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CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.	
Indian Cotton and Indian Railways	1149
The United States—Customs Duties	1149
The Burglaries	1150
The Quarterly Review and the Water Companies	1151
Lord Stanley as Landlord and Peer	1153
The Crisis of 1825-26	1153
Italy in 1848	1153
An Excellent Chance for the West Indians	1155
AGRICULTURE:—	
The Cultivation of Potatoes	1155
Returns of Agricultural Produce in Ireland in the year 1849	1156
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Paris	1157
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Communication with Canada	1158
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Bank Returns and Money Market	1164
The Bankers' Price Current	1165
Weekly Corn Returns	1166
Commercial Epitome	1166
Indigo	1167
Monthly Statement of Sugar and Coffee	1167
Cotton	1168
Markets of Manufacturing Districts	1168
CORN:—	
American Corn and Flour Markets	1169
THE RAILWAY MONITOR.	
Calls	1174
Railway News	1174
Railway Share Market	1174
Sugar Manufacture in Antigua	1158
The Relay System	1158
Payment of Official Men	1158
NEWS OF THE WEEK:—	
Court and Aristocracy	1158
Metropolis	1158
Provinces	1159
Scotland	1159
Ireland	1159
Foreign and Colonial	1160
Music, the Drama, &c.	1161
LITERATURE:—	
Quarterly Review	1161
The Races of Man	1162
Past and Present Delusions, &c.	1164
The Principle of Balancing by Single and Double Entry	1164
Continental Corn Markets	1169
LONDON MARKETS:—	
State of Corn Trade for the Week	1169
Foreign and Colonial Produce Markets	1170
Postscript	1171
Additional Notices	1171
Liverpool Markets	1172
Gazette	1172
Prices Current	1173
Imports, Exports, &c.	1174
Railway Share List	1175
Railway Traffic Returns	1175

tion on the part of the Government. We can confidently say in regard to these statements, that there is not a word of truth in them.

With regard to the Indian railways, the pertinacity with which statements continue to be made of their failure, are, if possible, even more groundless. After all the real difficulties have been overcome, and at a moment when we learn that everything is progressing in the most satisfactory way, both to the Government of India and the respective railway companies, an outcry of failure and abandonment is got up by a portion of the Indian press, for what object is best known to themselves. But it will be singular, if, with the guarantee from the East India Company of five per cent. interest on the subscribed capital, they succeed in depreciating the value of the property. To remark upon the individual cases of attacks which are made upon these useful undertakings, is quite unnecessary. It is enough for those interested in them to be assured that so far from there being any truth in the rumours industriously circulated, not only the Indian authorities on the spot and at home, but also the directors of the respective companies, express their entire satisfaction with the progress which is being made.

THE UNITED STATES. CUSTOMS DUTIES.

THE United States papers recently arrived publish a long letter from Mr Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the Senate, in answer to the following resolution of that body:—"That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report what have been the measures adopted to prevent frauds upon the revenue since the passage of the act of 1846, and what has been the result." The journals give to the communication, very appropriately and justly, the title of "Frauds on the Revenue;" and, being a statement on authority, it is extremely valuable, from adding to the testimony already elicited in all parts of the world, that such duties in most cases demoralise the people to an extraordinary degree, and verify the arithmetical puzzle, that 2 and 2 in revenue accounts do not make 4.

This general result was well known in the States, and the natural consequence of these duties apprehended. The Secretary of the Treasury begins by saying:—"I have the honour to state that the measures which have been adopted by this Department to prevent frauds upon the revenue, under the present tariff act, may be found in the circular instructions that were issued to collectors and other officers of the customs before the act went into operation—viz., Nov. 11, 26, and 28, 1846, and those issued since the 1st Dec. 1846. Upon reference to these circulars, it will be perceived that unusual apprehension was felt, that under the change from specific duties to duties levied upon the foreign value of imported merchandise, there would be great temptation for the commission of frauds by undervaluation in the invoices and entries." He then adverts to "the determination of the Department to exercise its whole power, under the law, to guard the revenue of the Government against fraud and undervaluation in invoices and entries;" and proceeds to describe, at considerable length, the measures adopted to give effect to this determination. The Government fairly pitted itself against the self-interest of the people, and, notwithstanding its power and skill, seems, as in most similar cases, to have been completely beaten.

At some of the ports the appraisers would estimate the value of the goods at the date of the purchase, however remote, and this led to an endeavour to enforce the words of the law, for estimating the value at the "period of exportation to the United States," by a circular from Mr Walker, dated July 6, 1847. In that it is stated, "that even where the purchases are not deemed by the parties fraudulent, the person designing to import into the United States goes to some prior purchaser, who has purchased not for importation into the United States at some prior date, when the goods were much lower in value, and imports the goods in the name of the first purchaser, consenting to give a

The Political Economist.

INDIAN COTTON AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

WE are entirely at a loss to understand the policy pursued by a portion of the East India press. For years it has been unanimous upon two things, which it has called upon the Government to do. 1. India was to be converted into a cotton field, to render Lancashire independent of the United States; the growth of the indigenous cotton was to be abandoned, and that of the American sorts adopted. 2. India was, by private enterprise, if possible, and if not, by Government aid, to be intersected with railways, to facilitate traffic, and to render the production of cotton profitable. And now when, for the first time, there is every probability of both these great and important objects being accomplished—only in consequence of the continued efforts of the Government with regard to the first, and by the direct assistance of the Government with regard to the second—no means are left unused to induce to the failure of both.

For our own part, we never had much faith in the exertions of the Government of India to promote the cultivation and improvement of cotton. It is very rare that such experiments lead to much utility. Where governments step in, private enterprise is very apt to draw back. No doubt, there were many reasons urged to show that India was an exception to the general rule, which forbids government interference with such pursuits. But, be this as it may, it is certain that the persevering efforts and liberal expenditure of the East India Company, with a view to introduce American cotton, have at length been crowned with considerable success, and now bid fair to accomplish all that was expected or hoped from them. In the district of Bombay, in which the experiments have been tried with success, the culture is rapidly extending. Two years ago the whole of the land under cultivation with American cotton in that presidency was under 20,000 acres. At the present moment we are informed that the quantity exceeds one hundred thousand acres, and that there is every certainty of a rapid increase taking place. The European houses in Bombay are entering with spirit into the undertaking, and will no doubt soon render any further aid of the Government unnecessary. But it is in the face of these most favourable facts, that some of the Indian papers, down to the latest date, represent all the experiments as having failed, as about to be abandoned in despair, and as exhibiting nothing but bad management and gross inatten-

"certain profit or price on the delivery here, and thus deprives the revenue of the difference in value, and obtains a most unjust advantage over the fair trader, who will resort to no such artifices."

The collectors and all the officers of the revenue were called on to exert themselves to the utmost to stop such frauds, but without success. Mr Corwin states:—"Notwithstanding this emphatic and just condemnation of the fraudulent practices here described, and the efforts made to protect the fair trader, the result has shown that they had not been effectual. The temptation proved too great, and fraudulent invoices continued to multiply."

Further circulars were, of course, issued, stricter care was enjoined, and actions at law were brought to mulct the fraudulent parties. The Judge of the Supreme Court held, contrary to the Secretary of the Treasury, "that the time to be selected for fixing the value, is the time when the article is purchased or procured abroad, unless the article is one imported from a country where it was not grown or manufactured." Doubts as to the meaning of the law were entertained, and the Treasury again went to work to settle them and enforce it. Mr Walker's last circular was issued Dec. 26, 1848, and his successor, Mr Meredith, found "new modes of evading the law in practice, such as importers omitting, by design, to produce invoices of merchandise, on the alleged ground that none had been received, and asking entry to be allowed on appraisement." He, too, issued circulars, drew up fresh instructions, enjoined additional care and zeal on the part of the collectors, but failed, like his predecessor, to put a stop to frauds. Mr Corwin gives the following illustration of the present working of the law, including the mode in which it is administered:—

In order that the Senate may appreciate some of the difficulties of securing a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, under our present system and laws, a single case of recent occurrence will be given. Three shipments of pimento were made from the island of Jamaica at about the same period—two of them to New York by the same vessel, the invoices of which bear the same date; the other to Baltimore, and all per account of the shippers.

The New York invoices were both at 2½d per pound; but before making entry, one of the parties added ½d per pound, to make the price conform to the fair market value. The other entered his without making any addition to the value; the appraisers added ½d to the value; the parties demanded a reappraisement by merchants, which was held, and the appraisers' valuation was sustained—the additional duty was accordingly assessed.

At Baltimore, entry was made without any addition to the value; the appraisers added ½d to the value. A reappraisement by merchants was demanded, and the appraisers' valuation was not sustained. Upon a report of all the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, he decided that "as these merchant appraisers had placed before them at the time evidence furnished on appraisement at New York of importations of pimento from Jamaica, shipped about the same time, going to show that the market value of the article was higher than that stated in the invoice under review, the Department is compelled to infer that their estimate of value refers solely to the price or cost paid by the owner or shipper, and not the actual market value or wholesale price at the time of shipment in the principal markets of the country. This being the case, their appraisement is not in conformity with law, and cannot be treated or taken as valid and effectual, and must consequently be disregarded."

From this statement it is evident that the Treasury set aside the valuation of the merchant appraisers, and on its own authority levied the higher duty. Mr Corwin concludes after a review of all the acts of his predecessors, by stating "that all the authority conferred by the law upon this Department has been exerted." The result of all this exertion of authority is this:—"All the frauds which can be perpetrated by double invoices and false valuations continue without abatement. Honest merchants and fair traders have been driven from the business of importing foreign merchandise, being unable to compete with the dishonest practices that prevail, and which our present system favours. The business of importing merchandise has fallen rapidly and permanently into the hands of foreign manufacturers and merchants, and our own citizens are deprived of a lucrative employment in consequence of these systematic frauds."

He further shows that under specific duties, prior to 1846, the average value for revenue of Madeira wines was 1 dol 09 cents, and of brandy 1 dol 07 cents, and that under the *ad valorem* duties the former fell to 48 cents and the latter to 76 cents, and was as low as 64 cents, though the price of these articles had not declined in the producing countries, nor were they sold to the consumers at a price conformable to the declared value. The Treasury Department "is in possession of the particulars of many cases of the grossest fraud, and the evidence is conclusive that, so long as the present *ad valorem* system is continued, they will prevail. Many frauds have been detected, and the penalties imposed by law have been inflicted; seizures have been made; but the means at the disposal of the Treasury are entirely inadequate to such an examination of imports as will effectually suppress the systematic frauds known to be extensively perpetrated."

That is the confession of the impotence of the Government, and of its thorough and complete defeat in the foolish contest to levy high duties for protection in which it has engaged. Mr Corwin recommends, as a remedy for this degrading condition, "the substitution of home for foreign valuation of dutiable merchandise. This change would place all importers upon an equal footing in respect to valuations for duty; it would both guard the revenue against most of the fraudulent practices complained of, and tend to its

increase. Although the period of the adjournment of Congress has been fixed, and is near at hand, I venture to recommend that the change be made at the present session." The latter recommendation was, we are happy to say, not carried into effect. The "tariff" is included amongst the subjects which lie over to the next session, and before the time arrives for discussing it, we hope our friends across the water may come to sounder conclusions, adopt a sounder system, and give up high duties levied for the protection of particular trades.

At present the United States, of which the expenses are increasing every year,—the appropriations for the current year exceeding 45,000,000 dols, without including the 10,000,000 voted to compensate Texas for relinquishing her claims on New Mexico,—are mainly dependent for revenue on the receipt of duties levied on the importation of foreign merchandise. It depends for revenue, therefore, on a sliding scale, determinable by the prices of the commodities imported; and Mr Corwin's amendment only goes to substitute for that a sliding scale determinable by the prices of commodities in the United States. His scheme, in general, only shifts without lessening the temptation to fraud. On iron and cotton, and woollen goods, which are also productions of the United States, and for the protection of which the duties are chiefly designed, the new project may increase the temptation. The Treasury may, however, reap an advantage. The monopoly of the home producers will be complete, in proportion as they can raise the price of the commodities they sell, and increase the duties levied on the foreign commodities, and they will be stimulated to keep up prices. They may probably combine in the other direction, and the Secretary of the Treasury will be less liable to complain of frauds that increase the rate of the duties, though at the expense of the morality and comfort of the Americans. The consumers will find the price of the most necessary commodities raised for them by the stricter combination of the monopolists and the higher duties; and the State, which will still be subject for its revenue to a sliding scale of prices, may, at some period, find its resources materially abridged by diminished consumption of foreign commodities.

It is discreditable to the statesmen across the Atlantic not to avail themselves of the experience of Europe, and, instead of lowering the duties, and making them at once small and specific, to persist in a system only tolerated amongst us in a much better form, from the dire necessity of providing for the payment of an enormous debt. They are, by Mr Corwin's avowals, corrupting the people, generating fraud, throwing the necessary trade of the community into unworthy and dishonest hands, for the paltry object—which, after all, will not be obtained, for it is beyond the reach of legislation—of enriching a few cotton manufacturers in the Eastern States, and a few iron masters in Pennsylvania.

THE BURGLARIES.

PROVIDENCE is just now, according to all our reports, particularly gracious. As if it were rewarding our endeavours to promote freedom and justice, it bestows more than usual prosperity on the nation. The lugubrious doctrines that not long ago taught us the existence of a terrible conflict, between man and nature, to procure the means of subsistence, in which man was continually worsted, have given place to happier views and brighter hopes. There seems, at present at least, by much concurrent testimony, to be enough for all; and no man who is willing to earn a share by comparatively light toil, need be turned away unsatisfied from nature's feast.

Of what use would be all our boasted improvements—our railroads, our telegraphs, our taming of that giant slave, steam—who seems equal to perform all that the myths of the early men ever ascribed to their gods—if they did not enable the people to obtain subsistence by a diminution of labour? Such in fact is the result. When we compare the arduous muscular exertion of the hunter running down his prey, or even of the uninformed agricultural labourer bent over a hoe breaking clods, with the toil even of the sooty and grimed mechanics who wait on our giant slave, we are struck with the general fact, though there be many exceptions to it, that subsistence is now obtained for the great majority by comparatively light labour; while the minority are sustained by toils that are rather agreeable than otherwise. They are not sufficient to cause excessive weariness, and are sufficient to prevent ennui. They are merely something to do. In the progress of society, the labour of man becomes lightened, and his subsistence more abundant.

In spite, however, of these favourable circumstances—in spite of the great facts that there is enough for all, and every one may obtain a reasonable share of the means of subsistence by a moderate portion of labour, complaints are rising on every side of outrageous burglaries and robberies. The physical facts show that the fault is in our morality. Our doctrine is erroneous, our teaching is bad, and our example is probably worse. Respect for the right of property is not duly impressed on us, either theoretically or practically. The precept, "Thou shalt not murder," and the precept, "Thou shalt not steal," are placed together. They are of equal validity and force—they are equally sanctioned by experience, but they are not both equally respected. The right of property is neither so well defined nor so sacred as the right to life, and those

who would shrink with abhorrence from maiming a fellow creature, and would on no account whatever take away a life, prey on the property of others without repugnance or remorse.

Of late property has been very lightly treated in various publications. Socialists and Communists have spoken of it and aimed at it in a manner they would abhor were life in question. A great many persons, too, who do not rank with either Socialists or Communists, have attacked various classes of honest, hard-working tradesmen, and have held them up to public odium for obtaining what they could for their talents, and their capabilities, and their possessions, by the fair higgling of the market. What is a man's own, seems by many writers little regarded; and they have made a great outcry, because what fairly belongs to masters and employers, is not given to sempstresses and workmen.

A spurious philanthropy, which totally disregards justice, has got amongst us, and makes it a *sine qua non* that its particular proteges should receive more than they get. Its very essence is to teach people not to be contented with what they can honestly obtain in the fair market for labour, but to seek for something more, and to nurse discontent at ill treatment if they do not get it. There is a mawkish kind of pity for certain classes, because they do not possess some things possessed by others, and a continual and pompous display of a desire to bestow additional wealth on them. They are taught to believe that they are ill-treated if they are not comparatively opulent, and made, both by the precepts and the practices of their teachers, to regard the possession of wealth as the one thing needful. The community is generally intent on getting that which does not honestly belong to the individual, and the natural desire for wealth as a means of enjoyment is sharpened into intense greediness.

A spurious expediency, too, prevails; and demagogues and others conclude that they can distribute the wealth of the world better than it is distributed by the higgling of the market, under the influence of the natural laws of supply and demand. Our journal has lately twice referred to the attempts making in Ireland by the Tenant League to settle the amount of rent, and interfere with the property of the landlords. We must not, indeed, omit to state that the landlords themselves set the baneful example, and in many ways most unjustly trespassed on the property of the people. They have too often legislated it away. They seem to have nourished the idea that property was something they might deal with at their pleasure, not that it was to be respected like life, and their example has tended to bring forward the attacks complained of. They have sought by various means to protect and increase their own wealth; but there is apparently no notion amongst them, or amongst the bulk of the community, that every species of property ought to be equally sacred and be equally protected.

The burglaries may be regarded as the worst and most ill-favoured offspring of this general want of respect for property. It is a national vice, and very largely shared by classes who never supply a single member to the fraternity that falls under the notice of the police. We are afraid, therefore, that the increase of the police and its better organisation, and a more vigilant magistracy, though at present indispensable, will not effectually cure the evil. They may hide it, or may drive it from one spot to another; they will not abate—they may, perchance, increase and extend—the undue desire for wealth, which no punishment can stifle and no laws can curb.

Very few years have elapsed since the police of the counties underwent revision, and the different magistracies then took the steps which they supposed would be most efficacious in suppressing crime. But now they are found to be ineffectual, and other similar measures will be had recourse to with like results. We continually act over again the same scenes. At one time house-breaking is rife, at another sheepstealing, at another bank robberies, at another watchmakers' shops are plundered. We take measures to repress the particular evil; we are, perhaps, momentarily successful, or some circumstance drives that particular species of theft out of fashion; but we are perpetually strengthening the unruly desire from which every one of these crimes proceeds. Our failures are continual, though each one has its own character, and we have neither the courage nor the skill to trace out the general cause, and remedy it.

In the meantime it cannot be denied, that the population improves, though not by the means taken to improve it. Society outgrows some of its vices, but not those in general against which the laws are directed. On the whole, the number of criminals, whom the laws punish, continually increases, but the other portions of society increase still faster. Prosperity decreases the number of paupers, increases the number of independent workmen, enables the middle classes to accumulate property faster, augments their number, and so relatively diminishes the number of criminals, which the punishments of the law, seem of little efficacy in accomplishing.

In the present circumstances of Surrey and other places, where the murder of a clergyman, and the robbery of several gentlemen's houses, have suddenly spread general alarm—where neither property nor life are safe, instant measures must of course be taken to give protection to both; but they ought to be accompanied by more accurate discrimination, and sounder teaching as to property. Though it is guarded by a similar prohibition to that which hedges

life round with sanctity, it is not so well defined as life. There are no doubts as to life, very few as to what constitutes murder; but property is subject to almost interminable doubts and disputes. "Thou shalt not steal," does not give us the same kind of information as to what we are to abstain from doing, as "Thou shalt not murder," because life is more distinct, and better defined than property.

Formerly there was only, or very little other, than landed property—or what in law is significantly called real property;—but as society advances, property becomes multifarious, and ownership, defined by custom or municipal laws, is regulated differently in different countries. If property be determined by natural laws, it was not settled at once like life, and the subject is surrounded with difficulties, because it is in the progress of development. We require, therefore, not only that property should be protected, but that its nature should be clearly defined, that the rules which constitute it may be known and obeyed by all. A deeper respect for property must be encouraged, and ownership of new property property as it is created must be better settled.

Legislators have been led into a belief, partly by their own acts, which continually interfere with the distribution of wealth, and partly by the teaching of lawyers, who have exalted the power of their own profession, that they create property, and, therefore, that they may appropriate it as they think fit. This is a prevalent but fatal error. They receive power to protect property as well as life, and no more create one than the other. Ownership, at least so far as a slave owns his body and his limbs, and so far as every man owns the produce of his own exclusive labour, exists antecedent to all human legislation, and seems in the progress of society to provide for the due possession and distribution of all the newly-created wealth. If the moral defect in the national character have not its source in the unfortunate error of legislators, and in their mischievous example of interfering with property, at least they have done little to correct it; they have not carefully discriminated and defined the right of property, and have failed to implant a reverence for it in the hearts of the people. The multitude of crimes against property is the plague-spot of our civilization; and burglaries with other infractions will be continued in spite of police and penal laws, till the moral perceptions of all on this subject, in importance second only to life, be enlightened and reformed.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW AND THE WATER COMPANIES.

THE Quarterly Review, by an elaborate article in the recent number, of which some amusing specimens will be found in another page, has revived the dormant interest in the supply of the metropolis with water. Some of the statements, however, excite suspicion as well as astonishment, and others appear to have only a colouring of truth. In a note to page 497, for example, "the London water companies" are charged with "having obstinately refused a trial" to a process recommended by a Dr Clarke, and described by the Reviewer as easy of application, as having been successfully applied, and as most ingenious. We have thought it our duty to inquire into the foundation of this charge, and the following we believe to be the facts:—

As long ago as 1841 Dr Clarke was introduced to the engineer of a company to whom he explained his process, with a view to its being recommended to the Board. He was told that, however ingenious and easy of application in the laboratory, difficulties might occur in mixing ten or twelve millions of gallons of water per day with the exact proportion of lime required, from 13,000 lbs to 16,000 lbs; and he was advised to have plans and estimates prepared to enable him to state how the proposal was to be carried into effect, and its probable cost. Unless he did that, there was little likelihood that his scheme would receive the attention it deserved. Dr Clarke was also advised to get his plan tried at some dyer's or brewer's, but he did not then adopt this advice, and the consequence was that his plan was not submitted to the Board. Now, if he pursued the same course with other companies, and received the same advice—which we presume he did, from what the Reviewer says—we cannot wonder that the companies did not adopt his plan. Are they, from such circumstances, to be held up to the public, already much irritated against them by attacks in various journals, as obstinately refusing to try a most ingenious process? We think the charge unjust; and though we are sensible of the great advantage a slashing attack, in its appeal to popular prejudices, has over a quiet defence, we shall venture to say a few words on behalf of the accused companies.

