Surman, William Henry, Lincoln's inn
 Sweetland, Charles Flint Bright, 2 Alderman's Walk
 Syer, Charles, Bromley street
 Tabor, John Joseph, 5 Scott's yard, Bush lane
 Tait, Thomas, 8 Mining lane
 Talbot, Arthur, Esq., Down street
 Tanqueray, Charles, Vine street
 Tanqueray, John Saml., Vine street
 Tartred, Thomas, Esq., Hyde park barracks
 Taylor, Henry Corbett, Hanwell
 Taylor, Edward, Harefield
 Taylor, William Henry, Esq., Brook street
 Taylor, John Hockley, Lincoln's inn
 Taylor, Richard, Bedford
 Taylor, W. T., 7 Great James street
 Tebbutt, Rev. Francis, 1 Bull and Mouth street
 Teesdale, John Marmaduke, Fenchurch street
 Tench, John Sherbourne, 39 Mornington road, Regent's park
 Theobald, John, Ealing
 Thistlewood, John, Esq., Homerton
 Thorne, Jas., Earl street
 Thompson, Edward, Salter's hall
 Thompson, George, 125 Upper Seymour street, Euston square
 Thompson, George Henry, Colney hatch
 Thorogood, William, 22 Sussex street, Tottenham court road
 Thornton, Thomas, Old Swan wharf
 Thwaites, Richard, 6 and 7 Adde street
 Tiche, the Hon. W. F., Bond street and Whitehall place
 Tilyer, Richard Hunt, Harmondsworth
 Tilyer, William, Feltham
 Tinsley, William, Esq., South Mims
 Tindall, Charles James, 4 Clement's lane
 Toby, Henry, Chelsea
 Tondine, Capt. Wm., Carlton house terrace
 Tongue, Randall Francis, Inner Temple
 Tooth, Alfred, Greenford
 Torrens, Captain Frederick, Norfolk street
 Torrington, Viscount, New Bond street
 Toulson, Fredk., Esq., Upper Clapton
 Trawasend, Wm. Henry, Esq., 3 Orchard street, Portman square
 Trawasend, Henry, 45 Minories
 Towgood, Henry, 35 Woburn square
 Travers, Benjamin, Esq., Dover street
 Trelawney, H. B., Esq., Hertford street
 Trist, George, Old Broad street
 Tripp, Thomas, 84 Goswell street
 Tuck, James Hunter, Chelsea
 Tucker, Henry, 39 Gresham street
 Tucker, William, Ealing
 Tucker, Edward Jas., Golden square
 Tudor, Henry, 46 Westbourne terrace
 Tudor, Samuel, Esq., High street, Bromley, Middlesex
 Turner, Capt. Geo., Duke street
 Turner, Sir E. P., 22 Westbourne street
 Turner, Richard, Esq., Bruton street
 Turner, James, Norwood
 Turner, James William, Kensington
 Tylecote, Chas., Manchester buildings
 Uwick, Richard, Foster lane
 Usher, Thomas D., Esq., 16 Suffolk street, Pall Mall East
 Vaden, Arthur, Esq., Hanger line, Tottenham
 Valance, Henry, Esq., 29 Essex street, Strand
 Vane, Lord Harry, Grosvenor place
 Varden, Sidney, 13 Five news road
 Venn, John Size, 15 Highbury park
 Venables, John, 34 Algate High street
 Venables, Josh. Hy., Cambridge square
 Venour, Stephen Charles, 5 Gray's inn square
 Waddiave, Edward, 17 Gloucester place, Portman square
 Waddy, Henry Membury, 10 Mitre court chambers
 Walford, Robert Cook, Hillingdon
 Walker, Edmund, 1 Sergeant's inn
 Walker, Wm. Hy., Sackville street
 Walker, Robert C., 21 Bedford square
 Walker, Wm. J., Esq., Enfield highway
 Ward, James, 4 Newgate market
 Ward, John, 9 Grove road, St John's wood
 Ward, John, Esq., Pall Mall
 Wasson, Edmund, 13 sidmouth street, Gray's inn road
 Watts, William, Esq., Davies street
 Watt, William, Park street, Islington
 Watkins, Alexander, 24 Abchurch lane
 Watts, Chas. John Rt., 2 John street row
 Wavill, General, Kensington
 Wear, Geo., Spring gardens
 Webb, Charles, King William street
 Webb, Frank, Parliament street
 Webb, Henry, Clement's inn
 Webb, Thomas, 4 New grove, Mile end
 Webster, Alexander, 47 Upper Baker street
 Weekly, Richard, Harmondsworth
 Wells, William, Hammersmith