The process has been long known to chemists, and Dr Clarke's merit consists in proposing to apply it on a large scale. It depends on a very nice chemical manipulation; and although such manipulations are continually carried on in our manufactories on a tolerably large scale, the substances there operated on are generally under the control of the operator, and pretty much the same at all seasons. This cannot be said of running streams, which might require more lime at one time than another to make the operation successful. From the antiquity of the discovery and the difficulty of the operation, engineers and directors might well wish to see Dr Clarke's process tried elsewhere before they ran the risk of

turning the water of the metropolis, even for one day, into white-wash.

Dr Clarke has, nine years after the advice given him—that is, within this few weeks—had his scheme brought into operation at the Mayfield print-works, Manchester, by Messrs Thomas Hoyle and Son, and we have no wish to withhold from the public their certificate to Dr Clarke's success. They state, in a letter to be found in Mr Homersham's "Report on the London and Watford Company," that "their principal object was to avail themselves of an incidental property of the process—its power to free the water of organic matter—and that in this respect it has been decidedly satisfactory." "We have also experienced," they add, "the advantage of the process in softening the water;" and they have no doubt "that the process would work well on the largest scale." But, we apprehend, a very fearful responsibility would be incurred were the companies at once to conclude that a process extremely beneficial when applied to water used for dyeing, is equally beneficial when applied to water used for drinking.

Extremely soft water is not pleasant to drink, and water is only agreeable when it is to some extent hard. Nowhere is water found pure in a state of nature, except rain water; and if men and animals had been destined to drink rain water, their mouths would have been buckets to catch it as it falls. They are destined to drink the water of springs and rivers, and rain after it has fallen on the earth, and acquired from it those properties which give it freshness and flavour. It is giving ourselves needless trouble to make all water soft and pure, like distilled water; and the companies which followed Dr Clarke's plan would be more likely to delight washerwomen than water-drinkers.

But the ingredients in the water which make it hard and palatable, also prevent it from corroding lead, and conveying a stream of poison into every house. Pure soft water might be conveyed in glass or earthenware pipes, and be stored when necessary in stone cisterns, but that is not at present the plan. Generally, the water is conveyed into our houses from the services by leaden pipes, and all these must be altered to prevent pure and soft water from being poisonous. Water contaminated with carbonate of lime, does not dissolve lead; pure water in conjunction with air, dissolves it in considerable quantities. Such water, flowing through leaden pipes, poisoned the family of the late King of the French at Claremont. "Nothing on earth," said Dr Alfred Swaine Taylor, the celebrated chemist, in giving evidence last Session before the select committee on private bills, group 26, "should induce me to drink such water conveyed through leaden pipes." The Reviewer, to get out of the scrape of advocating a general administration of poison, blames the intermittent system for exposing the lead to the influence of the air. But the air contained in the water, not the air of the atmosphere, in conjunction with the water, is the solvent of the lead; and we cannot have soft, pure, aerated water, such as is recommended by the Board of Health, conveyed through leaden pipes, without running the risk of being poisoned like the family of Louis Philippe. Instead of condemning the water companies for obstinately refusing to give a trial to Dr Clarke's plan, however useful to dyers, we should be grateful to them for not having made half London the victims of the painters' colic.

The Reviewer suggests incidentally another strong reason why no blame should attach to the companies for the alleged refusal. "The fifth period (he tells us) in the history of the London supply of water, dates from the establishment of the first filter bed in 1829, and since then the attention of chemists has been more and more strongly directed to the artificial purification of water." The art seems as yet in its infancy, and the Reviewer eulogizes the suggestions of a Mr Way, to purify water by filtration through loam or clay, which, however, has not yet been tried on a large scale. According to the Reviewer, his plan is superior to that of Dr Clarke; and were the vituperated companies driven by the Reviewer's objurgations to adopt Dr Clarke's plan, before they had well got it into operation they might be obliged to put it aside for Mr Way's clay filters. Such facts show very clearly that much has yet to be learned of the art, though much has already been learned, while the improvements which have been made are the best evidence that improvements hereafter, when they can be made with certainty and advantage, will not be neglected. They show, too, that the companies are no more to be blamed for not adapting their works to the process of every schemer, than the Admiralty is to be blamed for not breaking up the dockyards, and altering the build of our ships, at the bidding of crotchet-mongers.

The project of running down the water companies, of writing some men into place and power by setting in a strong glare the demerits of others, has a great public interest. The Legislature will not despoil the companies. They will be amply paid for their property; but the ratepayers of the metropolis will be saddened, it has been calculated, with a perpetual rate of about 19s a house to raise the 6,000,000*l* which will be required to buy up the interest of the companies. Besides that, every hope of commercial competition in the supply of water will be extinguished, and we shall exchange the best guarantee known for efficient services for about the worst which can be found. The scheme is protection under a new guise; and arguments quite as plausible were formerly used in favour of making the nation independent of foreigners, as are now used to make the metropolis independent of

companies. It is a step backwards; and to place the supply of water under the direction of a board, is the road to replace the supply of bread under the control of the Legislature or the landlords. If the Government must look after the former, why not after the latter? The system of extending the responsibility of Government, continually demanded by a multitude of writers, of which this is a part, seems more likely to be stopped by the unwillingness of any human beings to charge themselves with the impossible duties now pressed on them, than by a cessation of demands that require only to be written and published. A regard to principle, far more than a sense of what is due to the companies, requires a stand to be made against the systematic attacks making on them.

The question the public has to consider, is not whence and how pure water may be obtained—for that is not desirable—but how the water which is available on all sides, and can be got from the heavens and from the earth, from springs and from rivers, by boring and catching, and is everywhere elementally the same, though variously contaminated, may be most cheaply supplied in a potable, wholesome condition. The question is placed on this basis by the Reviewer. He proves very distinctly that water is no where to be obtained equally fit for all purposes, and that the supply for public use must be prepared. It is distinctly proved, too, that the companies have made and are making improvements; it is asserted, notwithstanding the statements continually palmed on the public, that, considering all things, no capital in Europe is so well and conveniently supplied with water as London. The question therefore is, shall we continue to use the machinery in existence, or set out on some wild scheme of overturning all that has been wrought, or has grown to its present condition, on the chance—for it is only a chance—of obtaining a better supply from a place thirty miles off, under the guidance of some scientific revolutionists?

In reading the lucubration of their chief and advocate in the Quarterly, we are forcibly struck with the fact that no distinction is made between water required for drinking and for washing, and no plans are mentioned for procuring distinct waters for the different purposes. But every old woman knows that rain water, which nobody will drink, is the best for washing; and that sparkling, bright spring water, the most delightful of all beverages, is useless for that purpose. A proper scheme for supplying the metropolis with water should embrace both objects; and, as far as we see the plans of Dr Clarke, the Reviewer, and the Board of Health, all go to supply soft water, or water fit for washing, and proportionably less fit for drinking. Every one, we believe, has admired the case they have made out for dirty linen and washerwomen; and, apparently for the sake of making a show of saving a few thousands a year in soap, they have been not unwilling to disgust water-drinkers by supplying them with the drainage of moors, and weaken their health by an infusion of white lead.

To deepen the odium against the companies, the Reviewer tells an old story of gas igniting at water taps. For more than a quarter of a century have we kept house in London, and never witnessed such a circumstance. A plumber once, we believe, connected the water pipe that led into a house with the gas main, and the inmates were disagreeably astonished by being supplied with the means of light instead of water. Every time the pavement is removed we are made sensible that the soil beneath is saturated with gas; but the Reviewer makes an erroneous statement for a discreditable purpose, when he asserts that this "gas is sucked into the water pipes by the vacuum which the water creates in its recession towards the mains when turned off." If that were so, every house in the metropolis supplied with water by a pipe, would be also supplied with gas, and would be more dangerous than a powder magazine. We should have hourly explosions. The whole story is a scientific fiction. All the mains and services, not the leaden service pipes, are always full of water on the intermittent system, except when emptied for repair or extension. There is no vacuum, and can be none in pipes continually in communication with the air, or filled with water under a pressure of from 100 to 300 feet. Carburetted hydrogen is somewhat lighter than common air, and would never penetrate through cast-iron or lead pipes. The contamination described by the Reviewer can only occur when a lead water pipe and a gas pipe leak in conjunction. In a supply extending to 65,000 houses, only four such cases have been known in 21 years. We leave our readers to judge of the candour of the scientific water doctors, when on such grounds they assert that the London water is frequently contaminated by the coal gas sucked by a vacuum into the companies' water pipes.

The Reviewer is eloquent on the quantity of tea wasted by the hard water supplied to the Londoners. In the evidence of Dr Taylor, however, already referred to, he asserts that in drawing tea, this water, especially that supplied from the Lee, is equal to distilled water. Whether the "moor water," which is to be brought from Bagshot heath, at the expense of revolutionising the water supply, will be equally agreeable, though it will enable thrifty housewives to hand round a dark infusion at a small expense of the leaf, will have to be decided by experience, after all the mischief of a vast change has been effected. Supposing something might be gained by extracting more abundantly the virtue of tea, that is a small benefit to be balanced against overturning a

system which, in spite of many imperfections needing correction, has for many years answered its purpose remarkably well.

The article in the Quarterly is a fair specimen of writing intended for effect. It is more like gay literature than sober science. Against the avowed selfishness of traders, including water companies, we are naturally on our guard; but the concealed selfishness, which, behind the mask of devotion to science or zeal for the public good, grasps at riches or power by pandering to popular prejudices, and exaggerating evils which art has not yet found the means to remedy, takes us unawares, and rifles us in security or with applause. We will venture to assert, in conclusion, that the public requires much more to be on its guard against the insidious selfishness, clothed in all that is social, grand, and venerable, than against the selfishness which informs us in a prospectus or an advertisement, how we may gain cent. per cent.

LORD STANLEY AS LANDLORD AND PEER.

LORD STANLEY, in explanation of his conduct and speech at Bury, to which we last week referred, has addressed the following letter to Mr G. F. Young. We publish it at length, that no doubt may be entertained of the noble lord's sentiments:—

Knowsley, Oct. 11, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday, and hasten to reply to it. I have observed, as indeed I expected, that my speech at the agricultural dinner at Bury has furnished matter for various comments on the part of the press, though I have not happened to see the articles to which you refer in *The Morning Chronicle*. Had I done so, however, I should equally have abstained, as I always do, from any public notice of any comments which may be made by the press on the language I had used. I own, however, that whatever observations might be made on what I said at Bury, the last inference which I should have expected to have seen drawn was that I had changed my opinions on the subject of Protection. In fact, I thought it right, in opening a new society at this moment, to depart from the ordinary course, and, distinctly referring to recent legislative measures, to state the reasons why, retaining my opinions on the injurious and ruinous character of those measures to the agricultural interests generally, I yet thought that there was room for profitable investment of capital in the particular district in which I was speaking. Those reasons I stated to be, first, that it was not a corn growing district, and little affected by the price of corn; next, that not being even exclusively an agricultural district, it had the advantages of an inexhaustible market for its produce, and an unlimited supply of manure at its very doors; and lastly, that a great portion of it being wholly undrained, and consequently full of water, the simple operation of draining, even if it cost 12l the Cheshire acre (nearly double the statute), would increase the productiveness of the land to an extent which would amply repay the outlay. The fact is, that the country round Bury is either in grass, or under green crops for the supply of the great manufacturing towns, and, a portion of it lying high, is better fitted for rearing young stock in the summer than for any other purpose; but a very small portion of it is suited for any description of corn, and a still smaller for wheat. It is therefore, as far as the corn laws are concerned, an entirely exceptional case; and I took care so to treat it—repeating emphatically my conviction that, in the purely agricultural districts, and most of all in those where the highest farming prevailed, the recent changes had inflicted, and must inflict, most serious injury on landlord, tenant, and labourer. I certainly said that, if good farming would not pay, bad could not; but I even went so far as to dilate on the distinction between good and high farming, the latter of which I contended could not be carried on at such prices as now rule, and as I think must rule under Free Trade. You do me justice in supposing that, had I altered my views, I should have taken a very different opportunity of making the statement, and not left it to be inferred from any casual expressions; but my intention at Bury was wholly different, and I hoped I had succeeded in justifying my recommendations to the tenants of that district to do justice to the land, while at the same time I adhered most unequivocally to all the opinions I have expressed, in and out of Parliament, as to the effect of our recent policy on agriculture in general.—I am, dear sir, yours sincerely,

STANLEY.

G. F. Young, Esq.

The noble lord maintains his opinions. He is for high farming at Bury, though the want of protection must ruin agriculture in general. He is a great master of speech, and indicates his surprise at an inference being drawn that he has changed his opinions. He is still sure that the agricultural interest in general is exposed to measures of a ruinous character; but there is plenty of room for a profitable investment of capital under those measures at Bury. He is quite satisfied that our recent policy will be most disastrous in other parts of the country; but the Derby estates will pay for drainage at 12l the Cheshire acre. His lordship is quite an epitome of all the landlords and farmers in the kingdom. They are all convinced that agriculture in general cannot possibly thrive; but each man, we are happy to say, sets about making the most he can of his estate, and drains and ploughs and exerts himself more than ever. The contrast between the instincts or the practices of the landowners and their theories is most remarkable. By the latter, they and the country are irredeemably ruined; but the former, much surer guides, have restored both to prosperity. Something is no doubt due to the company the noble lord keeps at Westminster and in Lancashire. In the latter, he meets with only cheerful, striving, resolute men—he sees nature face to face; at the former, he is surrounded by lugubrious partisans, who dream of nothing but their own exclusion from office, hear nothing but the triumphant laughs of their antagonists, and who express their own personal disappointment and soured feelings in every word they utter. Lord Stanley cannot shake off the habits of speech he has formed at Westminster; but his mind and his vision are amazingly improved by coming in contact with facts, and with men somewhat happier than his own disappointed followers.

Although a contemporary, the *Aberdeen Herald*, has described the argument Lord Stanley used at Bury as “more like an article of

“the Economist than the speech of a Protectionist peer,” we cannot say that his lordship, if he be a pupil of ours, comes quite up to the mark where we can bestow our approbation. He fancies that cattle may be reared and vegetables grown for the neighbouring market; but the Protectionist laws, which he admires and praises in theory, were as hostile to the introduction of cattle and potatoes as to wheat. They affected every inch of the land, and all the produce of the land, and were inefficacious in proportion as any part of it escaped from their reach and control. If a neighbouring country reared cattle or grew garden stuff for us, it was clear, on the Protectionist theory, that our country was, in so far, made dependent on the foreigner; that it imported something it could produce at home; that it diminished employment for our own labourers, and lessened the greatness of England. We cordially approve of the encouragement the noble lord gave to his Bury tenantry to drain the land, to grow garden stuffs, and rear cattle; but we cannot understand how he reconciles that with continuing his belief that protection was a great benefit to landowners and farmers, and that to lose it is to be ruined. His lordship, it is plain, however, has not much to learn. His acts show that his belief is right; what he requires is to improve his habit of speech, and get out of the practice of saying what his conduct shows he does not believe. As the contemporary already quoted observes, “Lord Stanley, with all his apprehension and hesitations, has evidently adopted free trade as *un fait accompli*,” but his political habit of speaking at Westminster still clings to him, and to soothe Mr G. F. Young and some other Protectionists, he repeats the Shibboleth of his party as a politician, while he protests against it by his acts as a landowner.

THE CRISIS OF 1825—26.

In a letter received from a valued correspondent, the following passage occurs:—

“In your very valuable and instructive article of last week, upon the connection which existed between the resumption of cash payments and the withdrawal of the one pound note circulation, and the depression in 1821 and 1822, you say—‘Had the withdrawal of 1l notes not taken place, or had the operation been thrown over a period of eight or ten years, the resumption of cash payments would have been unattended with the severe pressure experienced in 1821 and 1822, and in all probability we should have been saved the speculative mania of 1824-25, and the crisis of 1825-26, which it would not be difficult to show had a close connection with the policy pursued by the Bank.’ It would confer a favour on myself, and probably upon many others of your readers, if you were to point out the connection to which you refer; because I think it is generally admitted that the events of 1824-25 arose from an inflated credit, which it is difficult to see could be caused by the withdrawal by the Bank of 1l notes.”

We are not surprised at the remarks of our correspondent, for, undoubtedly, the withdrawal of the 1l note from circulation, in its immediate effects, was not likely to produce the inflation of credit which prevailed in 1824-25, and the speculation which followed upon it. But it should be borne in mind, that though the first effect of that measure was to lessen materially the available capital of the country at the time, and to cause a considerable depression; yet the next effect was to induce country bankers, and many other persons, manufacturers, shopkeepers, and others, to issue 1l notes, which they would never have been able to do but for the sudden vacuum in the circulation created by the withdrawal of the Bank of England notes. So far, therefore, the course pursued by the Bank had the effect very soon of merely substituting the notes of numerous irresponsible persons for those of the Bank of England. It was the extent to which such private individuals found that they could issue and keep out their notes, that induced them to give credits of a most injudicious character, and to issue notes upon securities which were not available when required. To that inferior description of banking at the time, which owed, if not its origin, at least the extent to which it was carried to the policy adopted by the Bank of England, may be attributed the wild speculations of 1824-25, and consequently the crisis of 1825-26, when suddenly all these notes became unavailable for the circulation, owing to the discredit which attached to them, and when the pressure of the moment was only relieved by a temporary re-issue of Bank of England 1l notes to supply their place.

ITALY IN 1848.

THE English nation is very solemnly appealed to by Mr Joseph Mazzini, in a preface to a work recently published,* to form a correct opinion of the events in Italy in 1848 and subsequently, in which he bore a very distinguished part. We are all very much interested in answering his appeal, not only for truth's sake, but from the present necessity of forming just opinions of those who aspire to guide the nations in a new path. That many of the old

* Royalty and Republicanism in Italy; or, Notes and Documents relating to the Lombard Insurrection and to the Royal War of 1848. By Joseph Mazzini. London: Charles Gilpin.

marks and beacons have been washed down by the advancing tide of population and the surges of revolution, it is impossible to deny; and it now behoves us to inquire very strictly into the capacity of those who offer themselves as pilots for a new course, under difficult and dangerous circumstances. Mr Mazzini is the type of a class—possessing great talents, claiming the merit of patriotism, endowed with considerable eloquence and a catching enthusiasm—who have acquired considerable influence. They assume to be the apostles of freedom, and in its name are now summoning the nations to follow their banner. They raise great expectations and vague hopes amongst the people. Landmongers, socialists, communists, democratic theorists, tenant-right leaguers, are in these respects counterparts of Mr Mazzini; and their influence has, we fear, been far greater over our population than many people are aware of. The sufferings of the masses, though now happily much diminished by improved commercial legislation, are always sufficiently great, when the removal of old landmarks occurs, to obtain a favourable hearing for every pseudo prophet. It is just now, therefore, especially our duty to answer the appeal of one of the foremost leaders in the new course, and show, from his own words and his own works, how far he and his numerous coadjutors are now worthy of being trusted to guide mankind.

His work only deserves the name of "Royalty and Republicanism in Italy," inasmuch as it compares the actions of the King of Sardinia with those of the Republicans in Lombardy, and makes out a favourable case for the latter. It is their pleading before the world on which they call for judgment. We may conjecture something of what the opposite party could say in its defence, but it has not been heard, and our decision must necessarily be *ex parte*. It will in consequence be more worthy of credit if it be against Mr Mazzini. We may admit, indeed, at the outset, that the straightforward fanaticism of the Republicans is more defensible than the tortuous diplomacy of the late King; but his baseness or treachery, however black it may be, cannot be their justification. If we should admit, too, that after having entered into the conflict they were all that is sagacious in council, all that is brave in the field, and all that is moderate and clement in temporary success, we may still ask why they began the fray? On those who commence a change—be it a reform, an insurrection, or a revolution—lies the onus of proving that it is just, needed, and most probably will be successful. Supposing all this established, they must then show that the means they employ are proper to accomplish their end.

We seek in vain in this defence of the Republicans for any justification of their commencing the change. It cannot be said that the Papacy is a good government—that the several small states into which the Peninsula is divided is not inimical to great national power—and that the Italians have not much to complain of in political, commercial, and civil legislation. But in all this pleading of Mr Mazzini, not one substantial grievance, not one general wrong, not one improper and unjust law, that a better constituted legislature might be expected to remedy, is even hinted at. Not one expressed complaint of the people is noticed, other than the presence of a foreign government, which is no novelty for Italy—not a meeting, either secret or open, to obtain redress is referred to—not one *fact* is mentioned to show that a revolution was just, required by the people, and likely to be successful. The only thing like a fact referred to, is the execution of the two *Bandeira*. They were of Venetian descent, and their father was a rear-admiral in the Austrian service. Guilty or not, they were denounced to the Austrian Government as conspirators, and fled. From Corfu, where they found a refuge, they made a descent on Calabria. Seduced and betrayed, as Mr Mazzini and his friends allege, by spies and traitors, they were taken prisoners and shot. They might be brave and patriotic; but they ran into the lion's mouth, and paid the severe penalty of a terrible indiscretion. Their fate in Naples seems very little to have interested the people of Italy, and is no justification of an insurrection in Lombardy. What the so called "Young Italy" required formerly and now, we shall learn from Mr Mazzini.

"To Italy alone (he says, almost at the beginning of his work) belongs the boast—and herein lies our well-assured hope of a great future for our country—that her children rose or aspired to rise for an *idea*. They sought a country—they looked to the Alps—Liberty, the goal of other nations, for us was but the 'MEANS.' So the Young Italians began a plot, planned an insurrection, and rose in rebellion for an *idea*. They wanted a country—that Italy should become a nation—that the Italians should form a brotherhood, and be independent. 'Our first question is independence—our first conflict with Austria.' 'The Italian movement was essentially *national*—a movement of the people endeavoring to define, to represent, to constitute its own *collective* life.' 'A single thought inspired every glance, and breathed through every accent in our deep emotion, 'WE HAVE A COUNTRY!—WE HAVE A COUNTRY, to whose service we shall at length be able to devote ourselves.'" The grand idea of Young Italy—the sublime faith which was, according to Mr Mazzini, the boast of the Italians, was a national unity. They did not want to redress any grievances, to sweep away any wrong; they wanted to establish a great political power. That was the

"principle" they evoked, that they "might drag Italy in the wake of illusions fraught with tears and blood."