 Westbrook, Edward, Heston
 West, William Thornton, Old Swan wharf
 West, George T., 1 Mornington place, Hampstead road
 Wetherell, Captain F., Ealing
 Wetherell, Nathn., Lincoln's inn
 Whaley, John, Esq., Holly hill, Enfield
 Whiteley G., 1, 35 Bryanstone square
 Whien, Richard, 46 York terrace
 Whisen, John, Ratchiff highway
 Wheeler, Henry James, 47 Hyde park gardens
 Wheeler, the Rev. William, Austin friars
 Whitcher, Rose Fuller, Fenchurch street
 Whitaker, James Raymond, Giltspur street
 Whitaker, Jas. A., Esq., 41 Great Ryder street
 Whitaker, James, 36 Bloomsbury square
 Whitecomb, Frederick Hunt, 75 Old Broad street
 Whitall, Wm. Burgess, Whitehall
 White, Thomas, 31 Ludgate street
 Whitehead, Tans. Miller, Duke street
 Whissas, Nathaniel, 32 Judd place, New road
 Whitlaw, William, Esq., 21 Austin friars
 Wiggins, Edward, 91 Love lane
 Wight, Thomas, 13 Russell place, Fitzroy square
 Wigram, Captain J., 53 Gloucester road
 Wiggin, Edward, jun., 47 Highbury terrace
 Wigan, Edward, 47 Highbury terrace

Williams, Edward, Esq., E-field town
 Williams, Felix, Parsons's rest Hendon
 Williams, Samuel, 19 Seymour place, New road
 Williams, Thomas, Laleham
 Williams, jun., John, Bartholomew lane
 Williams, Edwd. Jones, Esq., Enfield town
 Williamson, James, Gray's inn
 Wilshen, Henry Great Stanmore
 Wilshio, Jason, Hayes
 Wilberforce, William, Chelsea
 Williamson, Edward, 50 Lincoln's inn fields
 Wilkin, Thomas M., Lincoln's inn
 Willis, Fredk., St James's street
 Wilkinson, Sir Gardner, 33 York street, Portman square
 Willan, Leonard, Esq., Hale farm, Tottenham
 Wilson, Charles, 157 Leadenhall street
 Wilson, Richard Charles, 17 St John's wood road
 Wilson, John Leonard, Highbury terrace
 Wilson, Josiah, Esq., Cuckoo hall farm, Edmonton
 Wild, George, 1 Cambridge square
 Wild, William, Martia's lane
 Wild, John, Martia's lane
 Wilde, Chas. Norris, 17 Russell square
 Winter, Henry, 24 College place, Camden town
 Wimbush Henry, Finchley
 Withall, Wm. Hy., Parliament street
 Witham, Henry, 78 Gower street
 Wood, Arthur, Littleton
 Wood, Edward, Ealing
 Wood, Frederick, West Smithfield
 Wood, George, Ealing
 Wood, Henry, Esq., 39 Craven street, Strand
 Wood, James Templeton, Lincoln's inn
 Wood, Colonel Robert, Littleton
 Wood, Colonel Thomas, Littleton
 Wood, Thomas, Esq., 39 Craven street, Strand
 Wood, Captain, Audley square
 Wood, Basil, Hampstead
 Woodgate, Thos., Argyll street
 Woodhams, James, St Michael's alley
 Woodhouse, Henry, Esq., Piazza, Covent garden
 Woodhouse, Robert, Lincoln's inn
 Woodward, George Thos., Lincoln's inn
 Woodward, Henry, 53 Lincoln's inn fields
 Woolhouse, Richard, Hampton
 Wormald, Thos., 42 Bedford row
 Wormald, John, 1 Fleet street
 Wotton, Henry Rendell, 32 Fitzroy square
 Wreford, Samuel, 17 Aldermanbury
 Wright, John Lawrence, 2 South square, Gray's inn
 Wright, Robt. J. P., Esq., East place, Hackney
 Wyatt, John Finch, 25 St John street, Clerkenwell
 Wygan, William, Esq., Grosvenor square
 Wylie, William Henry, Cluiswick
 Wynne, Edwd. Jas., Esq., Enfield highway
 Wynn, George H., Esq., Upper Clapton
 Wynne, Llewellyn, 10 Cunningham place
 Yates, Frederic, Duke street
 Younge, James Arthur, Inner Temple
 Young, Florence Thomas, 9 Great Cumberland place
 Younge, Edward, Lincoln's inn
 Ysaai, Manuel De, Kensington

LIST OF PERSONS being ASSESSED SERVANTS for whom GAME CERTIFICATES are taken out at £1 7s 6d each, including the additional duty of 10 per cent. under the Act of 3 Vic., cap. 17.