They are better acquainted with the history of their country than we are; but, as we read it, the inhabitants of the Peninsula never had a national existence. When first known, it was peopled by different races, forming small and hostile communities. Some of the distinctions then in existence may be traced to this day; and even the long dominion of Imperial Rome, which was the victory of one small tribe over other small tribes, failed to reduce and amalgamate all the inhabitants of the Peninsula into Romans. The breaking up of the empire revived some of the old distinctions and added new ones. Through the middle ages Italy was crowded with contending people, contending kings, and contending republics. Cities continually fought against cities, and they were only kept at peace by some foreign master. The animosities of that long period help to form the soul of the living people; and the Florentines hate the Milanese, the Romans hate the Venetians, the Neapolitans hate the Piedmontese, and they all mutually hate one another with an earnestness and zeal to be found, as far as our experience goes, amongst no other conflicting people in Europe. Of the mutual suspicion and mistrust that pervades all classes, Mr Mazzini's book supplies proofs at every page.

The Italians have a common religion; but so has Roman Catholic Christendom. Their sundry dialects, Latin corrupted by several barbarous tribes, in different modes, and never amalgamated, cannot be called a common language. They can scarcely be said to have a common literature. The Florentine authors are not at home at Venice and Naples. They have never had one government and one code of laws; and never since the time of Justinian has legislation spoken to them with one voice. Sculpture, and painting, and architecture, may, with the exception of the Etruscan, be said to be common to the Peninsula, as the handmaids to religion, not as the offspring of a national spirit.

From one end of Italy to another, you scarcely meet a picture or a statue to illustrate the history of the people. At least, where there is one for this purpose, there are twenty illustrating their religion. The victories of Constantine, gracing the walls of the Vatican, may be memorials of the whole people; but the triumphs of the Sforze, or the Medici, were chiefly over Italians, and the memorials of honour to one city are the disgrace of the other. Whether we consider music as belonging to religious or civil life, the sweet sounds of Rossini or Donizetti cannot give a common interest to a whole people. Education, so far as it is connected with religion, is similar; but there is throughout the Peninsula no interfusion of teachers as in Germany, no common school system, and no common tribunals. If the idea of a national unity, as the mainspring of a great policy, the origin and the justification of a revolution, be, as we have before said, and as experience has shown, unwarranted in Germany, it is tenfold more unwarranted by the history and the present life of the Italians. It is a mere chimera, the offspring of the heated brain of one or two enthusiasts, bred in the school of Napoleon, rather than in that of history or philosophy; and it never had and has not an existence as a national faith or a national creed.

Mr Mazzini furnishes an abundance of proofs, too, that his idea was not the idea of his countrymen. He describes a large class of Moderates—besides the Pope, and the several Princes, and the King of Sardinia, "the sword of Italy," (so called we presume from piercing her side,) with all their attendant courtiers, partisans, and followers—who had a horror of his *idea*, and who intrigued successfully, if they did not fight very energetically, against him, his nationality, and his republic. He admits that there were two principles or ideas among the Reformers, and that for the love of concord, or in order ultimately to attain their ends, the Republicans accepted "the programme of neutrality." The picture that he draws of his allies, the Moderates, declining to summon the people to arms, or intriguing to disarm them—more afraid of them than of the Austrians—is sufficient to account for the failure of Mr Mazzini and his friends. Of the men at the head of the Lombard revolution, the chief popular outburst, he says—"They were ignorant in war as in all else—firmly convinced that the royal army would suffice for everything—bound, for the most part, to the pact of monarchical fusion, and stupidly thinking that the only means of conducting the enterprise to a good end, was to enable the King to conquer alone, and reduce the people to a choice between Austria and him—not very loyal (honest, should we believe be the word), and, therefore, little disposed to believe in the loyalty (honesty) of others, inclined to political intrigue from poverty of heart and of intellectual conception." These were the leaders of the insurrection which he joined, and with whom he entered into a conference. He further says of them:—

Contempt and suspicion of the volunteers—excessive importance given to the capital—the army, such as it was, formed by despotism, with its numerous and inferior officers, with its chiefs, almost all incapable, and some opposed to the war—or worse;—distrust of every action, of every agitation of the people, which might have developed more and more democratic tendencies, and the consciousness of rights fatal to royalty; aversion for every adviser, who by his popular influence might have dictated conditions or duties—respect for foreign diplomacy—for treaties, pacts, governmental pretensions dating even from the iniquitous period of 1815, and even when those treaties hindered decisive operations—repugnance to assist republican Venice—refusal of all aid from without, which might have augmented sympathy for the party hostile to the monarchy—

worn out tactics, and fear of all bold and novel operations—the persistent, dominant idea of saving at any risk Piedmont and the throne; and, above all, and fatal to all enthusiasm, that germ of dissension between the combatants of the same cause, the substitution of a miserable project of political egotism for the grand national idea. Such were the inevitable and fatal characteristics of the royal war. I speak not, as every one may see, of treachery.

As a consequence, he says too, of diversity of views, “the poor people were bewildered in numberless ways by political charlatans,” and they drew from the “contact” between the Republicans and the Government (the programme above spoken of) “new illusions of security.” He believes that he might have overthrown the Government of Milan; but a sudden change in it would have lighted up a civil war, and, without saving the country, would have cast a stain upon the Republican banner in the eyes of the blinded masses belonging to the rest of Italy. He tells us, too, that the King of Sardinia objected to move in advance, because he “would not leave an army of enemies in his rear,” meaning the people. He quotes instances from published despatches to show that the King of Sardinia pretended, at least, to take part in the contest “for the safety of monarchical states,” and actually gave protection to vessels under the Austrian flag, in order to show his avowed hatred to the Republican flag, or the flag of the people engaged in the contest at Venice. Thus, with the masses blinded, or insensible to Mr Mazzini’s idea—with the Moderates, who appear to have comprised the bulk of the middle classes and the landowners—with the body of the clergy, and all the retainers and partisans of all the courts, and all the princes against him, what right had Mr Mazzini even to think of exciting an insurrection for an idea? By his own showing, his idea, his political faith, was a mere germ of a system which had no root in the Italian mind, and as little justified an insurrection as would Mr O’Connor’s idea of making the people happy by planting them on the land.

Without attributing any great merit to Marshal Radetzky—though it would be absurd to overlook or deny his vast superiority to the men he so easily put down—Mr Mazzini explains but too clearly, that had there been no Marshal Radetzky—no Austrian army, which was the common enemy—the Italians were so divided, so suspicious, so mistrustful of one another, so uncertain what they aimed at, so destitute of any bond of union, so deficient in any rational object of exertion, that they could not possibly have succeeded. Left to themselves, they must, for some years at least, from running after an idea, have been involved in civil war, till out of their contentions some common object or some skilful ruler had grown prominent, and rallied to one standard the bulk of the people. Enthusiasm, indeed, is very generally in proportion to the vagueness and indistinctness of the objects aimed at, and the want of the very qualities which would fit a man to be a leader in a great national regeneration, if ever such a thing can be brought about by contrivance, will only kindle his zeal and ambition to give effect to his idea. The more dupes, too, he will find, till he and they are hurried against facts, then to fall into lassitude, or be for ever destroyed.

We come from the perusal of Mr Mazzini’s appeal with a sad conviction, that the first cause of the failure of the Italians in 1848 was the want of any distinct object within the power of men to achieve. To convert Mr Mazzini’s idea into a great fact is not such an object. A secondary cause, the consequence of the first, was the complete want of union in the Italians. With an attainable object, and with union, they might have bid defiance both to the King of Sardinia and Marshal Radetzky. Mere failure would not have cast discredit on the leaders, but an impracticable object, sought for by crooked means, deservedly does. The Italians have many wrongs to redress, many grievances to amend, prodigious errors to unlearn; and all who wish and hope for their political improvement must warn them, and all the other suffering people of continental Europe, against the vague and uninformed enthusiasts who are now ambitious of supplying the place of their discredited Governments.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR THE WEST INDIANS.

The *New York Herald* of the 1st inst. states “the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill created a great excitement in Pittsburgh, in which city it has always been understood there is a large number of fugitive slaves, and many of them made forced marches to Canada in consequence. We understand that there are upwards of a hundred in this city, the majority of whom will no doubt follow the wake of those of Pittsburgh.”

“The excitement,” says a correspondent of that journal writing from Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1850, “increases among our coloured population in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law. Nearly all the waiters in the hotels have fled to Canada. Sunday, thirty fled; Monday, forty; on Tuesday, fifty; on Wednesday, thirty; and up to this time the number that has left will not fall short of three hundred. They went in large bodies, armed with pistols and bowie knives, determined to die rather than be captured.”

The project of importing the runaway slaves from Canada into the West Indies has already been entertained, and these events supply a powerful inducement to carry that project effectually into execution. The slaves of the United States are intelligent, skilful, and industrious, and might form an excellent free population

for our West India Islands. Were they opened as an asylum, the slaves would probably find their way thither from all parts of the Union. The West Indians need not mind what the Southern planters think or say, for they have a good right to open their islands to the fugitives from deadly oppression. One objection to it, however, stares us in the face. The men would require to be reasonably well paid. To have their services appears, therefore, totally incompatible with that lamentable importation of helpless beings from the coast of Africa—the wretched slaves captured by our cruisers—which is continually going on; and which we see with sorrow and regret is imploringly desired by the West Indians. If they will not have free labourers, but must still be served by men who are slaves in all but the name, they must take the consequence. Some little temporary prosperity—an extension of sugar cultivation, or partial growth of cotton, may probably ensue; but suspicion, mistrust, and ultimate confusion and loss seem the inevitable results.

Agriculture.

THE CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.

We avail ourselves this week, in a dearth of other matter, of the following letter from a valuable correspondent:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Having for many years in succession, prior to my residence in this town, successfully grown potatoes for private use, I send you, for publication in your valuable journal, an account of my mode of procedure, thinking that the same principles which guided me in their cultivation in the garden may be applicable to their more extended cultivation in the field. The system will probably be best understood by treating it in the following order, viz. :—

1st. The seed potatoes; their selection, keeping, and preparing for planting.

2nd. The manure; its preparation.

3rd. The kind of ground selected, and its preparation for planting.

4th. The planting and after treatment.

FIRST.—The seed potatoes were invariably selected at the digging of the crop. Such only were then picked out as were true to their kind, of a fair average size, quite sound, and well matured. These were dried in the sun, stored in small casks, and covered with dry ashes, and the casks were kept in a cool and dry place throughout the winter. In this way they were equally well secured against the severest frosts, and from the generation of heat by stowing away too large quantities together in a damp state. Towards the latter end of February, before the temperature of the season was sufficiently raised to produce a natural growth, the seed potatoes were all cut into pieces, each set containing two eyes, and the cut parts of these sets were then thoroughly dried by exposure to a draught of mild air for about a fortnight, repeatedly turning them over during this period. When this was well done, the sets rarely failed in sending up one or two shoots. One shoot is probably better than two; but two eyes were always left in each set, from an apprehension that if it had one only, that one might occasionally fail.

SECOND.—The manure for the potatoes, and for the general crops of the garden, was a compost, of which a large heap was made every year. A deep pit was dug, into which was put all the refuse vegetable matters of the garden. This pit was emptied once a year, and its vegetable earth formed the basis of the intended pile. If this earth was considered insufficient to absorb all the liquid matter of the manure to be laid on it, more earth of some kind was added to make the lowest stratum sufficient for the purpose. From time to time, quantities of fresh stable manure were spread regularly over the vegetable earth, and if these were not wet enough, they were made so by watering, in order to insure a regular fermentation of the whole. As soon as a sufficient quantity of fermented manure was accumulated, the contents of one or two middens were laid uniformly over it. Then a layer of well-burnt lime, fresh from the kiln, was added, in the proportion of one load to four or five of all other matters. And the final covering was a good coating of sea sand. When the lime was all slacked, which it would be in about a fortnight, the whole heap was turned and well mixed during the operation. In a month or two after the pile was again turned and mixed. This was the compost. Some salt was occasionally added to it. It was sweet, free from insects and grubs, and an excellent manure for all the crops of the garden. No wire worms were ever seen in the ground after its use, although these generally occurred after the application to it of new stable and other undecomposed manures.

THIRD.—The ground preferred for the potato crop was that which contained most vegetable earth, and which was naturally drained, friable, and exposed to the sun. The appropriation of it for this purpose was always made in October. Whenever the weather proved to be dry in this month (all the operations were performed in dry weather), the compost was wheeled on the ground, spread regularly thereon, turned in, and carefully mixed with the soil in turning. If the ground proved to be in the least stiff, there was put on it an extra quantity of sea sand, which was turned in with the manure. In the first favourable time in the succeeding month of November or December, the ground was ridged for the winter. In the ensuing February or March, the ridges were levelled, and the ground turned preparatory to planing.

FOURTH.—The potato sets were always planted, if practicable, before they had naturally vegetated, and in order to effect this, early planting became indispensable. This work was generally performed in February and March. The cuttings were put into clean furrows, without manure, at a depth of three inches, and at a distance from each other in the rows, varying from 12 to 15 inches, according to the

size of kind planted. The rows were made from two to three feet apart, varying them also—but within these limits—according to the size of the variety put in. As to the after treatment, as soon as the shoots began to make their appearance, the first dry day was seized to turn the ground lightly between the rows, in order to destroy the first crop of weeds. Subsequently, but during the early progress of the potato shoots, the ground was twice lightly turned between the rows, and about one inch of earth was, at each turning, landed up against the stalks. The crop was then suffered to come to maturity. It never failed to turn out well in weight and quality.

The first object of this system was to obtain as perfect seed potatoes as possible for planting, from a conviction that these were essential to the production of good and sound crops, which, it was thought, were not regularly attainable by planting chits, frosted potatoes, and such as have been exhausted by premature growth. The potato, doubtless, like all other bodies that have life, possesses a certain period of vitality; as this period approaches to a close in any variety continually propagated by the root, it becomes gradually a shy bearer, and then manifests other infirmities of age before it disappears; and as it has been unduly pampered with stimulating food throughout its career, it acquires in time, especially as age advances, the diseases incident to such a course of life. It would appear from these circumstances, that a great additional improvement in the cultivation of potatoes for food, would, in all probability, arise, from the entire abandonment, as soon as practicable, of the use of the old varieties for sets, and the gradual substitution, until it becomes universal, of sets from new varieties, raised by careful cultivators, from the seed of the ripe berry.

Another object of the system was to renew the strength of the ground by thoroughly mixing with it a well-prepared compost, instead of following the common practice of laying in the furrows, at planting, new stable manure, which, besides producing wire worms, unduly stimulates the growth of the haulm at the expense of the root. It was also conjectured that the application of undecomposed manures to the sets, brings diseases on their products; and some occurrences tended to strengthen, if not confirm, this conjecture.

The potato, as most cultivators of it must have observed, grows well in old pasture ground filled with small roots, in the land of old furze crofts filled with decayed thorns, and in other equally light vegetable soils, through which its delicate tubers may readily penetrate, expand, and find appropriate nourishment. Hence the object sought in the extended preparation of the soil, and in the peculiar mode of manuring it; namely, to bring it into a condition as well adapted as possible to the observed requirements of the plant.

Potatoes will also burrow up towards the surface, where they are not impeded from increasing in number and size by the weight of the earth above them, and where they can obtain the genial heat of the sun in perfecting their farinaceous matter. Hence the object of shallow planting, and hence also the motive for not landing up, in the ordinary way, much earth against the haulm.

The object for planting cuttings was, by limiting the number of shoot from each set, to admit the sun and air freely to every plant, and to the surface of the ground, and the placing of the rows wide apart had the same object in view. There was another motive for planting cuttings; namely, to obtain a moderate number of fair-sized potatoes from each set, instead of a numerous progeny of small ones—the ordinary result of putting in whole potatoes. This common practice is injurious in another point of view; the whole potato sends off a numerous offspring of shoots, which after wet, succeeded by heat, and further stimulated by new manure, covers the entire surface of the ground, intercepts the genial influence of the sun, checks the circulation of air below the stems, and produces a vigorous top growth at the expense of the root. If, it may now be confidently added, frosty nights in August, such as have occurred for several years past, should find the potato plants in this state of exuberant growth, the consequences are not difficult to foretell—the destruction of the haulm, the non-production of farina in the immature root, and thence the inevitable tendency to early decay.—I am, Sir,

Manchester, Oct. 7, 1850.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

RETURNS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN IRELAND IN THE YEAR 1849.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

To His Excellency George Earl of Clarendon, K.G., Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In obedience to your Excellency's commands, I have the honour to lay before you the returns of agricultural produce in Ireland for the year 1849.

Owing to the disturbed state of the country, the counties of Tipperary and Waterford and the city of Dublin were not included in the year 1848. The returns of 1849 are complete for the entire kingdom. It has, therefore, been necessary to deduct the numbers belonging to those districts from the general totals of 1849, to obtain results comparable with the returns for 1848.

These returns have been compiled on the same principle as the returns for the preceding year; the only addition is a general county table, at page 13, giving the number of farms and extent of cultivation on the several classes of farms in each county. The object of this table is, that referring to districts not likely to change, it will be available hereafter for comparison; whereas the boundaries of the Poor Law unions and electoral divisions in the country have recently undergone such extensive changes that any exact comparison between the past and future state of those districts will be impracticable. In the tables, however, now laid before your Excellency the boundaries of the old unions and electoral divisions have been observed, the new divisions not

having been complete when the present compilation began, nor are they, indeed, yet fully carried out.

PART I.—CROPS.

The classification according to the size of farms, which was introduced in the returns for 1848, has been continued in the present returns, and they at once bring under notice the alterations which have taken place in the divisions of land. The total decrease in the number of farms between 1847 and 1848 was 71,137. The decrease between 1848 and 1849 was 46,041. This smaller reduction would appear to indicate a pause in the process of consolidation of farms in progress in this country; but when the classes in which the reduction in 1849 has taken place are compared, the subject assumes, perhaps, an increased importance. In the cottier class the numbers were the same in 1849, in many counties, as they were in 1848, and in other counties the reduction was inconsiderable, the total reduction being only 2,846, against 18,185 in the former year. In the next two classes, *i. e.*, holder of farms from 1 to 5 acres, and from 5 to 15, the reduction had diminished in the first class from 24,147 in 1848, to 13,585 in 1849, and in the second, from 28,379 in 1848, to 24,081 in 1849; but in the fourth class, *i. e.*, holders of from 15 to 30 acres, the decrement rose from 4,274 in 1848, to 6,984, in 1849. In the last class of farms, *i. e.*, above 30 acres, the increase in the total number was 1,455 in 1849, in 1848 it was 3,670.

The total extent of land under crop continues to increase, notwithstanding the reduction in the number of farms. The total increase in leguminous crops was 56,535 acres, being an increase of nearly 2 per cent on the preceding year. In green crops the increase was 16,687 acres, being nearly in the same proportion.

The counties in which the extent of corn crops materially increased were Tyrone, Mayo, Wexford, Roscommon, Cork, Cavan, Longford, and Sligo. In Londonderry, Monaghan, and some others, there was little or no change. In some counties the equality of extent is remarkable; thus Galway in 1848 had 115,088 acres, and 1849, 115,700; Fermanagh in 1848 had 55,852, and 1849, 55,097; Kerry in 1848 had 49,597, and in 1849, 49,574; in Meath, there were 125,064 in 1848, and in 1849, 125,814. This may be taken as a confirmation of the correctness of the returns, since in all these districts the number of farms, and extent of crops on each, have changed considerably, while the aggregate remains the same.

The returns for 1849 show that the extent of the potato crop had increased in the counties of Antrim, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone, Sligo, and Wexford, and that it had decreased in every other county, except Mayo and Roscommon, where it was nearly the same as in 1848. The total decrease was 86,841 acres. On the other hand, the turnip crop had increased 69,024 acres, and this increase was spread over every county in Ireland; mangold-wurtzel had also increased 4,175 acres.

The following numbers exhibit the comparative extent of preparation of one year to the extent of white crop in the succeeding year, for 1847 and 1848, exclusive of the counties of Dublin, Tipperary, and Waterford:—

Green crops in 1847	648,405
Green crops in 1848	1,030,605
Green crops in 1849	1,047,292
White crops in 1848	2,816,045
White crops in 1849	2,872,580

The rates of produce in 1849 varied greatly in different districts. In some districts they were reported so low that additional inquiries were instituted; but these only tended to confirm the truth of the original returns. Thus, from Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath, where the produce of potatoes was set down at 12 barrels to the acre, the writer states that "the rate, which is low, may invite challenge; but I am satisfied, from the source from which the information was derived, that it cannot be controverted. Perhaps few places suffered so much from the blight, in proportion to the extent of the crop, as this locality." Again, from Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow, where the produce of the potatoes was set down at 12½ barrels per acre, the answer was, "I beg to state that from inquiry made through the respectable farmers, and from my own knowledge of the produce of the potato crop, I am led to believe there were not more than 12½ barrels per acre in this district. The only reason I can assign is that the disease set in in this neighbourhood early in the month of July, and blasted all the stalks, which stopped the growth, so that no part of the crop came to perfection." The produce returns from the Naas district, in the county of Kildare, gave only 3 barrels of wheat, and 5 barrels of potatoes to the acre respectively. The writer states, in explanation, "that the return of rates of produce was made out, among other sources, upon information received from respectable farmers and inhabitants of this district. I have again consulted them on the subject, and they state the return as correct. The returns from Balbriggan, in the county of Dublin, having also given only three barrels of wheat as the average produce per acre, the following is an extract from the report received in explanation:—"I find that the above average is as near the amount of produce as can be calculated. I have my information from the best informed farmers in this neighbourhood." The return from Mallow, in the county of Cork, was likewise three barrels of wheat and six barrels of oats to the acre. The explanation from this district was as follows:—"With respect to the wheat crop, it has been admitted that it was unquestionably the worst crop the farmers have had for years in this locality; and when I set it down at 60 stones to the acre, I am confident that this was about the mark. The oat crop thrashed out a little better than was anticipated, and I may have been about a barrel under; I would, therefore, correct the return to seven barrels." These very low rates of produce were not general, and the average on the entire kingdom for 1849 was only in one instance below that of 1848; in every other case the rates of produce were either equal to or above that of the previous year.

The following shows the average produce per acre in 1847, 1878, and 1849:—

1847.—Wheat, of barrels of 20 stone, 6 6-10. Oats, barrels of 14 stone, 8 4-10. Barley, barrels of 16 stone, 8 7-10. Bere, barrels of 16 stone, 8 6-10. Rye, barrels of 20 stone, 8 2-10. Beans, bushels of 8 gallons, 28 4-10. Potatoes, barrels of 20 stone, 57 7-10. Turnips, tons of 160 stone, 15 5-10.

1848.—Wheat, ditto, 4 5-10. Oats, ditto, 7 6-10. Barley, ditto, 8 4-10. Bere, ditto, 7 7-10. Rye, ditto, 7 9-10. Beans, ditto, 29 6-10. Potatoes, ditto, 31. Turnips, ditto, 14 3-10.

1849.—Wheat, ditto, 5 3-10. Oats, ditto, 7 6-10. Barley, ditto, 8 4-10. Bere, ditto, 8 2-10. Rye, ditto, 8 2-10. Beans, ditto, 26 6-10. Potatoes, ditto, 44 7-10. Turnips, ditto, 16 1-10.

The success of any crop must necessarily depend in a great degree on the natural fitness of the soil, and on the character of the climate; and in a country like this the wheat crop must, from the latter cause, be always a hazardous one. Nevertheless the mode of cultivation also enters largely into the question. In the observations on the returns for 1848 attention was drawn to the great breadth of white crops of that year, compared with the preparation crops of the previous year; but an extension of the latter in 1848 led to the hope that higher rates of produce might be obtained in 1849. The apparent improvement is, however, but small; yet when the extreme depression which existed in some districts is considered, it is a matter for congratulation that, on the whole, the previous averages have been not only maintained, but slightly exceeded.

In converting the number of barrels of produce into quarters, the weight of a quarter of wheat has been taken at 470 lb; oats at 331 lb; barley, at 404 lb; bere, at 346 lb; and rye, 454 lb.

The extent of flax cultivation in 1849 exceeded that in 1848 by 6,451 acres, on the aggregate of the whole country; although in the provinces of Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, the returns show a considerable diminution, this diminution having been more than compensated by the increase in Ulster alone, which amounted to 8,102 acres. The county of Donegal produced in 1849 the greatest quantity of flax; but in the county of Londonderry its extent bore a larger proportion to that devoted to other crops than in any other county in Ireland, the proportion being 1 acre of flax to every 14 acres of arable land. In Donegal it was 1 to 18; in Monaghan it was 1 to 21; in Tyrone it was 1 to 27; in Armagh it was 1 to 33; in Antrim it was 1 to 56; in Down it was 1 to 64; in Cavan it was 1 to 78; and in Fermanagh it was 1 to 104. The following shows the extent of flax cultivated in each province during the years 1847, 1848, and 1849:—

1847.—Ulster, 53,701 acres; Munster, 1,156 acres; Leinster, 1,644 acres; Connaught, 1,811 acres. Total, 58,312.

1848.—Ulster, 49,549 acres; Munster, 1,249 acres; Leinster, 1,239 acres; Connaught, 1,826 acres. Total, 53,863.

1849.—Ulster, 57,651 acres; Munster, 937 acres; Leinster, 741 acres; Connaught, 985 acres. Total, 60,314.

PART II.—STOCK.

The quantities of stock have undergone considerable changes between 1848 and 1849. The total number of cattle have increased 56,397, and pigs 136,202; whereas horses have decreased 13,363, and sheep 182,551. That a decrease in the number of horses should follow a reduction in the number of farms it is but reasonable to expect; but it is more difficult to assign a cause for the immense reduction in the number of sheep.

The class of farmers among which the changes most extensively prevail is a matter of much interest. The cottier class have increased their stock in value by 37,459/, the increase being shown to have taken place in every description except sheep. On the class of farms from one to five acres all kinds of stock have diminished, except pigs and goats; the total loss to this class being equal to 27,226/. Alterations in a similar way have taken place in the class from 5 to 15 acres; the total reduction amounting to 158,075/. The stock of the next class of farmers has undergone considerable changes; horses and sheep are considerably reduced in numbers, whereas cattle and pigs have increased. On the whole, the value of the stock belonging to this class of farmers has decreased 21,739/. In the next and last class an increase in every description of stock is observable, except in sheep and poultry; the value of the increase being estimated at 397,837/. In computing the value of the stock the prices used in the census of 1841 have been adopted.

Value of stock in 1848 on holdings under 1 acre, 276,694/; in 1849, 314,153/; increase 37,459/.

1848, above 1 acre, and not exceeding 5 acres, 623,533/; 1849, 596,307/; decrease, 27,226/.

1848, above 5, and not exceeding 15 acres, 3,704,848/; 1849, 3,546,773/; decrease, 158,075/.

1848, above 15, and not exceeding 30 acres, 5,074,009/; 1849, 5,052,270/; decrease, 21,739/.

1848, above 30 acres, 13,433,434/; 1849, 13,831,271/; increase, 397,837/.

Total—1848, 23,112,518/; 1849, 23,340,774/; increase, 228,256/.

For the reasons previously stated the numbers above are exclusive of the stock in the counties of Dublin, Tipperary, and Waterford. The totals for the entire kingdom of each kind of stock, as they were in 1849, are shown below, and are contrasted with the totals for the kingdom as they were in 1847:—

Number of horses and mules in 1847, 557,917; 1849, 548,288.

Number of asses in 1847, 126,355; 1849, 17,939.

Number of cattle in 1847, 2,591,415; 1849, 2,771,139.

Number of sheep in 1847, 2,186,177; 1849, 177,111.

Number of pigs in 1847, 622,459; 1849, 795,465.

Number of goats in 1847, 164,043; 1849, 182,988.

Number of poultry in 1847, 5,691,055; 1849, 6,328,001.

Total value—1847, 24,820,547/; 1849, 25,692,617/.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Excellency's very faithful servant,
THOMAS A. LARCOM.

Office of Public Works, Dublin, Aug. 16, 1850.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, October 17, 1850.

The review of Thursday last has completed the dissidence which was already declared between the Elysée and the Committee of Prorogation. As General d'Hautpoul had refused to obey the orders of the committee, and to prohibit any acclamation among the troops, several members of the committee had decided to be present at the review, in order to judge for themselves of the conduct of the troops.

The review passed off very quietly; but when the defile took place before the President, several regiments cried out *Vive Napoleon*, and others *Vive l'Empereur*. This last cry was even uttered loudly and ostentatiously by an officer-general at the head of his squadron. But the regiments of the line remained silent, and obeyed the order of the day, which had been published by General Changarnier. The distributions of champagne and white wine continued, and when the review was over the regiments were seen returning from Versailles in a state of intoxication.

On the day following the review, the committee had a sitting, which lasted three hours. Violent propositions were made against Louis Napoleon. General Lamoriciere proposed to convoke the Assembly without delay, and to lay an accusation against the Minister of War, who had refused to take measures in order to prevent the army uttering seditious cries.

The Elysée and the ministers were defended in the committee by only two members, M. Peupin, the clock maker, who had been returned by the democratic electors, and is now a warm adherent of Louis Napoleon, and M. Heeckerer. But all the other members inveighed against the conduct of Louis Napoleon. M. Dupin was of opinion that a measure ought to be taken to restrain the Elysée. It was decided a sort of order of the day *motus* would be voted, and the redaction was intrusted to M. Dupin. The text of that deliberation, which has been voted by the whole of the members, save M. Darin, M. Mole, and M. Berryer, will be presented to the Assembly, who will decide whether a censure must be addressed to the Elysée.

Louis Napoleon was furious at this decision of the committee. He threatened the committee that he would convoke the Assembly, and replace M. Changarnier in his command, as this General, who is a member of the committee, had pronounced himself against the repeated reviews, and the distribution of wine. His principal newspaper, the *Constitutionnel*, published a leading article, in which it was declared that the committee had no other right than to convoke the Assembly, and was not allowed by the Assembly to judge the conduct of the Government. This leading article was even re-produced by the *Moniteur*, and it was then considered as a challenge to the committee.

The political circumstances seem very critical indeed, as the struggle is now quite open between the Executive and the Parliamentary power. The Committee of the Assembly had to-day their weekly meeting; and it is said that several members insisted again upon the convocation of the Assembly. But it is quite probable that it will not meet before the time originally fixed, though both the President and the committee threaten to hasten that moment.

There was this morning a new report which might give a sort of victory to the President in his war against the Assembly. It was said that, in consequence of the personal interference of the Duchess of Orleans and of the Princes of Orleans, a reconciliation had taken place between M. Thiers and M. Guizot. Both these statesmen would have agreed that it was indispensable to grant Louis Napoleon a prorogation of power for four years. They would have even obtained from M. Berryer a vote for that solution. The desire of the Orleanists is to obtain a respite of several years, during which the Count of Paris would grow up. But I doubt that many legitimists will follow M. Berryer in this course of policy. If those chiefs of the Burgraves succeed in such a scheme, the republicans will be in a minority, and the proposition will be adopted without difficulty. But I am not without apprehension about such a solution, which would be obtained after a violent violation of the constitution. It will be considered by all the republicans as an usurpation, and Louis Napoleon will be exposed to serious personal dangers. The President knows it well, and it is for that reason he will not be satisfied with the vote of the Assembly, which will prolong his powers. He will make an appeal to the nation, and will lay aside the last electoral law, having again recourse to the universal vote.

Notwithstanding the provisional agreement of MM. Thiers, Guizot, and Mole, many persons doubt that the majority of the Assembly will dare pronounce directly the prolongation in opposition with the text of the constitution, and the moderate republicans of the Assembly will demand that such a proposition should be passed to the order of the day, so that the constitution should be strictly adhered to, and a new President chosen in 1852 by the universal system.

The French trade has rather suffered for a fortnight, in consequence of these political questions, and it will be greatly prejudiced by the approaching debates of the Assembly. It is, however, very remarkable that the workmen and operatives remain perfectly quiet, and are unwilling to excite new political troubles, because they apprehend another commercial crisis.

The prices of wheat are every day declining, in consequence of an absolute want of speculation. Our prices would be much lower, were they not supported within a certain limit by the purchases which take place for England, whenever the export from France is advantageous.

The following are the prices of our securities from Oct. 10 to Oct. 16:—

	f	c	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents declined from	57	15	56	70	57	10
Five per Cents declined from	92	40	51	65	92	15
The Bank Shares improved from	2275	0	2300	0	—	—
Orleans declined from	780	0	770	0	780	0
Rouen	620	0	612	50	—	—
Havre	250	0	242	50	245	0
Northern	462	75	458	75	462	75
Strasburg	341	25	338	75	340	0
Nantes	240	0	238	75	240	0
Bordeaux	390	3	386	25	389	75

The *Moniteur Universel* publishes the receipts of the indirect taxes during the first three quarters of 1850, 1849, and 1848:—

	f	c
The 3rd quarter in 1848 had yielded.....	496,412,000	—
— 1849 —	509,456,000	—
— 1850 —	537,639,000	—

It is an increase in 1850 of 41,227,000f over 1848, and of 28,183,000f over 1849.

If the salt tax had not been reduced by two-thirds, the increase in 1850 would have amounted to 69,974,000f over 1848, and to 34,583,000f over 1849.

The following are the receipts of each quarter of 1850:—

	f
1st quarter	171,688,000
2nd quarter	178,779,000
3rd quarter	187,172,000
	537,639,000

The chief items on which there is an increase of receipts are the following:—

	1850
Registration duties.....	148,086,000
Stamp duties	27,083,000
Foreign sugar	12,387,000
Potation duties	72,367,000
Duty upon the manufacture of beetroot sugar	15,894,000

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The prices of our securities were very buoyant, as it was announced that the new Piedmontese loan would be issued within a few days, and M. de Rothschild must then desire an improvement of our funds, in order to obtain subscriptions for the new loan.

The Three per Cents improved from 57f 45c to 57f 60c; the Five per Cents from 92f 45c to 92f 85c; the Bank Shares from 2,300f to 2,310f; the Northern from 462f 50c to 465f; Strasburg from 340f to 343f 75c; Nantes from 241f 25c to 242f 50c; Orleans from 780f to 782f 50c; Rouen from 618f 75c to 620f; Bordeaux from 386f 25c to 388f 75c.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATION WITH CANADA.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—There being occasionally two or three mails a week between England and America, I have been endeavouring to make use of the same in communicating with Canada, when I hear from a Quebec correspondent, "any letter you may post per American steam ship is sure to come safe, but it has to remain in the States till the next British packet arrives, and then they all come on together." During the past week we have but one mail from Canada, whereas there are no less than three mails from New York—viz., Washington, Sept. 20, Asia 25, and Pacific 28—and there will be three outward mails this next week—viz., Pacific 16th inst, Canada 19, and Washington 20; but with these we have only one opportunity of communicating with Canada, and by the fast approach of December we shall shortly be reduced again to the bi-monthly mail only, as heretofore, unless arrangements be effected for putting on a mail between New York and Montréal on the arrival at the former port of every steamer with a mail from England. Presuming that the appearance of the facts in the *Economist* may be the means of attracting the attention of the authorities to change the present state of things, is the reason of your being troubled by—Your obedient servant,
B. O. B.
City, Oct. 15, 1850.

SUGAR MANUFACTURE IN ANTIGUA.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—In your valuable paper of the 28th of September last, page 1,070, an extract is given from the *Antigua Weekly Register*, containing a brief account of the improvements in sugar manufacture on Lord Howard de Walden's Caymanas estate in Antigua, by the employment of a centrifugal machine for the curing of sugar.

The warm interest which the *Economist* has always taken in the sugar colonies, induces me to hope that you will publish, if you can obtain it:—

- 1st. A detailed description of the machine in question, and the mode of working it.
- 2nd. When and by whom invented, and if patented.
- 3rd. Its cost.
- 4th. Has it been introduced and worked in any of the other West India colonies.
- 5th. Is there any model of the machine to be seen now in England.
- 6th. Has the system of tempering with bisulphite of lime been attended with advantage in the West India colonies, and to what extent, and what are the proportions used to every hundred gallons of juice.

Your publishing this letter at an early date, may probably elicit the information above requested, and will confer a favour on
17th October, 1850.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE RELAY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—In reading your paper on Monday, my eye was attracted by an extract from the *Manchester Courier*, respecting the Ten Hours Act. On perusing it, I found two or three gross falsehoods, which I beg the favour of exposing to the public through the medium of your paper. It states "that several disturbances of a serious character took place in Saddleworth, in consequence of the millowners attempting to evade the law by the system of relays." This, I beg to say is quite false; no millowner having worked by relays since the new act came in force; all having dismissed the females and young persons at six o'clock, and only allowing the adults and half timers to work to half past seven or eight o'clock, which is in strict accordance with the new regulation. Again, it states, that the Oldham spinners had met, and had sent intimation to the Saddleworth operatives, to the effect that they would again visit the mills and turn the hands out. This is also untrue. It further states, that on Wednesday night the danger of a serious outbreak seemed imminent, from the fact of the hands of Messrs Shaw and Andrew, Springhead, having turned out. This is totally incorrect, there being no symptoms whatever of any outbreak, much more of a serious one. Hoping, sir, this exposure will have a tendency to prevent you and other respectable Editors from extracting from the *Manchester Courier*,—I am, your obedient servant,
GEORGE ATKINS.
Oxford house, Springhead, Saddleworth, Oct. 16, 1850.

PAYMENT OF OFFICIAL MEN.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Your recent articles in the *Economist* on "Official Salaries" are valuable from the principles they lay down as to true economy in a state. "Pennywise," &c. is an old saying and a true. So far, indeed, from the working officials of the country being overpaid, especially those in the higher offices, I, for one, should be glad to see their salaries considerably increased, and yet I have always upheld the principles of reform and retrenchment when really required. I believe that most of the highest officers of the State do not look to pecuniary remuneration for their trouble. Possessing a peculiar aptitude for office, they seek it from a feeling of honourable ambition, and to satisfy the cravings of their natures, and it is fortunate for the country that it possesses such men. But that in seeking office they seek patronage, I really cannot believe it. I should think, in very many instances, patronage is rather an incumbrance than an advantage. Our great statesmen must rather desire able assistants than inefficient relations and connections; and yet too often, from the patronage thrown upon them, are obliged to provide for the latter when they would prefer the former. Yet that the officers of the Crown do receive pecuniary advantages beyond their known remuneration, must be a known fact. Let me adduce one instance. You no doubt are aware to whom the profits (large ones) of the *London Gazette* are apportioned. This is a case of misapplication of public monies. I have not the slightest objection to the parties who receive these profits being remunerated by an addition to their salaries, but I decidedly object to the principle of remuneration from such sources as this, which are unknown to the public. The *London Gazette* should be sold at the lowest possible price to the public, enough to cover the cost. Its notices are notices to all the world, and yet scarcely any one ever sees it. There is not one copy taken regularly in this town of 12,000 inhabitants, nor in the adjacent one of the same size, and this no doubt holds good throughout the kingdom. There ought, at least, to be one copy of the *London Gazette* sent gratis to every place and town in the United Kingdom beyond a mere village, to be filed in some public office, for general reference. Trusting you will see this matter in the same light with myself, and notice it, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. B.
[We have deferred the insertion of this letter, in order that we might inquire into the practice in relation to the profits derived from the *London Gazette*; from which we learn, that they are paid into the consolidated fund, and are not used for the purpose of augmenting any salaries. At the same time, we cordially agree with our correspondent that it would be well were the price of that publication reduced, and it were thereby rendered more accessible to the public.—Ed. Econ.]

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

THE QUEEN and the Royal Family arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before eight o'clock on Friday evening, on their return from Balmoral, having left the railway station at Edinburgh at a quarter past eight o'clock. On Saturday they left for Osborne, shortly after 11 o'clock.

On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert were deeply grieved by the receipt of the intelligence of the death of the Queen of the Belgians, and spent the day in the strictest retirement.

METROPOLIS.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.—Tuesday being the day to which parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty at the end of last session, the House of Lords was opened shortly before two o'clock, for the purpose of further proroguing parliament by commission, in conformity with the announcement made in the *Gazette* some months ago. The Commissioners were—the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Earl Granville. The Lord Chancellor said, that by direction of Her Majesty, and in virtue of the commission now read, they did, in Her Majesty's name, prorogue the parliament to Thursday, the 14th day of November next, to be then and there holden.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Monday afternoon the annual aggregate meeting of the members and friends of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association was held at the London

Tavern; Sir Joshua Walmaley, M.P., in the chair. The large room in which the meeting was held was thickly crowded long before the hour appointed for taking the chair, the audience comprising a tolerable sprinkling of ladies. On the platform were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr W. J. Fox, M.P., Mr Hume, M.P., Mr F. O'Connor, M.P., Mr Lushington, M.P., Colonel Thompson, M.P., Mr G. Thompson, M.P., Mr J. Williams, M.P., Rungees Bapogee, Mr Searle, Mr H. G. Vincent, and other gentlemen.

CLUB FOR ALL NATIONS.—On Thursday afternoon a preliminary meeting of foreign merchants and shippers of the port of London was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, at which it was resolved that the removal of the commercial and shipping restrictions, and the great Exhibition of 1851, would naturally bring an immense number of foreign merchants to the metropolis, and it was therefore desirable, as the means of facilitating intercourse between those gentlemen, that a club of all nations should be established in London, to be provided, in addition to the usual club accommodations, with interpreters acquainted with all the languages of the East and of Europe, guides and commissioners, and departments for information. A committee of gentlemen, merchants of London, was elected to carry out the undertaking.

RAILWAY ARCADE AT LONDON BRIDGE.—A railway arcade, similar to that of the Lowther arcade, in the Strand, is being constructed by the South-Eastern Railway Company, on the left-hand side of the approach to their terminus, on the property in their possession, abutting upon Tooley street. The design consists of a succession of shops on either side for the sale of fancy and other articles in requisition by railway travellers, with a large refreshment room in the centre of the thoroughfare which fronts the railway terminus. The building, between 100 and 200 feet in length, has its basement in Tooley street, whence it rises upwards of 60 feet, divided into two stories of 30 feet each, the upper elevation forming the arcade on a level with the railway, and the lower part in Tooley street forming a range of ordinary shops. There are rooms above the shops, and the floors throughout the building are fire-proof. The front is to be in the Italian style, and the building is to be completed and opened by Christmas.

PORTUGUESE POSTAGE.—A Treasury warrant, dated the 10th instant, fixes a rate of postage of one shilling on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, transmitted by British packet boats between Lisbon or any other port in Portugal and Madeira, the Canary Isles, the Cape de Verde Isles, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, or Monte Video, or between the Cape de Verde Isles, and the Canary Isles, Madeira, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, or Monte Video (without in any case passing through the United Kingdom). The rate of postage increases in the usual manner on letters exceeding the half ounce.

FATAL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, a melancholy and fatal accident took place on the river, in Limehouse reach, whereby the lives of four men were sacrificed. It appears that the Duke of Cambridge, Irish steamer, left Alderman's Wharf, for the purpose of proceeding down the river on its passage outwards. The vessel went in safety until it reached Limehouse, where several steamers passing caused a heavy surf; at the same moment a skiff, in which were four men and a boy (belonging to the Patent Fuel Works, Deptford) was coming up immediately in the direction of the Duke of Cambridge. The captain and others on the lookout called and used every possible exertion to warn the parties of the danger, but before the men in the skiff could get out of the way, the steamer came right upon it, immediately immersing the four men and the boy. The men never rose, but the boy clung to the fender near the paddle-wheel, from which perilous position he was released and taken on board the steam-boat, where he received every attention. The watermen on either side of the river were promptly on the spot, and were indefatigable in their exertions to save life, but the violence of the collision was such that it is fully believed that the men were very seriously injured. The drags were brought to the scene of the disaster but nothing could be discovered until this morning at ten o'clock, when a dredgerman, named Tomlinson, brought the body of one of the unfortunate men ashore at Rotherhithe, having found the same off Cuckold's point. The body awaits an inquest.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 839. Taking for comparison the ten weeks of 1840-9, it appears that the lowest number occurred in the corresponding week of 1845, and was 786, the highest in that of 1849, when it was 1,075; the average of the ten weeks is 925, which, if augmented in the ratio of assumed increase of population, becomes 1,009. This last number exhibits a high average mortality. The births during the weeks numbered 1,369. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.738. The mean reading of the thermometer in the shade was 49.3 in., showing a further fall on previous weeks, and a temperature rather lower than the average of the same week in seven years.