 Buckland, Charles, Northolt—by George Robinson, Esq., for Down Barnes, Northolt, and Ickenham
 Robert Bunce, 2 Cornwall crescent—by C. Boust, for Manor and Royalty of Langford and Wroton
 Duff, David—by the Hon. Capt. Keane, for the Manor or Royalty of Uccard, by Blair Atholl, Perthshire, N.B.
 Long, Adam, Mark lane—by Jonathan Rigg, Esq., for Wrotham hill, Kent
 Henry Mitchell—by Thomas Powkes, Esq., Eastbourne terrace, for Barhill, Ayrshire
 Nicholl, Adam, Laleham—by the Earl of Lucan, for Laleham
 Smith, Charles, Harefield—by Stephen Morgan, Esq., for the Bishops, Harefield
 Stykes, Thomas, Mark lane—by William Pye, Esq., for Oaklands, Herts
 Rayment, George, St Swithin's lane—by John Forster, Esq., for Basingbourn, Essex

LIST OF PERSONS LICENSED TO DEAL IN GAME.
 Adams, Lewis, Elizabeth street
 Aley, William, Kensington
 Alison, Caroline, Eagle place
 Allwright, William, 56 Rathbone place
 Andrew, George, 2 Mitre court chambers, St John's wood
 Anthony, Robert, 10 Ship tavern passage, Leadenhall
 Arts, Charles Dillon, Motcomb street
 Baily, John, Mount street
 Bainbridge, Mary, Uxbridge
 Baker, Charles Newcombe, and Baker, Samuel Camfield, Half Moon passage, Gracechurch street
 Beard, William, 145 High street, Camden town
 Beazeley, John, 8 Portsdown terrace
 Bedford, Henry, 6 Three Tuns passage, Newgate market
 Bedford, John, 61 Poultry market, Newgate
 Bellati, John, 6 Ship tavern passage
 Berry, William, 32 King street, Portman square
 Bolton Thomas, Half-paved alley, Newgate market
 Bowen, Henry, 66 George street, Portman square
 Bowron, John, 3 Newcastle place
 Brook, George, Poultry market, Leadenhall
 Brook, Henry Dyson, Poultry market, Leadenhall
 Brooks, Richard, 13 Berkeley street
 Broome, Francis, 10 Newgate street
 Bullock, James, 2 Grove terrace
 Burton, Caroline, 37 Padlington street
 Burgess, Wm Stephen, 30 Upper George street
 Byrne, Henry, Rufford's row, Islington
 Carster, Francis, Chelsea
 Carr, Benjamin, 5 Bull Head passage
 Chappell, John, Hungerford market
 Chiderston, Frederick, Warwick street
 Clarke, George, 50 Albany street, Regent's park
 Clark, Pamela, 71 High street, Marylebone
 Clark, Robert, 17 Spring street
 Clayworth, Joseph, Hungerford market
 Clisby, John, 3 Brecknock place, Camden town
 Cobb, Joseph, Chelsea
 Cook, James Hubert, 78 Holborn bridge
 Courtney, John, Barnard street
 Cowper, Frederick, 15 Portman place

Croton, William, Little Sussex place
 Cumming, Samuel, Lower Clapton
 Davis, James, Poultry market, Leadenhall
 Davis, Robert Henry, Kensington
 Dean, Frederick, 32 Newgate street
 Drew, John, 40 Grove terrace
 East, James, 59 Poultry market, Newgate market
 Edwards, John, 25 Newgate street
 Ellis, John Edward, 9 New street, Dorset square
 Erby, William and Jeffrey Frederick, Hammersmith
 Eustace, Edward Farmer, 22 Newgate street
 Fenn, Charles, 27 Frith street, Soho
 Fisher, James, Oxford street
 Fisher, John, Duke street
 Fowls, Robert, Duncan place, City road
 Frank, John, 4 Ship tavern passage, Leadenhall
 Frewin, Edward, 32 Holborn
 Fricker, Thomas, Poultry market, Leadenhall
 Fuller, Daniel, 64 Poultry market, Newgate market
 Gill, William, Poultry market, Leadenhall
 Gosden, Francis, Kensington
 Green, Robert, 1 Portman street
 Hall, Charles, Albemarle street
 Haines, Richard, New Bond street
 Harris, Henry, 49 Duke street, Manchester square
 Herd, William, 108 Edgware road
 Hill, James, Lower Grosvenor street
 Hill, John, Hungerford market
 Hiscock, George, 11 New Church street
 Horne, Christopher, Poultry market, Leadenhall
 Huckin, John, 91 Upper street, Islington
 Hunt, Thomas, 2 Grafton street, Fitzroy square
 Hunter, Maria, Ship tavern passage, Leadenhall
 Jackson, George, and Jackson, Edward, 64 Poultry market, Newgate market