PROVINCES.

THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE ELECTION took place yesterday week, when, no other candidate appearing, the High Sheriff declared Mr Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn duly elected. The proceedings did not occupy more than half an hour.

THE MURDER AT FRIMLEY.—On Monday afternoon, Hiram Smith, alias Hiram Trowers, one of the four men in custody, made a statement of all the circumstances connected with the dreadful affair, stating that the burglary was planned by himself and the other three men in custody, and that the fatal shot was fired by Levi Harwood. He also states that after the murder they all came to Kingston together, and Harwood went to London to dispose of the stolen property, and when he came back he gave him 7s 6d as his share. The prisoner entered minutely into the details of the outrage, but stated that the pistol was only intended to terrify the inmates of the house into submission, and that there was no intention originally to commit any violence. It appears from inquiries that have since been set on foot, that the statement of the accomplice can be confirmed in many material points by independent testimony.

THE REV. G. C. GOBHAM is seriously ill at Bramford Speke, and his medical advisers are in constant daily attendance.—*Exeter Gazette.*

SOUTH WALES IRONWORKS.—Increased activity is apparent in portions of the great mineral field of South Wales, particularly in the neighbourhood of Bridgend and Maesteg. It is currently reported that the Maesteg ironworks, which have been closed during the last four years, will very shortly be reopened under extremely favourable circumstances. At the Garth works an increased number of men have been employed; and in the underground works greater activity is visible. Surveys have been undertaken, preparatory to the formation of new tramways, the opening of fresh levels, and extension of air and ventilating pits. The Llynvi works are likewise to be enlarged, by the addition of a new mill to the finishing department.

ANOTHER GLEN TILT.—The Duke of Rutland's keepers have received instructions to prevent persons from visiting the celebrated Druidical remains, historically named "the Druids' Pulpit," situate near Stanedge Pole, Yorkshire, on the plea that it would disturb the birds. This celebrated spot has been the resort of antiquaries, naturalists, and artists for ages.

FREE TRADE AND ITS EFFECTS.—The *Lincolnshire Times* says—"As a flat contradiction to the assertions of the protectionists, 'that free trade will entail distress on the lower classes,' we have the pleasing duty to announce, that at the last board meeting of the guardians of the Horncastle Union, there was not a single application for relief from the town of Horncastle, with a population of 5,000, and only four applications from the other 68 parishes comprising the union, which is in a purely agricultural district, not a single manufacture being carried on throughout its extent."

THE LATE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT OLDHAM.—The inquest on the 16 colliers killed at Oldham on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at a mine called the Bent Grange colliery, took place on Wednesday. It appears that the explosion was caused by a fall of earth from the roof upon a safety lamp, which broke away the gauzework, and thus brought the flame in contact with the inflammable gas collected in the workings. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

MURDER BY STRANGULATION AT DUNNINGHURST.—On Saturday afternoon, Jael Denny, the daughter in law of Thomas Last, the late bailiff of Mr Thomas Drory, a farmer of Great Burstead, and about twenty years of age, left her home, and was found next morning by her step-father in a secluded spot, lying with her face downwards. A brief glance sufficed to show that she had met with a violent death. The poor man's cries brought assistance from several farms, and on the body being turned over it was seen that she had been strangled by a rope which had been twisted several times round her neck. Suspicion immediately fastened upon Mr Thomas Drory, son of the above, who was known to have long kept up an improper intimacy with the deceased. It would appear that the deceased was pregnant at the time of her death, and that the knowledge of this fact had occasioned much apprehension to Mr Drory, who had been heard to threaten to make away with her; and, according to the statement of the deceased, had resolved upon giving her poison, with a view to procure abortion. On the afternoon of the murder he was seen walking with the deceased, and it was known that they were to meet again that evening. Mr Coulson, on searching a box at the prisoner's house, found two pieces of cord; the end of one piece had been recently cut, and corresponded exactly with the piece of rope found round the neck of the deceased. On Thursday a coroner's inquest was held on the body, when the jury returned a unanimous verdict, "that Thomas Drory was guilty of the wilful murder of Jael Denny." The prisoner was present during the proceedings, and was remarkably collected. His face would puzzle most physiognomists, who might try to seek within it the ferocious traits of character which must mark the perpetrator of such a murder as that at Dunninghurst. He has fair hair, a brilliant florid complexion, small delicate features, regular in their contour, and a general cast of countenance very expressive of mildness and rustic innocence. His youthful appearance and good looks created a strong impression in his favour, and one hardly finds it possible, after minutely searching his face, to believe him guilty.

DECREASE OF CRIME.—At the Michaelmas quarter sessions for the county of Somerset, held at Taunton on Tuesday, the chairman (Mr W. Miles, M.P.), in the course of his observations to the grand jury, remarked that a general diminution of crime had taken place throughout the county. He had some tabular statistics which showed the state of crime in the county from 1821 down to the present year, 1850, made up to the Michaelmas session of each year. He found as compared with last year, that whereas last year there had been 740 prisoners committed for trial for felonies, this year there had been only 588—a diminution of 152 prisoners. Looking at the same time to the different crimes for which they had been committed to take their trial, he was happy to say a material diminution had taken place in the graver offences.

THE SHIP-BUILDING TRADE.—There are now in progress of building at Sunderland 81 ships. The largest number on the stocks at one time was in March, 1840, when it reached 128; since the panic of 1840-1, the number in progress has never exceeded 90 (in December 1849), and the lowest (38) was in October 1842.—*Newcastle Guardian.*

SCOTLAND.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLL is obtaining considerable notoriety by his proceedings in the Glen Tilt affair. He has taken upon himself to beard the law, and it has just transpired that he recently had a personal encounter with two Cambridge students who were on their way through the vale to Blair Atholl. It appears that they had proceeded some 20 miles on their journey, when they met with a hunting party, of whom the duke was one. The young gentlemen expressed their determination to proceed, under the impression that they had a perfect right to do so, while his grace as determinedly insisted upon their returning; and, in order to show them how to do so, proceeded to collar one of them, and drag him backwards. Resistance was made, and the fight began. Blows were exchanged freely, and at length the duke, finding himself fully matched, was obliged to call in some of his gillies. Ultimately the tourists were obliged to retrace their steps.

A NEW COLLEGE is about to be opened at Glasgow, on the south side of the river. Its constitution and character will be wholly unsectarian, self-supporting, and non-political. It is divided into two departments; the junior, embracing the elements of a complete English and commercial education, and the collegiate, imparting the elements of a thorough university education.

LEITH.—NEW SCREW STEAMER.—An important addition has been made to the steam vessels belonging to Leith, in the shape of a beautiful new screw steamer named the *Ivanhoe*, Captain Duncanson, which arrived yesterday morning from Rotterdam. She belongs to the Rotterdam and Leith Steam Navigation Company, and is intended to ply between Rotterdam and Leith, in conjunction with the *Border Queen*. This will give a weekly communication between Leith and the Rhine; and from the rapid passage the *Ivanhoe* has made, notwithstanding the heavy gales she encountered, we doubt not she will prove a credit to the port.—*Scotsman.*

SHIPBUILDING AT PORT GLASGOW.—We are delighted to observe that this quiet little port continues to obtain a fair share of the shipbuilding trade for which the Clyde is now so famous. Among other vessels either near finished or in a state of progress, a very handsomely modelled screw steamer, between 500 and 600 tons burthen, is very soon to be launched from the building-yard of the well-known firm of Messrs Wood and Reid. She is intended for the Mediterranean trade, and is to be named the *Arno*.—*North British Mail.*

IRELAND.

REPRESENTATION OF LONGFORD.—The rumour gains ground that a vacancy in the representation is likely to be created by the appointment to a high office in the colonies of Major Blackall, one of the present members. A letter from Longford says, that the Liberals have been very busy during the week, and that they have resolved to support none but such as are staunch advocates of tenant-right, and to oppose the government candidate, whoever he may be, in the event of his being hostile to the theories of the league.

EMIGRATION FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—The *Tipperary Free Press* thus speaks of the flight from the southern districts:—"The tide of emigration from this unfortunate land to the colonies and the United States is swelling beyond measure. No conception can be formed of it by the vast number of families which pass both through town and country en route to Waterford, &c., day after day, as the great emigration movements principally take place by night! On Wednesday night the watchmen on duty in this town counted no less than 54 horses and carts laden with living souls and baggage, all destined for a foreign land; and when so many have passed through Clonmel in one night only, what estimation can be made of those who have travelled for the same purpose through the various highways leading to the ports which branch off at some distance from this town?"

STATE OF TRADE.—The weekly report of the *Freeman* states that the remarks made for several weeks past in reference to the symptoms of amelioration in the state of trade and commercial affairs are applicable to the week which has just closed. The duties paid are 20,380l, a larger sum than was paid for a lengthened period.

BANDON, BANTRY, AND BEREHAVEN RAILWAY.—The Earl of Bantry has offered all the land required for the construction of a line of railway from Bantry to Berehaven, that passes through his lordship's property, free of charge to any company which may undertake and carry out the execution of the line. The tract of land thus generously offered to the public comprises about nineteen Irish or twenty-five English miles, which, estimated at the low average of 800l the statute mile, or 100l an acre—many an unfortunate railway company has been mulcted in double that rate—would amount to upwards of 20,000l, to which extent, of course, there would be a saving to the promoters.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—On Wednesday the Encumbered Estates Commission commenced its second session. Up to the present time, 12,892 petitions have been filed in the court, about 850 absolute orders for sale have been made, and about 92 cases have been disposed of by sale before the commissioners. At the close of the first session of the court, on the 12th of August last, property amounting to a total of 745,474l 12s 10d had been sold. The following is an abstract of the acreable contents of property now advertised for sale up to the 21st of January, 1851, and the gross annual rental of the same, including head rent, quit rent, tithe rent charge, and rent of houses, mills, and other buildings:—

	Area, Statute Measure.		Gross Annual Rent.	
	A.	R. P.	£	s d
October, 1850.....	17,772	3 10	11,950	14 11
November.....	95,018	0 5	47,932	14 10
December.....	30,184	2 34	16,277	1 0
January, 1851.....	21,011	2 8	10,592	19 0
Total.....	164,987	0 17	£86,673	9 9

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A MAGISTRATE.—On last Saturday night, about the hour of 9 o'clock, Mr Kenny, of Rocksavage, near Inniskeen, in the county Monaghan, was passing through his hall, from the parlour to a room up stairs, when he was fired at by some person who had evidently been on the watch for him outside. The charge passed through the glass at the side of the hall door, and several slugs lodged in Mr Kenny's shoulder. These have been extracted, and we are happy to say he is progressing as favourably as could be expected under the circumstances. The wound, we have been informed, is not dangerous. From the peculiar nature of the explosion, it is conjectured that a blunderbuss was the weapon used by the intended assassin. Mr Kenny is a land agent and a justice of the peace, and is much respected. We believe there can be but little doubt that this crime, which has excited the greatest horror in the minds of all right-thinking men, is strictly agrarian in its origin. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

BELGIUM.

Advices from Ostend, of Friday, announce the decease of the Queen of the Belgians, at a quarter past 8 o'clock that morning. The following is an extract of the bulletin which prepared the public for that melancholy event:—"On the night of the 9th inst., the Queen had a few hours of rest, but at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 10th a crisis came, in consequence of which her Majesty fell into a state of general and fatal prostration. After a short time, however, she rallied, and regained sufficient strength to converse with her Confessor. Although exhausted to the last degree, she retained possession of all her mental faculties, and at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th she received the Communion and the Extreme Unction. She met her fate with heroic resignation, and, though a prey to the most excruciating pain, her strength of mind prevailed so far that she could console her deeply afflicted husband."

HANOVER.

The affairs of Hesse Cassel, which are shaking many courts, have renewed the ministerial crisis here. M. Stuve has again tendered his resignation, this time with the declaration that he decidedly refuses to conduct the public business, even temporarily, under present circumstances.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Everything is quiet for the present in the seat of war. The Danes were employed in fortifying their position in the north and west of Friederichstadt and in the vicinity of Schleswig. Toningen, too, was surrounded with entrenchments. A short cannonade had taken place on the part of the Danes against the ferry-house and the pilot station at Wollersum. Being attacked by the Holstein horse artillery, and their fire having been returned with shrapnells, the Danes retreated.

As the winter approaches more volunteers offer themselves for the Holstein army; but it is an unfavourable symptom that at the same time desertions from it increase. They occur almost entirely from among the newer levies; many who enter the service doubtless find the duty of a soldier in the field anything but the easy life they may have supposed, and abandon it with disgrace to themselves. Hamburg is the principal place of refuge; they arrive, sell their uniforms, and disappear. On the application of the Holstein government, the Hamburg garrison have received orders to admit no Holstein soldier into the gates, unless he has a special permission, showing he is on duty or is under treatment in any of the hospitals in Altona.

HESSIE CASSEL.

The last advices from Cassel, contradict the report that the Elector had abdicated. But a telegraphic despatch, dated Cassel, Oct. 16, announces that a new ministry is in course of formation; as its president, M. Elvers, is named. This is that judge of the Chief Court of Appeal who visited Wilhelmsbad ten days before, as one of a deputation from his brethren, and who, it will be remembered, remained behind when his colleagues returned to Cassel, and was admitted to two private interviews with the Elector. He was unable to accomplish his object at the time, but believed that he had left the Elector with a

more favourable opinion of constitutional men than had been instilled by Hassenpflug. He was summoned to Wilhelmsbad on the 14th, and left on the 15th, with Dusing, a finance councillor, and known friend of the constitution, whom report indicates as the probable new Minister of Finance. M. Losberg, spoken of as the successor of the younger Haynau, as Minister of War, was formerly in the personal service of the Elector, and fell into disfavour at the court through speaking his mind too freely of Hassenpflug.

On the 10th inst. the officers of the garrison of Cassel had an interview with General Haynau, and in consequence of what passed between them and the Commander-in-Chief they, with very few exceptions, sent in their resignations.

The *Neue Hessische Zeitung* states, from Fulda of the 13th, that the officers of the regiment quartered in that city have imitated the example of the officers of Cassel, by sending in their resignations.

Letters from Frankfort of the 11th inst., in the *Kolner Zeitung*, state that the two Austrian corps in Bohemia and Vorarlberg were advancing upon the frontiers to carry out the intervention in Electoral Hesse, when they received counter orders and fell back into their old positions. Count Thun, the Austrian agent at Frankfort, received this news on the afternoon of the 10th, when the Frankfort Council had just resolved to call in the intervention of Austria and Bavaria in Hesse. It is stated that Lord Palmerston's protest induced the Cabinet of Vienna to abandon the thought of an armed intervention. The Frankfort Council (says the correspondent of the *Kolner Zeitung*) was by no means edified by this backward move on the part of Austria, and much less so by the news that the negotiations at Rumpenheim may possibly lead to a change in the government of Hesse.

PAPAL STATES.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following telegraphic despatch, dated Rome, Oct. 10:—"M. Pinelli, the Sardinian envoy extraordinary to the Roman court, has demanded his passports, because the Roman court demanded conditions with regard to the difference with Piedmont to which he could not agree."

A good deal of excitement has been produced at Rome by the account of a recent military tumult in the city of Sinigaglia, produced by the entry of a company of Roman soldiers, chiefly non-commissioned officers, who were upon their march from Ancona to the depot at Bologna. The inhabitants of Sinigaglia (who, although the Pope's own townspeople, are not amongst the most devoted of his subjects), partly from a slumbering but not extinct feeling of nationality, and partly out of spite to the Austrian garrison, marched out of town to meet the Romans, and received them with loud shouts of applause, which, exciting the enthusiasm of the soldiers, awakened responsive cries on their part, and the whole crowd entered the city vociferating *vivas* to the Roman army and the Republic, and death and destruction to the priests. A spontaneous offering of wine and refreshments to the arrivals did not, as may be imagined, damp the proceedings, which became so anti-Pontifical that the superior officers, after some vain efforts to restrain their subordinates, abandoned the scene, whilst the Austrians, too few in number to interfere, were, it is hinted, not behind hand in participating in the good liquor, and echoing the toasts which accompanied it. The general exultation was not, however, of long duration. The Pope's brother, who was at Sinigaglia at the time, exclaimed—"Dogs, ye have had your day!" He sent off a courier to Rome, directly to Pio Nono, who communicated the intelligence to Cardinal Antonelli; a second estafette arrived from the Austrian commandant, and, finally, a third from the delegate. Reinforcements of Austrians meanwhile came in from the neighbouring towns, the refractory Romans were confined to their barracks, and will, no doubt, be severely dealt with, as orders have been forwarded from the government directing that the company be dissolved, and, it is said, decimated; a step which may improve the discipline of the Papal troops, but will not certainly increase their attachment to the government.

PRUSSIA.

The *Gazette* announces that the ratification of the treaty of peace with Denmark, from Prussia and sixteen other States, has been exchanged, as well as those of Brunswick and Oldenburg.

The 32d regiment of infantry has been ordered from Magdeburg to the Hessian frontier.

The nature of the proposals which Prussia has caused to be made to the Provisional College of Princes, for the Erfurt Union, on the approaching termination of the present provisorium, is communicated by the *Constitutionelle Zeitung*. The proposals have a double object; first, the maintenance of the original purpose and extent of the Union; and, secondly, to determine the present extent of States belonging to it, by a definitorium suited to the condition of affairs. With respect to the first, the Prussian government proposes to maintain and to declare the convention of the 29th May indissoluble for the three principal purposes mentioned in that statute. These three purposes are, alliance for mutual assistance and common action; the obligation to grant to the States thus allied a general constitution with a general Parliament, by means of which the German Federal State would be restored; and, finally, the obligation to establish a court of arbitration for the decision of all disputes between the States and between the government and the people. The first part of the proposals maintains the idea of the Union. It is the intention of the States belonging to the Union to remain as such, but the carrying out of their intention is deferred to a distant period. When the present complications in Germany shall have been settled, the Union may become a vital body, but not before. The second part of the proposal refers to those objects of the Union which, under present circumstances, can be carried out. These are, the alliance itself and its consequences; the mutual agreement and common action of the States at present represented in the College of Princes, in all the matters which refer to the relations of the Union to the other Bund and its construction; and, finally, the institution of a new or continuation of the present College of Princes for the purpose. These proposals were unanimously received by the College of Princes in the sitting on the day before yesterday, and have been by each member referred to his government for its opinion. It is believed that the governments will all agree to the proposals; but it is not uncertain that one or two who have been worked upon by Austria will take advantage of the crisis to escape from the Union entirely.

The corn dealers in the Baltic complain of the lowness of prices and of the impossibility of their supplying good wheat at the low figure of the English market. There is not the slightest movement in any of the ports. The wheat generally throughout Prussia is found to be of good average quality, but in some parts of the Polish provinces on the Waiksel it is heavier and cleaner than usual. In Volhynia and Podolia (Russia), however, the crops have failed completely from the long drought. The potato crop is spoken of very favourably, particularly in Silesia, where the disease was very bad in 1848. The best white Silesian wheat (89lbs to 90lbs) was offered at Steffin, on the 8th, at 35s per quarter.

AUSTRIA.

As far as foreign affairs are concerned (says a letter from Vienna), the little town of Bregenz, in the Tyrol, is, for the moment, the actual seat of the Austrian government. A conference, in which matters of the utmost importance

for the future weal or woe of Germany form the subject of discussion, is now being held on the shore of the Lake of Constance. Although Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and, I believe, Wurtemberg, are alone actually represented, it is certain that a Russian dispatch has been forwarded to the Austrian minister president at Bregenz. Of course the contents of this document are a profound secret; but I cannot help fancying that the great Northern Power has interfered, in the eleventh hour, to prevent the rupture which appears almost inevitable. I am the rather induced to believe that such is the case, as throughout the present disunion between Austria and Prussia it has been the policy of Russia to keep both parties in her leading strings, by giving either Austria or Prussia a lift, according as the one or the other appeared to be losing ground. The writer, in the same letter, says, "There can be no doubt that Austria is again preparing for war; the horses which had been lent to the peasantry when part of the cavalry was dismissed on furlough, have been called in, and a great movement is observable in the artillery. How matters will be managed about the frontier troops which have received leave of absence is more than I can say, but I foresee, that without the assistance of the Ban it will be no easy matter to induce the stalwart borderers to quit the homes to which they have been so recently restored."

Major Barbaczy's pamphlet, which has excited so much attention by the frankness with which the author, one of the Emperor's staff, declared his longings for an autocratic government, was seized on the 10th.

The *Reichs Zeitung* gives a terrible picture of the catastrophe at the place of pilgrimage called Herrgott, on the Weis, near Purgstal. At one of the public-houses the pilgrims (of whom 3,000 were assembled at Herrgott) spent the night in eating and drinking. While baking the fish the oven took fire. Behind the inn were a number of stables and barns, in which hundreds of the pilgrims were reposing, and almost all perished in the flames, which rose so rapidly through the thatched roof, fanned by a strong wind, that there was no possibility of raising ladders to attempt to rescue a single person. Many threw themselves from the lofts, and, with broken limbs, half consumed with fire, reached hither and thither with the most piteous cries. Not a single engine was in the place, and we are assured by an eye-witness, that the fearful calamity at Leopoldstadt, in October, 1848, fades into nothing by the side of this awful calamity. Scarcely half of the pilgrims were saved, and those who have survived have for the most part been much injured. The bodies of the dead were found burnt to a cinder.

AMERICA.

Intelligence from New York is to the 3rd instant. Congress adjourned on the 30th of September, after one of the longest sessions on record. Bills for the establishment of Collective Districts in California, and to make temporary provision for working the mines and preserving order in the mining districts, passed the senate. A bill abolishing corporal punishment in the navy of the United States has also become law. A bill for appropriating twenty millions of acres of the public lands for military services passed both houses, and will receive, it is expected, the sanction of the President. Common sense has won a victory in the abolition of rations of *grog* on board the American ships of war, and the value of the *grog* is to be added to the seamen's wages. No alteration had been made in the tariff. Apropos to the settlement made of the slavery questions by congress, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Spectator* has the following statement:—"Reports have reached here, through what are regarded as reliable channels, within the past twenty-four hours, that serious preparations are making in South Carolina, under sanction of the state authorities, for a general plan of resistance to the laws of the United States, or, in other words, for secession. The Governor has intimated to the senators and members from the state at Washington that he designs convening the legislature directly after the next state election, which will take place early in October. He will recommend the immediate call of a convention; and it is expected that the legislature will comply without any expressed division of opinion on the measure. The plan is said to be to unite the direct and cordial co-operation of Georgia. It seems to be placed beyond question that the convention will be called."

The first apprehension under the Fugitive Slave Bill had occurred at New York. The slave had been taken before a justice, and condemned to be conveyed to Baltimore at a cost to the state of 70 dollars.

The rumoured descent upon Hayti, as a centre of operations against Cuba, has induced Mr Webster to order the departure of two ships of war to that quarter, and to desire the attendance of the Spanish Minister at Washington. He had also despatched special agents to Mosquito and the Dominions of Hayti.

An opposition is being organised to the system of state education in the state of New York. It is based on the principle that government has no right to compel a community to pay for the instruction of its individual members.

During the last eight months 152,040 passengers have arrived at New York from foreign countries. During August last, 18,562 settlers arrived, of whom 9,553 sailed from England, 2,293 from Holland, 1,634 from France, 1,510 from Ireland, and 1,284 from Scotland.

The Franklin arrived yesterday, bringing advices from New York to the 5th instant.

The *New York Herald* says—"By telegraphic communications from New Orleans we have highly favourable news from California two weeks later than that brought by the steamer a few days ago. Accounts from the gold region are very encouraging, and the restoration of peace at Sacramento city will be learned with great delight. We are also happy to find that the city has not been burned, as was reported; the affair seems to have ended after the sacrifice of a few lives. This will be welcome news, for a large portion of the community have had very serious apprehensions of the fate of their friends, since it was reported that several more outrages had commenced upon the Pacific coast."

The stock market was firm, with an advance in prices. A large dry goods house in Boston had failed, with liabilities 400,000 dols. The advices by the Cambria had strengthened the market for cotton, with a rise of one-eighth to a quarter of a cent per lb. Freights easier.

In a collision of the steam-ship Southerner with the barque Isaac Mead the latter vessel sunk, and 34 persons were drowned.

Frederick Douglas was to be seized in New York as a fugitive slave, but would probably escape to Canada.

INDIA.

The dates of the intelligence brought by the arrival of yesterday are Bombay, September 17; Calcutta, the 7th September; Singapore, the 2nd September; and Hong-Kong, the 24th August.

There was a total dearth of events of political importance, and the profoundest tranquillity reigned throughout India.

The works on the Calcutta railway has been at last commenced. Sir Charles Napier was to begin his homeward journey from Simla on the 5th of November, and the Governor-General was expected to return from Kawnur to Simla at the end of September. It was then expected that his lordship would visit the Punjab.

According to a report, which was considered very doubtful, Sir H. Laurence was said to have fallen during his travels in Cashmere into the hands of a tribe who had detained him in captivity.

A mutiny had broken out among some of the Nizam's native troops. The cholera was still prevalent in Scinde, Moultan, and some districts of India.

The first expedition of the Dutch against Borneo, has had but small success. The intelligence from China is unimportant.

The difference between the Chinese and Portuguese at Macao has not been arranged.

A sufficiency of rain has fallen in Bengal and the greater part of India, with the exception, however, of Bombay and Poona.

The business season has commenced. Trade is looking up, and there is a good opening in the import market. Sales of cotton commenced at Bombay, at favourable prices. Grey stuffs of middle quality were sought after, and also Madapolams. From the Calcutta market we have equally favourable advices. Mule twist commanded high prices, and much business was done in red yarns. Metals were slack, and prices were going down.

The export trade was firm. The old stores of indigo were sold, and sugar was taken at moderate prices.

Saltpetre was constantly in demand, and so were rice and raw silks, of which the prices were looking up. Oil seeds were in constant demand. A great deal of business was done in opium.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst, at Albans, Essex, the lady of Sir Thomas Aaby, Bart., of a son.
On the 11th inst, at Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs Cloughton, of a son.
On the 15th inst, at Shawford house, near Winchester, the wife of Major-General Frederick, C.B., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst, at Eton, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. George Powys Stopford, Bartholomew Tunnard, Esq., late Captain 27th Regiment (Enniskillen), to Harriet Jane, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford, rector of Barton Seagrave, county of Northampton.

On the 15th inst, at St Peter's, Eaton square, by the Rev. Frederick Boyd, B.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Brook Taylor, 85th Light Infantry, to Henrietta, only daughter of Sir John Boyd, Bart., late of Danson, in the county of Kent.

DEATHS.

At Sidmouth, on the 11th inst, Major-General Slesor, aged 73.
On the 8th inst, at Heysham Tower, Lancashire, Thomas John Knowlvis, Esq., in the 47th year of his age.
On the 15th inst, at Tregoyd, near Hay, the infant son of Viscount and Viscountess Hereford.

MUSIC, THE DRAMA, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE is now occupied by Mr Balfe and his numerous auxiliaries engaged in the National Concerts. The programmes that have hitherto appeared have scarcely borne out the preliminary announcements, in so far as the "nationality" and the classical character of the selections are concerned. But perhaps it is hardly fair at present to hazard a judgment, seeing that the directors have not as yet been able to bring all their forces into play, and are not at once able to bring out those original compositions by native musicians, which may be expected greatly to add to the interest of the entertainments. To the general public, however, ample attraction is already provided, and hundreds have been turned away from the doors in consequence of the crowded state of the house.

THE HAYMARKET has re-opened with its old favourites, to which are now added Mr H. Wallack, a son of the well-known J. Wallack, a Mr H. Bedford, of Dublin, and Mr Lambert, from the Adelphi. Report speaks highly of the two former gentlemen, the first of whom has gained celebrity in serious, and the latter in comic parts.

THE PRINCESS's continues to be inconveniently packed every evening. The last revival has been that of "The Wife's Secret," which appears to be as popular as ever.

Literature.

QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. CLXXIV. *Supply of Water for the Metropolis.*

THE new number of the Quarterly Review has a long and able article on supplying the metropolis with water, which embraces the general principles of the subject, and is peculiarly instructive from bringing under notice many of the peculiarities and properties of water. Without entering in this part of our journal into any controversy as to the political part of the question, we shall borrow from the article several striking statements. Many of them are new to us, though we have occasionally paid some attention to the chemical investigations of the day, and we presume, therefore, must be new to our readers. They are probably new to many of the water companies, and to many of the scientific gentlemen who devote their whole time to such subjects; and if that be the fact, practical men must not be too eagerly blamed for not adopting what, perhaps, yet requires to be confirmed by experience. In truth, many of the facts stated by the Reviewer are, he tells us, "due to the researches of Professor Way, who is still engaged in tracing out their as yet obscure relations, and in investigating the action of various soils on the impurities contained in water." But the Quarterly shares a general impatience now manifested by some scientific and literary men, who, not content with the glory of making discoveries, or the almost equal glory of diffusing the knowledge of them amongst mankind, are extremely anxious instantly to make their little modicum of new and unripe knowledge the legislative rule for the conduct of other people. The Quarterly accordingly joins with those who are disposed to run down the water companies because the metropolis is not as abundantly supplied with water of the first quality as the town of Aberdeen, the people of which are said to drink the purest water of any people of the empire. But, after a vast deal of writing has been devoted to the subject, the world—which has drunk water, good, indifferent, or bad, for some thousands of years without perceiving the necessity, all at once found out, to use only the purest and softest water—will hardly suffer itself to be terrified into agony by scientific niceties, nor even subject itself to much expense or trouble to obviate an evil that is evidently trifling.

Not that good wholesome water should not be obtained; but the observation of the Reviewer, that nearly all water is contaminated, and the long experience that, contaminated as it is, its use is not incompatible with health, will prevent people being very uneasy at the new discoveries of science, or approve of much trouble and disturbance to carry into effect the views of our new water doctors. We apprehend, therefore, that many of their discoveries will be considered rather curious at present than as particularly useful. Such as they are, we lay specimens before our readers:—

WATER AS A CURIOSITY.

Nor is the hailstone less soluble in earth than in air. Placed under a bell-glass with thrice its weight of lime, it gradually melts and disappears; and there remain four parts, instead of three, of perfectly dry earth under the glass. Of a plaster of Paris statue weighing 5lbs, more than 1lb is solidified water. Even the iridescent opal is but a mass of flint and water, combined in the proportion of 9 grains of the earthy ingredient to one of the fluid. Of an acre of clay land a foot deep, weighing about 1,200 tons, at least 400 tons are water; and, even of the great mountain chains with which the globe is ribbed, many millions of tons are water solidified in earth.

Water, indeed, exists around us to an extent and under conditions which escape the notice of cursory observers. When the dyer buys of the dyer 100 lbs each of alum, carbonate of soda, and soap, he obtains, in exchange for his money, no less than 45 lbs of water in the first lot, 64 lbs in the second, and a variable quantity, sometimes amounting to 73½ lbs, in the third. Even the transparent air we breathe contains in ordinary weather about 5 grains of water diffused through each cubic foot of its bulk, and this rarefied water no more wets the air than the solidified water wets the lime or opal in which it is absorbed.

THE ABSORBING POWER OF WATER.

The gases which are exhaled into the atmosphere by animal and vegetable decomposition are soluble in still larger proportions: 100 pints of water will absorb 12½ pints of carburetted hydrogen (common coal gas), no less than 100 pints (its own bulk) of sulphuretted hydrogen (drain gas), and the same quantity of carbonic acid gas (fixed air, familiar to us in soda-water); while of ammonia (the pungent gas emitted by spirits of hartshorn) water can dissolve no less than 670 times its own volume. Of this absorptive power of water for gases we have a practical example in the frequent contamination of London water by the coal gas, which leaks from the gas-pipes into the soil, and is sucked into the water-pipes by the vacuum which the water creates in its recession towards the mains when turned off. This pollution (which is one of the evils of the intermittent supply) takes place to a great extent in certain streets, where the ground is so saturated with escaped gas that the fire-plug boxes if covered over at night collect enough to take fire the next morning. So abundantly is this gas drawn into the service-pipes that it has frequently been known to ignite at the water taps, to the consternation of those who, coming with their pitchers, have seen fire issue where water was wont to flow. Drain air and grave yard gas must in some situations be pumped by this vacuum process into the pipes and contribute to pollute the water.

The solvent power of water is equally great. It dissolves glass, and the old stained glass windows in Westminster Abbey are honey-combed on the outside by the rain, and in many parts nearly eaten through. We will quote one or two other specimens of its

SOLVENT POWER.

Thus granite rock, of which silicates, such as form glass, are a main ingredient, is gradually disintegrated by water; and the hot springs of Iceland bring up from the Plutonic strata so much siliceous matter in solution that objects dipped in them become coated with a flinty deposit. We shall be prepared to find a vast range of substances soluble in a menstruum which can thus master even glass and granite. Some salts, indeed, are actually soluble in the water which is contained in their own crystals. If, for example, you take 100 lbs of carbonate of soda, and separate the 36 lbs of dry salt from the 64 lbs of contained water, you may, at pleasure, alternately solidify the water in the salt and liquefy the salt in the water: the former result occurring if you mix the two substances cool, the latter if you mix them warm. Lime, on the other hand, which can solidify a fourth of its weight of water, requires 666 parts of water for its solution; and chalk (carbonate of lime) is quite insoluble, though an extra dose of its acid ingredient converts chalk into bicarbonate and makes it soluble. This is true of the corresponding salts formed by carbonic acid with lead and iron; and we shall presently see in how direct a way these curious facts bear on the practical question of water supply.

The following is the illustration of the applicability of this last principle:—

PURIFYING WATER.

Dr Clarke's process is designed to soften water, by precipitating from it, at a cheap rate, the dissolved bicarbonate of lime to which its hardness is mainly due. For this purpose he takes means to convert the soluble bicarbonate of lime into simple carbonate of lime, or chalk, which is insoluble. This transformation is effected by mixing with the water to be softened the exact quantity of lime requisite to take from the dissolved bicarbonate its extra dose of carbonic acid. Thus the added lime, as well as the bicarbonate already present in the water, are simultaneously converted into chalk, the former by gaining, the latter by losing, an equivalent of carbonic acid; and this chalk, in its gradual descent through the water, carries down also (by mechanical coagulation) a considerable portion of any organic impurity which may happen to be in suspension. The chalk thus precipitated may be burnt to lime in the usual way, and this very lime may be employed for the purification of another mass of water. One cannot but admire the ingenuity of this chemical artifice (at first sight almost paradoxical), which frees water from lime in one form by the addition of lime in another; and which obliges the precipitated impurities of the first waters treated to throw down the dissolved impurities of succeeding masses. This process, to which the London water companies have obstinately refused a trial, has within the last few weeks been brought into operation on a large scale at the Mayfield print-works, Manchester, where, we are informed its success has proved complete. Mr Way's suggestion for softening and purifying water by filtration through loam or clay, though it has not yet been tried on a large scale, is based on sound experiments, and will in all probability lead to valuable practical results. Mr Cross proposes to free water from certain of its organic impurities by the galvanic action of zinc and iron plates plunged into it; and his laboratory experiments have certainly been attended with a sufficient degree of success to deserve repetition on a large scale. Dr Hales' plan was proposed more than half a century ago, and is described in Dr Black's Lectures, vol. 1, p. 297. It consists in blowing air through water in small streams, by means of an instrument resembling a bellows, fitted with a long tube, reaching to the bottom of the water, and ending in a perforated streamer, like the rose of a garden watering pot. This process resembles in its effect the Chinese plan of aerating water by beating it with bamboo; and it is also analogous to Sir John Sinclair's method of impregnating water with air by a sort of churning machine. A mechanism resembling Dr Hales', but worked by

steam power, is employed to drive air through palm oil, for the purpose of bleaching it (by oxidising its colouring organic matter), which it accomplishes very effectually: and there is no doubt that cisterned water, by like aerating agitation, would be freed from the evils of stagnancy, and assume the characters of running water.

WATER IN SOLID BODIES.

Of organic bodies, whether vegetable or animal, water is also a large constituent during life, and a powerful solvent after death. Potatoes, for example, contain 75 per cent. (by weight) and turnips no less than 90 per cent., of water;—which explains, by the way, the small inclination of turnip-fed cattle and sheep for drink. A beef-steak, strongly pressed between blotting-paper, yields nearly four-fifths of its weight in water. Of the human frame (bones included) only about one-fourth is solid matter (chiefly carbon and nitrogen); the rest is water. If a man weighing 10 stone were squeezed flat under a hydraulic press, 7½ stone of water would run out, and only 2½ stone of dry residue would remain. A man is therefore, chemically speaking, 45 lbs of carbon and nitrogen diffused through 5½ pailfuls of water. Berzelius, indeed, in recording the fact, justly remarks that 'the living organism is to be regarded as a mass diffused in water'; and Dalton, by a series of experiments tried in his own person, found that of the food with which we daily repair this water-built fabric, five-sixths are also water. Thus amply does science confirm the popular saying that water is the 'first necessary of life.'

In the following passage the author displays some ignorance of the ingredients of German sausages. Only the "*blut wurst*," or red puddings, are composed as he states. What the English public know as German sausages, are made chiefly of pork. The concluding part of the extract is not the less extraordinary from the Reviewer's mistake:—

SAUSAGE POISON.

German sausages are formed of blood, brains, liver, bacon, milk, flour, and bread, thrust with salt and spice into a bladder or intestine, then boiled, and finally smoked. When this last drying process is not efficiently performed, the sausages ferment; they grow soft and slightly pale in the middle; and in this state they occasion in the bodies of those who eat them a series of remarkable changes, followed by death. The blood and the muscles of a sausage-poisoned man gradually waste; as also do all the other organs and tissues susceptible of putrefaction. The patient suffers a horrible sensation of *drying up*; his saliva becomes viscous; his frame shrinks to the condition of a mummy; he then dies; and his corpse, which is stiff as if frozen, contains only fat, tendons, bones, and a few other substances incapable of putrefying in the ordinary conditions of the body.

The article is remarkable for a great many similarly curious statements. The writer concludes by praising the plan proposed by the Board of Health, of bringing water for supplying the metropolis from the neighbourhood of Farnham, but wisely reserves his final judgment on this important question till further information is before him. It will probably be wise for the public to do the same, for it is obvious from the article that, familiar as men have been with water for many ages, they are yet not very well acquainted with its properties, and till they are, it will be prudent not only to reserve their judgment, but to abstain from disturbing, under the dictates of doubtful and uncertain theories, what has long been established.

There is another article in the Review on Siberia and California, but more properly speaking on the diffusion of gold through the mineral world, worthy of our notice, and some portion of which we may quote on another occasion. The political and Greek articles of the Review we pass by, merely remarking that we are surprised that the reviewer's dislike of Frenchmen did not lead him to the conclusion that M. Regnault is as likely to flatter the powers that be, and therefore to write in a peculiar strain against M. Lamartine, as M. Dupin or M. Segnault are ready to adhere to the republic. But the remarks of M. Regnault are agreeable to the reviewer, and, therefore, he treats them as fully deserving his confidence.

THE RACES OF MEN: a Fragment. By ROBERT KNOX, M.D. Henry Reushaw. Strand.

DR KNOX is a rare character. He is a political ethnologist, a physiologist whose science is biased by his attachment to liberty, a natural philosopher who aims at applying the knowledge gathered in his study to the improvement of society. This is advantageous in one sense for his work. If it subject some of his remarks to suspicion, it imparts to them spirit and vivacity. His sarcasms remind us of Dr Johnson or Horne Tooke, though his work wants the patience, the profound industry, and the commanding talent which made their writings temporarily and lastingly influential. We have no right, however, to look for sustained accuracy and logical consecutive science in an avowed fragment, or rather fragments of lectures, for that seems the character of the book, and we should do Dr Knox an injustice were we to treat his work as a complete scientific treatise. His fragment is composed of several lectures, which have been already published, and though much new matter is added, sufficient care has not been used in collecting and revising them. Passages are repeated and plates repeated that more careful editorship would have avoided. These, however, are trifling blemishes, and may be easily overlooked when the mind finds occupation by the substantial merits of the book. The subject is of interest, and the rough vivacity of the style carries us easily on. As we had occasion to observe in noticing Dr Pickering's book on the same subject, philosophers have not yet determined on agreeing as to what constitutes genera and species; their distinctions are not always founded on similar reasons, and are some times fanciful and sometimes absurd. We are at a loss, therefore, and so is Dr Knox, to know precisely what is meant by a race or species of men. If we contrast the Bosjeman or the Australian with a Greek or an Englishman, or contrast any two men at the extremities of savage and civilised life, one endowed with a form that we regard as perfection and the other approximating to the lower animals, we are at once struck with the wonderful difference, and regard the two as distinct races. But when we pass from the masculine Greek or the refined Englishman to some of the lower classes of his countrymen, and from them to the various less enlightened and less developed tribes of Africa, till we come gradually down to the Bosjeman, we find connecting links between the whole family. It is very likely that the

Bosjeman and the European, the negroes and the whites, cannot, as Dr Knox says, breed together so as to form another race, distinct from both parents, that shall continue to constitute a separate race; yet similar races may breed together, the lowest with the next lowest, and the highest with the next highest, and so on till the extremes meet, and the offspring of each two similar races may continue and constitute races somewhat different from their parents. There are numerous examples of the intermarriage of Saxons and Celts, of English and French, without it necessarily following, as Dr Knox implies, that the offspring could not sustain themselves. The distinction of race, however, and the impossibility of the different races blending and forming other races, is the corner stone of Dr Knox's opinions, and he traces all the various phenomena of different societies to difference of race, which, according to his theory, can never be done away so as to amalgamate the whole human family. Thus of the Celtic race he says:—

THE CELTIC RACE.

From the remotest period of historical narrative—usually called history—the abode of the Celtic race was Gaul on this side the Alps—the present country called France. This was the country which Cæsar subdued and formed into a Roman province. But long prior to his time, the Celtic race had overflowed its barriers, crossing the Alps, peopling the north of Italy, and making permanent settlements there—the Gallia Cisalpina of Roman writers. They had sacked Rome; they had burst into Greece, and plundered the temple of Delphi. War and plunder, bloodshed and violence, in which the race delights, was their object. From Brennus to Napoleon, the war-cry of the Celtic race was, “To the Alps—to the Rhine!” This game, which still engages their whole attention, has now been played for nearly four thousand years. I do not blame them; I pretend not to censure any race: I merely state facts, either quite obvious or borne out by history. War is the game for which the Celt is made. Herein is the forte of his physical and moral character: in stature and weight, as a race, inferior to the Saxon; limbs muscular and vigorous; torso and arms seldom attaining any very large development—hence the extreme rarity of athletes amongst the race; hands, broad; fingers, squared at the points; step, elastic and springy; in muscular energy and rapidity of action, surpassing all other European races. *Ceteris paribus*—that is, weight for weight, age for age, stature for stature—the strongest of men. His natural weapon is the sword, which he ought never to have abandoned for any other. Jealous on the point of honour, his self-respect is extreme; admitting of no practical jokes; an admirer of beauty of colour, and beauty of form, and therefore a liberal patron of the fine arts. Inventive, imaginative, he leads the fashions all over the civilised world. Most new inventions and discoveries in the arts may be traced to him; they are then appropriated by the Saxon race, who apply them to useful purposes. His taste is excellent, though in no way equal to the Italian, and inferior, in some respects, to the Slavonian and peninsular races. The musical ear of the race is tolerably good; in literature and science, they follow method and order, and go up uniformly to a principle; in the ordinary affairs of life, they despise order, economy, cleanliness; of to-morrow they take no thought; regular labour—unremitting, steady, uniform, productive labour—they hold in absolute horror and contempt. Irascible, warm-hearted, full of deep sympathies, dreamers on the past, uncertain, treacherous, gallant and brave. They are not more courageous than other races, but they are more warlike.