 Jackson, Thomas, Albion place
 Jennings, James, Pybus, Henry, and Jennings, John William, 23 Newgate street
 Joshua, Abraham, and Joshua, John, Copthall court, Throgmorton street
 Kay, John, 105 Junction terrace
 Keene, James, Colehill street
 King, Henry, Church street, Hackney
 Lack, William, Poultry market, Leadenhall
 Living, Robert, Poultry market, Leadenhall
 Luckie, Henry, 84 Great Portland street
 Martin, William, 3 Craven terrace
 Mason, Elizabeth, Shepherd's market
 Mazoyer, Joseph, Hungerford market
 Miller, Frederick, Piccadilly
 Moore, Thomas, 10 Cambridge villas, Camden town
 Morris, Samuel, 8 Pleasant row, Islington
 Mortimer, Samuel, Kensington
 Norman, James, Bishopsgrate street without
 Mould, Charles, 5 Store street
 Newton, Joseph, 136 Tottenham court road
 Offer, Thomas, 44 Lamb's Conduit street
 Osmond, Samuel, 76 Barnsbury place
 Parsons, Mary, Hampton Wick
 Parsons, William, South Audley street
 Peake, Thomas, 57 and 58 Poultry market, Newgate market
 Pearks, Henry, Lower Belgrave street
 Phillips, George, 5 Red Lion passage
 Pigott, Ann, 63 Poultry market, Newgate market
 Pinder, John, 10 Spring street
 Powell, William Valentine, Hammersmith
 Pratt, Major, 83 Connaught terrace
 Redding, Joseph, 1 Odd's row, Islington
 Rice, Messrs. Brothers, 1 Goswell road
 Ridge, J., 3 Holloway place
 Robinson, Richard, Kensington
 Rose, David, Hungerford market
 Rowland, James, 18 Munster street, Regent's park
 Rudd, Charles Henry, 1 Clarence place, Regent's park road
 Saales, John, Jermyn street
 Sherry, William Henry, Chelsea
 Snelling, Joseph, Hungerford market
 Sprigens, George Thomas, Poultry market, Leadenhall
 Stapleton, William, Saines
 Stradley, Benjamin, 3 Ship tavern passage, Leadenhall
 Surman, John, Poultry market, Leadenhall
 Symes, Joseph, Kensington
 Taylor, Thomas, 168 Whitechapel road
 Throsby, George, Tabernaclc square, Shoreditch
 Todd, Sarah, Queen's row
 Todd, Wm., and James, 16 Lamb's Conduit
 Townsend, Harriet, Charles street
 Turkes, William, 287 Strand
 Vaughan, William, Poultry market, Leadenhall
 Vize, James, 6 Three Tuns passage, Newgate market
 Weatherley, Edward, 20 Newgate street
 Welch, Edward, 2 Camden Broadway
 Westmarland, Joseph, 31 Little Newport street
 Whitehouse, John, Church street, Hackney
 Woods, Anna, Shepherd's market
 Woolcott, Isaac, 30 Little Newport street
 Made up to September 14th, 1851.
 T. KEOGH.
 Inland Revenue Office, Somerset house.

PENALTIES.
 The Commissioners of Inland Revenue hereby give Notice, that every person taking, killing, or pursuing game, without first obtaining a certificate, incurs a penalty of 20l, and is also liable to be surcharged in double the amount of the certificate duty.
 Any person in pursuit of game refusing, on being duly required, to produce his certificate, or to permit the same to be read, or a copy thereof to be taken, or refusing to declare his true name and place of residence, also incurs a penalty of 20l.
 Gamekeepers are desired to take notice that a certificate at the rate of 14 7s 6d will not authorise any person to kill game beyond the limits of the manor for which he is deputed; and, in order that a certificate at such a rate of duty may protect a gamekeeper, it is requisite, not only that he should be deputed by some lord or lady of a manor or reputed manor, but also that such deputation should be registered with the Clerk of the Peace, or the gamekeeper will be liable to be surcharged in double the duty of 4 6s 10d, and also to be prosecuted by any common informer for the penalty of 20l.
 N.B.—It is the intention of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to publish in a separate list the names and residences of all persons surcharged in double duty for sporting without certificates.