That passage may explain Dr Knox's views as to race, and the following passage will explain his views as to the races-being able to inhabit different climates:—

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The man planted there (in America) by nature, the Red Indian, differs from all others on the face of the earth; he gives way before the European races, the Saxon and the Celtic: the Celt-Iberian and Lusitanian in the south; the Celt and Saxon in the north. Of the tropical regions of the new world I need not speak; every one knows that none but those whom Nature placed there can live there: that no Europeans can colonize a tropical country. But may there not be some doubts of their self-support in milder regions? take the Northern States themselves. There the Saxon and the Celt seem to thrive beyond all that is recorded in history. But are we quite sure that this success is fated to be permanent? Annually from Europe is poured a hundred thousand men and women of the best blood of the Scandinavian, and twice that number of the pure Celt; and so long as this continues he is sure to thrive. But check it; arrest it suddenly, as in the case of Mexico and Peru; throw the *onus* of reproduction upon the population, no longer European, but native, or born on the spot; then will come the struggle between the European alien and his adopted father-land. The climate; the forests; the remains of the aborigines not yet extinct; last, not least, that unknown and mysterious degradation of life and energy which in ancient times seems to have decided the fate of all the Phœnician, Grecian, and Coptic colonies. Cut off from their original stock they gradually withered and faded, and finally died away. The Phœnician never became acclimatized in Africa, nor in Cornwall, nor in Wales; vestiges of his race, it is true, still remain, but they are mere vestiges. Peru and Mexico are fast retrograding to their primitive condition; may not the Northern States, under similar circumstances, do the same? Already the United States man differs in appearance from the European: the ladies early loose their teeth; in both sexes the adipose cellular cushion interposed between the skin and the aponeuroses and muscles disappears, or, at least, loses its adipose portion; the muscles become stringy, and show themselves; the tendons appear on the surface; symptoms of premature decay manifest themselves. Now what do these signs, added to the uncertainty of infant life in the Southern States, and the smallness of their families in the Northern, indicate? Not the conversion of the Anglo-Saxon into the Red Indian, but warnings, that the climate has not been made for him, nor he for the climate.

To make a few remarks on this theory, we must observe that a difference of race has now, and has had in past times great influence over the progress of different societies. That it still plays a great part in the economy of the universe is certain. The different races in this respect, like different individuals, have different aptitudes for different pursuits; and if with Dr Knox we wisely regard the whole as regulated by some general laws, and that the history of man is no more a chapter of accidents than the history of bees or whales, those different aptitudes will each and all serve some specific purpose. We agree with Dr Knox, that human society is not regulated by chance, “its literature, science, arts, wealth, religion, languages, laws, and morals, cannot surely be the result of merely accidental circumstances.” There can be no doubt, that the peopling of the earth is dependent on some general and certain laws, and as little doubt that all the subordinate phenomena are also de-

pendent on them. We can scarcely admit a superintending Providence over any one part, without admitting the superintendence over every part, however minute. The obvious difference of race now perceptible, therefore, is intended to serve some good purpose; but it does not follow, distinct as the races have been, that there is no possibility, as all Dr Knox's arguments imply, of their amalgamating and forming one whole. The distinctions that have prevailed and still prevail, do not involve their continuance for ever. On the contrary, there is an evident progress towards unity. Notwithstanding the differences that still unhappily exist in our own country between the Celtic and the Saxon races, and in Europe between the different races that, as far as we know, originally peopled it, there can be no doubt that a certain progress both in the Celts and Saxons, and amongst all the nations of Europe, has amalgamated them to some extent. There is neither the same difference nor the same hostility between the Celts of Ireland and the Saxons of Britain as formerly existed, nor are the same differences now remarked between French and Germans as formerly distinguished the Gauls from the Scandinavians. It can scarcely, we think, be overlooked or denied, that some cause is at work to produce a similar, if not exactly equal progress throughout Europe, and indeed throughout the world, and this common progress tends to give common features to all, and lessen, if not extinguish, the diversities.

Nor is it difficult to see how it is brought about. The outer or material world is the common link of all mankind, the representative of words and the means of communication, and they are all intent on observing it. They must observe it, and notice its effects and laws, in order to preserve their existence. With all its vast multifariousness, the external world is throughout uniform and regular, the same general laws, whether of heat or cold, providing alike the rank vegetation of the tropics and the eternal ice of the poles. We have all one and the same sun, one and the same atmosphere, and one and the same ocean for communication. We all acquire, therefore, something like the same knowledge, and learn arts that are similar. We seem, too, all to have something like a common moral nature, to be all similarly sensible of pain and pleasure, derived from similar sources. We all have a love of life, and a desire to possess a means of sustaining it, and therefore we all inculcate on one another a respect for life and a respect for property. Thus we all form somewhat similar moral sentiments, and all turn to the progress of the material world, or to our experience of what is good or evil, to correct and improve them. We have all similar senses. In proportion as they make us acquainted with the material world, and in proportion as that—which is uniform, regular, and homogenous, not to say identical, in all its parts—comes to mould and fashion the knowledge or mind, so the diversities of individuals and of races, or the peculiarities of men, disappear, and their minds at least become similar.

Amongst the bulk of the English or the bulk of the French there is now very little difference. All the individuals of each nation are obviously influenced, if not fashioned, by some circumstances common to them all; and what is true of all the individuals of each nation is also true of all the individuals of all the civilised nations of the globe. They all have a common knowledge of the material world, and all have their minds and their conduct influenced and fashioned by that knowledge. Thus the common link for all is also a common mould for the minds of all; and the more men become acquainted with the material world, the more they will be fashioned by its regularity into similarity. The amalgamation or development is in the first instance less of races than of minds; and the physical amalgamation, the use of common arts, will be the result of a common knowledge. Circumstances of this description are overlooked by those writers and investigators who, like Dr Knox, examine chiefly the tissues and bones, the physiology and anatomical structure, the colour and form and local habitation, of particular species of men; and their conclusions, though justified by physical varieties, are at variance with the common moral nature of man, influenced by an external world common to all, and producing a mental homogeneity. If Dr Knox's principle of distinct races, never to be amalgamated and adapted only to particular climates, and incapable of living in other climates, were rigidly true, every part of the world must be now inhabited by the same races as originally peopled it, and we should not be troubled with those mixed races and mixed languages which everywhere make the study of the natural history of man so full of difficulties.

Of so wide a subject as the races of man, there are various aspects, and must be various opinions. One great point is certain. Now, the whole globe is known in its outline, and in most of its parts, to a considerable portion of mankind; that knowledge is every day diffusing itself amongst an increasing number; and not only is the whole known, but there are some means by which the inhabitants of every part communicate, either directly or indirectly, with the inhabitants of every other part, so that they may all be said to know of the existence of each other. But that knowledge and communication are modern results, and never existed in antiquity. Contrasting the present condition of mankind in these particulars with their earliest known condition, when they all and each knew nothing beyond some petty locality, and had no communication with any but some immediate neighbours and kindred tribes, we become sensible of a progress and development not confined to one race, but common to the whole of mankind. Within these two extremes, the beginning and the present state of mankind, lie an immense mass and variety of events. How one became the other, and what happened in the interval, is the province of the historian to trace; and he will only perform his task well as he borrows help from every source. Dr Knox, though not always accurate, nor always minute, nor always scientific, supplies much help of a physiological and material kind. His views are large, rather than confined to details; and he rather suggests subjects, than minutely works them out. His work drives our thoughts into new channels, and does not conduct them by the old ones to a greater distance. It is eloquent, but somewhat confined; and the subject is worthy of more care and patience than Dr Knox has bestowed on it.

necessary consequence of the previous rise and the settlement of the last monthly account. To-day the market has fully regained its tone, and closed with an advance on most of the prices of yesterday. The following is our usual list of prices last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.		Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
London and North Western...	115 16	115 16	117 18	117 18	117 18
Midland Counties.....	43 4	43 4	43 4	43 4	43 4
Brighton Stock.....	83 4	83 4	84 5	84 5	84 5
Great Western.....	70 1	70 1	71 2	71 2	71 2
Eastern Counties.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
South Western.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 7/8	67 7/8	67 7/8
South Eastern.....	20 1/2 ex div	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Norfolk.....	17 19	17 19	17 19	17 19	17 19
Great North of England.....	242 5	242 5	242 5	242 5	242 5
York and North Midland.....	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4
York, Newcastle, and Berwick.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Newcastle and Berwick Ext.....	8 1/2 dis	8 1/2	7 1/2 dis	7 1/2	7 1/2
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
North British.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	26 7	26 7	26 7	26 7	26 7
Hull and Selby.....	95 7	95 7	95 7	95 7	95 7
Lancaster and Carlisle.....	60 2	60 2	60 2	60 2	60 2
North Staffordshire.....	10 1/2 ex div	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Birmingham and Oxford, gua.....	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9	27 9
Birmingham and Dudley, do.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2 pm	8 1/2	8 1/2
Caledonian.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Aberdeen.....	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
Northern of France.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Central.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Paris and Rouen.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Rouen and Havre.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2 ex div	10 1/2	10 1/2
Dutch Rhenish.....	4 1/2 dis	4 1/2	4 1/2 dis	4 1/2	4 1/2

The Committee of the Stock Exchange has determined upon shortening the time allowed for the delivery of shares after each account. The extreme period has hitherto been 14 days. It is now considered that, with the increased facilities of communication, 11 days will be ample for the fulfilment of all contracts.

We state, out of respect for the many honourable men who are members of the Stock Exchange, that the Mr Mitchell, who has lately figured in a police court on a charge of felony, was never a member of that body.

We learn by the last arrivals from the United States, that the fever of speculation has begun in the Stock Market there. It is said to have been as violent at the close of the last month as at any time these three years; and to have been occasioned by a want of any commercial article favourable to speculation, while there was a determination to speculate in something. According to that showing, it was only the reckless spirit of gambling which was active, and however ruinous that may be to individuals, it has not much effect on a nation's welfare.

Some of our readers may be pleased to see the following account of the Treasury Notes of the United States outstanding to the latest day:—

Treasury Department, Register's Office, Oct. 1, 1850.

The following is the amount of Treasury Notes outstanding October 1, 1850:—

	dols	c
Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to the act of 22nd July, 1846, as per records of this office.....	139,489	31
Amount outstanding of the issue of 22nd July, 1846, as per records of this office.....	26,890	00
Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1847, as per records of this office.....	100,700	00
	266,989	31
Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers, of the several issues prior to 22nd July, 1846.....	150	00
Total.....	266,839	31

We have nothing new to notice in the exchanges of importance. They continue against England with Holland, and there was rather an improved demand for bills on Trieste and Vienna.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris..... Oct. 17.....	2.25 22 1/2	3 days' sight
	25 12 1/2	1 month's date
Antwerp..... — 17.....	1.25 25 to 1.25 27 1/2	3 days' sight
	1.11 97 1/2	3 days' sight
Amsterdam..... — 15.....	11 82 1/2	2 months' date
	m. 13 6 1/2	3 days' sight
Hamburg..... — 11.....	13 5 1/2	3 months' date
St Petersburg..... — 4.....	38 1/2	3 —
Madrid..... — 11.....	50 30-100d	3 —
Lisbon..... — 9.....	54 1/2	3 —
Gibraltar..... — 6.....	50 1/2 to 50 1/2	3 —
New York..... — 1.....	10 to 10 1/2 per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica..... Sept. 13.....	1 per cent pm	30 —
	1/2 per cent pm	60 —
Havana..... — 17.....	12 per cent pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro..... Aug. 26.....	28 1/2	60 —
Bahia..... — 21.....	27 1/2	60 —
Pernambuco..... Sept. 29.....	27 1/2 to 28d	60 —
Buenos Ayres..... July 3.....	3 5-16d	60 —
Valparaiso..... — 31.....	46 1/2	90 —
Singapore..... Aug. 3.....	4s 8 1/2 to 4s 9d	60 days' sight
	... to ... per cent dis	1 —
Ceylon..... — 15.....	2 1/2 per cent dis	3 —
	1 —	6 —
Bombay..... — 31.....	3 —	1 —
	2s 0 1/2 to 2s 1/2	6 —
	2s 0 1/2 to 2s 0 1/2	6 —
Calcutta..... — 30.....	4 —	1 —
Hong Kong..... July 24.....	4s 7d to 4s 8d	6 —
Sydney..... June 30.....	par	30 days' sight

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS						
	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent.....	210	210	209 10	210 1/2	210 1/2	210 1/2
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	97 6 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Cent Consols Anns.....	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Cent Anns., 1726.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent Anns.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
New 5 per Cent.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860.....	7 13-16	7 13-16	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 13-16	7 13-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859.....	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16
Jan. 5, 1860.....	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16
Jan. 5, 1860.....	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent.....	268	268	268	268	268	268
Do. Bonds, 3 1/2 per Cent 1000.....	89s p	89s p	89s p	89s p	89s p	89s p
under 1000.....	89s p	89s p	89s p	89s p	89s p	89s p
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent.....	108	108	108	108	108	108
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Cent Anns. 1751.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Bank Stock for acct. Nov. 12.....	211	211	211	211	211	211
3 per Cent Cons. for acct. Nov. 12.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
India Stock for acct. Nov. 12.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent.....	67s 8s p	67s 8s p	67s 8s p	67s 8s p	67s 8s p	67s 8s p
Excheq. Bills, 1000.....	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p
Ditto 500.....	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p
Ditto Small.....	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p
Ditto Advertised.....	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p	65s 8s p

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam..... short	11 18	11 18 1/2	11 18	11 18 1/2
Ditto..... 3 ms	12 0	12 0	11 19 1/2	11 19 1/2
Rotterdam.....	12 0	12 6 1/2	11 19 1/2	11 19 1/2
Antwerp.....	25 45	25 50	25 40	25 45
Brussels.....	25 45	25 50	25 40	25 45
Hamburg.....	13 9 1/2	13 9 1/2	13 9 1/2	13 9 1/2
Paris..... short	25 20	25 25	25 17 1/2	25 22 1/2
Ditto..... 3 ms	25 45	25 47 1/2	25 42 1/2	25 45
Marseilles.....	25 47 1/2	25 50	25 45	25 47 1/2
Frankfort on the Main.....	119	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Vienna.....	12 12	12 15	12 5	12 10
Trieste.....	12 14	12 17	12 7	12 12
Petersburg.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Madrid.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Cadiz.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Leghorn.....	30 80	30 90	30 80	30 90
Genoa.....	25 90	25 95	25 87 1/2	25 95
Naples.....	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Palermo.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Messina.....	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Lisbon..... 90 ds dt	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Oporto.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Rio Janeiro..... 60 ds sg	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
New York.....	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Oct. 14	London Oct. 16	Paris Oct. 15	London Oct. 17	Paris Oct. 16	London Oct. 18
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 } F. C. F. C. F. C. F. C. F. C.	92 5	...	91 90	92 25	92 10	...
March and 22 Sept. } Exchange.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 } F. C. F. C. F. C. F. C. F. C.	57 15	...	56 90	...	57 15	...
June and 22 December } Exchange.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January } and 1 July.....	2270 0	...	2275 0	...	2300 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month } Ditto 3 months.....	25 22 1/2	25 12 1/2	25 20	25 10	25 20	25 10

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90 1/2	90	90
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Ditto New, 1843.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent.....	76	76	76	76	76	76
Ditto 3 per cent.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ditto Scrip.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ecuador Bonds.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Grenada Bonds, 1 1/2 per Cent.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ditto Deferred.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ex over-due coupons.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex Jan. coupons.....	80 79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	80 82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Peruvian Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent, 1849.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ditto Deferred.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in Esterling.....	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent, from Nov. 1840.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ditto ditto ditto 1844.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ditto ditto ditto 1849.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Ditto Coupons.....	3 1/2					

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices, Oct. 18	Amer. Prices, Oct. 1
United States Bonds ... 6	1863	65,000,000	Jan. and July	108½	117½
— Certificates ... 6	1862	—	—	106	—
— Alabama ... 6	1867-8	—	—	75½	85
— Canal, Preferred ... 5	1858	9,000,000	—	—	—
— Special do. ... 5	1861	—	—	—	—
Indiana ... 4	1866	5,600,000	—	73½	79
— ... 2½	1861-6	2,000,000	—	33½	38 40
— ... 5	1861-6	4,500,000	—	—	28 30
— ... 5	1861-6	1,300,000	—	—	—
Illinois ... 6	1870	10,000,000	—	—	55
Kentucky ... 6	1868	4,250,000	—	—	109
Louisiana ... 5	1850	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	56 xd	95
— ... 5	1852	—	—	—	—
Maryland ... 5	1888	3,000,000	Jan. and July	90	—
Massachusetts ... 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	108	—
Michigan ... 6	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July	—	—
Mississippi ... 6	1861	2,000,000	May and Nov.	—	—
— ... 5	1866	—	—	—	—
— ... 5	1871	—	—	—	—
— ... 5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	—	—
New York ... 5	1860-58	13,124,270	Quarterly	93	105
Ohio ... 6	1860-70	19,000,000	Jan. and July	106	115
Pennsylvania ... 5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	83½ xd	92
South Carolina ... 5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	89 xd	—
Tennessee ... 6	1868	3,000,000	—	—	103
Virginia ... 6	1857	7,000,000	—	—	—
United States Bank Shares ... 10	1866	35,000,000	—	—	2½
Louisiana State Bank ... 8	1870	2,000,000	—	—	—
Bank of Louisiana ... 8	1870	4,000,000	—	—	—
New York City ... 5	1860	9,600,000	Quarterly	95 xd	104
— ... 5	1851	—	—	—	—
New Orleans City ... 5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July	—	—
— Canal and Banking ... 6	1863	—	—	—	16½
Camden & Amboy R. R. ... 6	1864	£225,000	Feb. and Aug.	—	—
City of Boston ... 6	1864	—	—	—	92½ xd

Exchange at New York 110½.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	82
50,000	7/14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	21½
50,000	6/1 p cent	Do. Marine	100	5 0 0	6½
24,000	13s 6d & bs	Atlas	50	5 10 0	17½
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	—
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7½
5,000	5/1 p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20
4,000	3/1	County	100	10 0 0	62
... 14s	—	Crown	50	5 0 0	14½
20,000	6s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6½
4,651	10s	European Life	20	20 0 0	10½
... 3/1	—	General	—	5 0 0	5½
1,000,000	6/1 p cent	Globe	Stk.	—	131
20,000	5/1 & bs	Guardian	100	45 0 0	55
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	230
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	16½
13,453	17s 6d & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	41
50,000	—	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	2½
10,000	11/16s	Law Life	100	10 0 0	43½
20,000	—	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	4½
3,900	10s	London Fire	25	12 10 0	17½
31,000	10s	London Ship	25	12 10 0	17½
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	2
10,000	4/1 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	—
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2½
5,000	8/1 p cent	National Life	100	5 0 0	—
30,000	5/1 p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	2½
... 3/1 p sh & bs	—	Pelican	—	—	145
2,500	11/16s & bs	Phoenix	100	10 0 0	26
200,000	5s	Provident Life	5	0 10 0	6½
689,220	6/1 p c & bs	Rock Life	Stk.	—	210
... 6/1	—	Royal Exchange	—	—	209
4,000	11/16s	Sun Fire	—	—	48
28,000	4/1 p c & bs	Do. Life	—	—	—
5,000	10½ p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	3½
... 5/1 p cent	—	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	—
... 5/1 p cent	—	Victoria Life	—	4 12 6	4½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
22,500	11/4s	Australasia	40	40 0 0	—
20,000	5/1 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	—
5,000	7/1 per ct	Ceylon	25	25 0 0	—
20,000	5/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	—
... 6/1 & 7/16d bs	—	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	24½
10,000	6/1 per ct	London and County	50	20 0 0	—
60,000	6/1 & 7/16d bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	—
50,000	6/1 per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	27½
10,000	6/1 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	—
10,000	5/1 per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	—
20,000	5/1 per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	—
20,000	8/1 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	—
4,000	8/1 per ct	Ditto	10	10 0 0	—
12,000	15/1 per ct	Gloucestershire	—	—	—
4,000	6/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	—
... 6/1 per ct	—	South Australia	25	25 0 0	—
20,000	6/1 & 7/16d bs	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	—
8,000	6/1 per ct	Ditto	—	2 10 0	—
60,000	6/1 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	—
15,000	6/1 per ct	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	—

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
313,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	—	84
2,005,687	5 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	—	140½
1,038	1/1 p sh	East Country	100	—	—
3,628,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	—	120½
300,000	4 p cent	Ditto Bonds	—	—	—
1,352,752	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	—	80
500,000	4½ p cent	Ditto Bonds	—	—	—
7,000	2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	9½

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris is 5½ per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3/17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.29; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.25, it follows that gold is 0.16 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 431 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3/17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.8; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.7½, it follows that gold is 0.23 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109.28-40 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 profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 14th Oct., AMERICA, per Canada steamer, via Liverpool—Newfoundland, Sept. 25; Prince Edward Island, 28; Montreal, 30; Frederickton, 30; St John's, N.B., Oct. 1; New York, 1; Boston, 2; Halifax, 3.
On 16th Oct., PENINSULAR, per Iberia steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Oct. 6; Cadiz, 7; Lisbon, 9; Oporto, 10; Vigo, 10.
On 17th Oct., FERNAMBUCCO, Sept. 11, per William Russell, via Liverpool.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 19th Oct. (evening), for AMERICA, per Washington steamer, via Southampton.
On 19th Oct. (evening), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SERIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Ripon steamer, via Southampton.
On 24th Oct. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.
* On 25th Oct. (evening), for AMERICA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool and New York.
On 28th Oct. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.

* Letters and papers for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, intended to be forwarded per this vessel, must be specially addressed "via New York," or "via United States."

Mails Due.

Oct. 20.—West Indies.
Oct. 20.—Havana, Hayti, Honduras, and Nassau.
Oct. 23, via Marseilles, and Oct. 28, via Southampton.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands; Syria, Egypt, and India; China, Singapore, and Straits.
Oct. 24.—America.
Oct. 24.—Brazil and River Plate.
Oct. 26.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
Nov. 5.—Mexico.
Nov. 5.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	105,224	25,923	18,270	280	5,276	2,416
Weekly average, Oct. 12.....	41 2	24 2	17 1	25 8	29 6	29 7
— 5.....	42 3	24 5	16 8	26 7	29 5	31 3
— Sept. 28.....	42 8	24 8	16 10	26 4	29 5	30 0
— 21.....	42 7	24 10	17 1	26 4	29 5	29 5
— 14.....	42 10	23 9	17 4	26 10	29 7	28 9
— 7.....	43 2	23 0	17 11	25 4	28 9	27 10
Six weeks' average.....	42 5	24 2	17 2	25 2	29 4	29 6
Same time last year.....	42 7	27 4	17 10	25 6	29 10	30 5
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 Oct. 9, 1850.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peameal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buckwheat meal
Foreign ...	64,042	8,878	7,332	—	3,012	4,933	1,764	—
Colonial ...	7,418	—	15	—	68	—	—	—
Total ...	71,460	8,878	7,347	—	3,080	4,933	1,764	—

Total imports of the week 97,465 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Corn Market has not recovered the dullness of last week. The arrivals of foreign wheat have been large, and those of home growth liberal. The weather, too, is extremely fine and favourable to all farming operations, influencing markets at present by future hopes. From the North of Europe generally, prices come dull and drooping, while from the United States they come firm and advancing. Orders sent out thither could not be executed. The depression in Mark lane is considered temporary, and as having reached its lowest point; while it remains, according to the opinion of good judges, certain that we shall need a very large supply this year, and there are less hopes than there were that the United States will be able to answer all possible demands on them. The present firmness of the market, there is a foreshadowing of a coming rise.

For the remainder of the present year, and likewise in the first three months of the next, the imports, as usually at this season, can be but on a small scale. If the consumption goes on at the same rate as in the first eight months of 1850, the total stocks now on hand in the United Kingdom will only be sufficient for the consumption of four months. About 45 per cent of the present stocks in Great Britain consist of sugar of foreign growth.

The value of refined sugar has advanced 1s per cwt since the beginning of last month.

The crop in the United States is reported to be an abundant one; nevertheless the demand for foreign sugar continues unabated in the North American markets, and shipments of both raw and refined have been made to those quarters from Havre and Holland. From other producing countries, the accounts about the crops of the forthcoming season continue to be good.

COFFEE.

	Oct. 1, 1847	1848	1849	1850
	<i>cwts</i>	<i>cwts</i>	<i>cwts</i>	<i>cwts</i>
Holland*	290,000	391,000	171,000	105,000
Antwerp	65,000	134,000	67,000	94,000
Hamburg	135,000	205,000	185,000	100,000
Trieste	59,000	87,000	86,000	37,000
Havre	40,000	45,000	35,000	49,000
England	326,000	434,000	335,000	373,000
Total	915,000	1,296,000	840,000	758,000

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

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

	1849	1850
Jamaica, good to fine ord. $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt	33 to 40	27 to 31
Ceylon, real ordinary	33 34	27 0
Brazil, good ordinary	28 29	26 27
St Domingo, good ordinary	28 29	27 28
In Holland—Java, gd. ord. $\frac{3}{4}$ kil. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 cts	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 cts	26 cts
	1849	1850
Total stocks on the 1st of January	1,218,000	1,010,000
Total import during the first nine months (Jan. to Sept.):		
In Holland	865,000	556,000
Antwerp	255,000	217,000
Hamburg	570,000	480,000
Trieste	264,000	126,000
Havre	188,000	188,000
England	388,000	333,000
Total stock on 1st Oct. as per table	3,748,000	2,910,000
Deliveries in nine months	880,000	758,000
	2,868,000	2,152,000

The stocks of coffee, as they appear in the above table, show a material diminution since the beginning of last month. The main cause, as in previous years, is, that the quantities disposed of in the Dutch autumn sales disappear from the summary of stocks; at the same time, however, we observe that in the other European *entrepots*, with the exception of England, the stocks are likewise lighter now than on the 1st of September last.

The deficiency in the imports of coffee during the first nine months of the present year, compared with the corresponding period of 1849, amounts to 630,000 cwt, which is somewhat more than on the 1st of September; the deficiency in the deliveries has, on the contrary, decreased since the beginning of last month, being at present 716,000 cwt. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the importation of coffee into Europe, in September and October, 1849, was very small.

The fluctuations in the value of coffee, since the publication of the last Monthly Review, have been moderate in the markets of the European continent, but considerable in those of this country. Java coffee in Holland is now fully 10 per cent. dearer than it was in the middle of last month, whilst the prices of good ordinary as well as colour Ceylon in this market have advanced 20 per cent. within that period. The great advance in our market is, of course, rather the result of speculative purchases than of a regular demand for actual consumption.

The export of coffee from this country in the month of August, 1850, as appears from official returns, did not exceed 18,000 cwt, whilst in the same month of last year it amounted to 32,000 cwt; the export in September is likewise expected to show a considerable deficiency against last year. Speculators have lately been operating considerably in floating cargoes; St Domingo and Rio have fetched 48s per cwt for near, and 49s to 50s for distant ports, which prices are likewise 15 per cent higher than a month ago.

The stocks of coffee in London on the 1st of October were as follows:—

	1849	1850
British West India and Ceylon, duty 4d per lb	185,000	232,000
Foreign, of all sorts, 6d	107,000	77,000
Total	292,000	309,000

COTTON.

New York, Sept. 28.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT

	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Sept. 21	Sept. 28	Sept. 28	Sept. 28
NEW YORK, ON	1	1	1	1	1	1
NEW ORLEANS	21	21	21	21	21	21
MOBILE	21	21	21	21	21	21
FLORIDA	18	18	18	18	18	18
TEXAS	14	14	14	14	14	14
GEORGIA, ON	1	1	1	1	1	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	27	27	27	27	27	27
NORTH CAROLINA	28	28	28	28	28	28
VIRGINIA	1	1	1	1	1	1
OTHER PORTS	28	28	28	28	28	28

	1850-51	1849-50	Increase 1850-51	Decrease 1850-51
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1850	148,246	149,934	7,312	---
Received at the ports since do.	32,228	31,112	1,116	---
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	55,008	15,544	39,464	---
Exported to France since do.	7,415	8,501	---	986
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	9,145	6,011	3,135	---
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	2,217	829	1,378	---
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	73,785	30,795	42,990	---
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	81,534	106,001	---	24,467

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts).

	1850-51	1849-50
At latest corresponding dates	29,915	24,544

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

	1850-51		1849-50	
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1850	148,246	149,934	148,246	149,934
Received since	32,228	31,112	32,228	31,112
Total supply	180,474	181,046	180,474	181,046
Deduct shipments	73,785	30,795	73,785	30,795
Deduct stock left on hand	81,534	106,001	81,534	106,001
Leaves for American consumption	25,155	35,250	25,155	35,250

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Port
At New York	22	8	80
New Orleans	9	3	1
Mobile	1	---	1
Savannah	2	1	2
Charleston	4	---	---
Apalachicola	---	---	---
Total	38	12	84

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 3-16d per lb. Exchange, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 110 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The market was dull on Wednesday and Thursday, but yesterday, after the Cambria's favourable telegraphic advices were received, there was a better demand, and rather higher prices were obtained; we revise our quotations accordingly. The sales for the three days are 3,400 bales—making a total for the week of 8,100 bales—we quote:—

	Atlantic ports.		Gulf ports.	
Inferior	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low to good ordinary	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low to good middling	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling fair to fair	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fully fair to good fair	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Oct. 11. PRICES CURRENT.

	1849—Same period				
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.	Fine.
Upland	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
New Orleans	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Pernambuco	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Egyptian	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Surat and Madras	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, [Jan. 1 to Oct. 18.]	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Oct. 18.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 18.	Computed Stock, Oct. 18.
1850	1,321,071	1,568,513	1,138,400
1849	1,321,071	1,568,513	1,275,366
1850	1,321,071	1,568,513	1,275,366
1849	1,321,071	1,568,513	1,275,366
1850	1,321,071	1,568,513	1,275,366
1849	1,321,071	1,568,513	1,275,366
1850	1,321,071	1,568,513	1,275,366
1849	1,321,071	1,568,513	1,275,366

The cotton market was quiet during the early part of the week, and the buyer met with a slight concession in American. There has been more inquiry in the last three days, and holders have evinced greater firmness; yet it is difficult to effect sales in our quotations, which we repeat. Brazil and Egyptian are without change in price, and in fair request. East India are firm, at last week's rates. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. There is little inquiry for speculation and export. Speculation this week, 550 American, 760 Brazil, 60 Egyptian, and 2,580 Surat. Export, 1,340 American, 490 Pernam, and 2,570 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1850.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON:—	Price Oct. 17, 1850.		Price Sept. 1849.		Price Sept. 1848.		Price Sept. 1847.		Price Sept. 1846.		Price Sept. 1845.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Upland fair	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	4
Ditto good fair	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	6	0	6	0	5
Pernambuco fair	0	8	0	6	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	6
Ditto good fair	0	8	0	6	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	7
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0	11	0	9	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	7
No. 30 WATER do do	0	11	0	9	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	7
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	3	1	4	10	3	7	4	6	4	6	4	10
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6	3	5	9	4	7	5	4	5	9	6	3
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 8lbs 4oz	9	1	8	3	6	6	8	0	8	0	8	7
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	10	1	9	1	7	3	8	4	8	7	9	9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	11	1	9	7	7	10	8	9	9	6	10	4
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	8	9	6	10	6	1	7	7	7	3	7	9

We have still but little change to report respecting our market, there being great firmness manifested, although only a very limited amount of business is doing, if we except the India staple qualities of yarn and cloth, for which

a good demand continues at slightly better rates. In yarn there is also rather more purchasing to order for Germany, and in some cases we have heard of slight concessions being submitted to by the spinner, but such instances are the exception and not the rule. No other change from last week is observable in the yarn market.

The cloth market remains remarkably firm throughout, and in addition to the continued demand for India, there is more doing by the home trade printers in good qualities of 3/4 and 40-in. cloth. Also for the Brazils there is more disposition on the part of merchants to do business. From the tone of the numerous inquiries after cloth, we fully expect before long to see a larger and more general business doing.

There is nothing in the foreign news of this week that calls for particular notice.

BRADFORD, Oct. 17.—There is the same inactivity prevailing in the demand for combing wools, as we have noticed for several weeks, and the purchases effected are sparingly done, the prices being too high for the consumers' limits. Noils and brokes are in good request, at late prices. The varied rumours of the price of yarns has tended to deter buyers from entering so freely into new purchases, but for such kinds as are suitable for Russia, the market is quite free, and as the spinners have been generally working to order, there are no stocks to be found. The accounts from Leipzig fair are very favourable, and as yarns suitable for that market have not been so much inquired for, there is more disposition to buy, if an inducement in price is offered. The small margin between the cost of yarns and piece goods being so trifling, any reduction in the price enters at once into loss, and which there is evidently a determination to prevent, for manufacturers seem more inclined to stop their looms than run on through the winter making goods. As the looms have been increased there is an evident watching to prevent an over-production. The demand for heavy goods suitable for winter is pretty active, but the cost of the raw material rules so high, and the difficulty to procure it so great, that the quantity produced must be limited. In Orleans and Coburgs there is only a limited business doing to assort the merchants' stocks.

LEEDS, Oct. 15.—On Saturday last there was a good attendance of buyers at the hall, and a fair amount of goods suitable for the winter season were shown, but to-day the markets have been dull. Stocks still continue low, and prices are firm.

Huddersfield, Oct. 15.—The demand for fancy woollens and the better class of plain woollens continues to be rather slow in our market. We have had many buyers in the town to-day, but the exchanges have not been heavy. Fancies of the newest styles and thick checks for the home trade are most in demand at present. The shipping trade has been dull, with the exception of one or two American houses. Yarns are in good request. Low wools continue to maintain a good price.

Macclesfield, Oct. 15.—There is less animation perceptible amongst the manufacturers here, but this is accounted for by the circumstance that we are now between the seasons, when it is invariably a dull time, generally taken advantage of by the manufacturer to make an alteration of styles, which alteration, we understand, is being carried out with considerable spirit by some of our leading houses. The throwsters continue well supplied with work, and all the mills are in full operation. In some quarters a scarcity of hands is felt. No increase in stocks is perceptible. In the raw silk market there is no alteration from our last. The clearances continue on an unprecedentedly large scale, which gives a very firm tone to the market.

Rochdale, Oct. 14.—The market has been somewhat like the season of the year, dull and heavy; and the amount of business transacted has been more limited. We have had a quiet wool market also; though there has not been much doing, former prices have been fully maintained.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—GRAIN.—Prime wheat is scarce and in good demand at full prices, but the commoner qualities are in better supply and inactive. There is some demand for export, and a portion of that arriving goes forward from first hands. The sales are 7,800 bushels prime white Genesee at 1 dol 16c to 1 dol 17 1/2c; 1,500 white Michigan, 1 dol 10c; 1,000 red Illinois, 1 dol 2c; 2,500 good Ohio, 1 dol 3c; 1,500 inferior Western, 85c; and 7,000 good mixed Canadian, 1 dol 5c in bond. Corn, with a steady good demand for home use and moderate receipts, continues very steady, though since our last prices have yielded half a cent per bushel; the sales are 65,000 bushels, at 65 to 65 1/2c for mixed Western, 66 to 67c for round yellow, and 64 to 64 1/2c for damaged.

Export, from 1st to 30th September.

	1850	1849
	bushel	bushel
Wheat.....	64,226	27,285
Corn.....	51,518	61,978

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been an active demand for flour since our last, chiefly for export, but that for home use has also increased, and with receipts to a fair extent only, the market has become firmer, and prices of low grades are a trifle higher, though at the close yesterday there was rather less buoyancy than the day before, when the greatest activity was displayed, and sales made to arrive. Canada is in small supply and firm; 900 bbls good new sold at 4 dols 68 1/2c in bond. The sales of domestic were—Wednesday, 10,500 bbls; Thursday, 17,000; and yesterday, 13,000—a considerable portion of each for export. We quote sour 3 dols 62 1/2c to 3 dols 87 1/2c; superfine No. 2, 3 dols 75c to 4 dols 12 1/2c; common state, 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 56 1/2c; straight ditto, 4 dols 56 1/2c to 4 dols 62 1/2c; favourite ditto, 4 dols 68 1/2c to 4 dols 75c; mixed Ohio, Indiana, &c., 4 dols 50c, to 4 dols 56 1/2c; mixed Michigan, 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 56 1/2c; straight ditto and good Ohio, 4 dols 56 1/2c to 4 dols 62 1/2c. Corn meal has continued in fair request at previous rates: the sales are 500 bbls Jersey at 3,12 1/2c, cash. The supply is small.

Export, from 1st to 30th September.

	1850	1849
	bbls	bbls
Wheat flour.....	218,984	274,375

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

ANTWERP, Oct. 16.—We have to report no alteration in our market which remains in its former lifeless state, and quote nominally 62 lb old Louvain wheat 44s, 62 lbs new ditto 42s, 61 lbs red Prussian 39s per qr, f.o.b.

ALTONA, Oct. 14.—The grain trade has ruled dull during last week, owing to the scantiness of supplies brought forward for want of hands in the field, which induces holders to remain firm in face of the dull reports from England. The little wheat sold was almost at former rates, say 62 lbs old Waren wheat 40s, 62 to 62 1/2 lbs new Mecklenburg and Mark 39s 3d, 60 lbs old Mark 37s 3d, 61 lbs old Saale 39s 6d per qr, f.o.b. Saale barley is less inquired after, but holders seem not willing to yield to any material decline, and 43 to

49 lbs new is firmly held for 23s 3d, 50 1/2 to 51 lbs 24s to 24s 6d, 53 lbs old chevalier 27s 3d per qr. Danish barley is offering at 17s 6d to 18s, weighing 53 1/2 lbs per bushel.

STETTIN, Oct. 14.—The dull reports from England have had a corresponding effect on our market, and transactions have been confined to a very limited extent; however, prices are not materially lower, as the supplies continue very insignificant, and our holders do not press sales. 61 lbs old Stettin wheat is held for 37s 6d per qr; 61 lbs mixed Polish 38s, 62 lbs new Pommeranean Uckermark 39s to 40s per qr, f.o.b. New barley continues to meet with ready buyers, at prices equal to 18s 6d to 19s for 51 lbs Oederbruch and 52 lbs Silesian. Oats and peas are not yet brought forward.

ROSTOCK, Oct. 13.—We continue to be scantily supplied with wheat, and of barley next to nothing has as yet come forward. The dull reports from England have had a depressing effect upon our market, and prices have undergone a decline of 1s to 2s per qr since last week, viz. 62 1/2 lbs old wheat 39s 6d to 40s, 62 to 62 1/2 lbs new ditto 39s to 40s 6d, 52 lbs new barley 17s per qr, f.o.b.

STRALSUND, Oct. 13.—Supplies of grain continue to be held back by our farmers, and there has consequently been very little passing in our market during the week. Holders of wheat still exhibit much firmness; however, under the influence of the dull accounts from England, our prices have assumed a downward tendency, and I quote 61 1/2 lbs new wheat 39s, 52 lbs new barley 16s 6d per qr, f.o.b.

ANCLAM, Oct. 13.—The inclination to purchase has almost entirely subsided in our market, owing to the discouraging accounts from the English markets, but as supplies remain very short, nothing is pressing for sale, and no material alteration in prices is to be quoted; 62 lbs new wheat is held for 40s, 52 lbs new barley 17s per qr, f.o.b.

DANZIG, Oct. 12.—Our market is very dull, but there being but little offering for sale, factors are enabled to stand their ground better than would be the case if supplies were plentiful. The new wheats coming forward are in bad condition, and the weight is not above 59 to 60 lbs per bushel, which fetch 34s 6d to 36s 6d per qr, 62 lbs old high-mixed wheat is held at 42s 6d to 43s, 61 to 62 lbs fine mixed 38s 6d to 39s, 61 lbs good mixed 37s 6d per qr, f.o.b.

KONIGSBERG, Oct. 12.—Our supplies of new wheat are now beginning to increase, which combined with the depressing accounts from England has had some effect on prices, and a decline of fully 1s per qr has taken place since I last addressed you: 131 lbs high mixed wheat is obtainable now at 37s 6d, 130 to 131 lbs mixed at 36s 6d, 130 to 131 lbs red 35s 6d per qr. Spring corn remains rather scarce, and 52 lbs large barley meets still with buyers at 17s, 50 lbs small ditto 15s per qr, f.o.b.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 14.—The corn trade during last week has been very quiet, but there is no material alteration in prices. To-day's market was very moderately supplied with white Zealand wheat which sold for home consumption on much the same terms as last Monday; viz. fine, 40s to 41s; good and middling, 39s to 37s 6d, inferior, 36s 6d to 34s per qr, free on board. The condition of the new was generally bad, and many samples show symptoms of blight. The arrivals of Rhine wheat are but small, and holders being very tenacious, needy buyers were compelled to pay former prices. We quote—62 1/2 to 63 lbs year old, 41s 3d to 43s; 61 to 62 lbs, 38s to 40s; 59 to 60 1/2 lbs, 36s 6d to 37s 3d; 60 to 62 lbs new, 37s 3d to 44s 6d per qr, free on board. Inland rye was in short supply and maintains its value, but foreign, which is plentiful, is only saleable at some reduction. Barley supports prices, the arrival being only moderate.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a good supply of English wheat at Mark Lane on Monday, and the millers appeared ready to take it freely, but the large import of foreign made them less eager to purchase, and the sales proceeded steadily without any notable variation in the value of good samples, whilst the factors held foreign too firmly to encourage a large business therein, and on the whole no great extent of sales was effected at about previous rates for all good qualities. The importations consisted of—1,540 qrs from Adelaide, 440 qrs from Antwerp, 440 qrs from Archangel, 310 qrs from Caen, 1,250 qrs from Cronstadt, 9,685 qrs from Dantzic, 620 qrs from Dunkirk, 5 qrs from Ghent, 1,010 qrs from Hamburg, 10 qrs from Harlingen, 2,575 qrs from Konigsberg, 2,030 qrs from Marseilles, 2,370 qrs from Pillau, 6,133 qrs from Rostock, 2,889 qrs from Stettin, 900 qrs from Stralsund, 110 qrs from Valparaiso, and 1,200 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 38,585 qrs. The arrivals of flour were 1,574 sacks coastwise, 6,558 sacks per Eastern counties railway, and 3,922 sacks foreign, the trade for which article was steady at former prices. Good English maiting barley was quite as dear, and in fair request; secondary qualities could not be got off unless at low prices; whilst heavy grinding foreign commanded full terms: the imports amounted to only 6,637 qrs. Beans and peas were steady in demand, without any material change in price. There were 1,558 qrs oats from our own coast, 643 qrs from Scotland, 9,881 qrs from Ireland, and 15,933 qrs foreign, making a grand total of 28,015 qrs. Good old corn realised quite as high rates, but new Irish samples were more difficult to quit and rather lower.

There were only moderate imports at Liverpool on Tuesday. Full prices were obtained for foreign wheat and flour. Irish wheat being offered in small quantity, was 1d per 70 lbs dearer: average, 38s 3d on 738 qrs. The best yellow American maize brought 29s per 480 lbs.

The farmers' supply of wheat at Hull was moderate, trade was healthy and quite as much money was obtained for all good new wheat: average, 40s 6d on 395 qrs. The trade for foreign wheat was somewhat firmer, although not many sales were effected.

An improved tone was manifested at Leeds market, and in a few sales fine wheat brought 1s per qr advance: average, 42s 1d on 2,307 qrs. The arrivals consisted of 7,558 qrs.

Short deliveries of grain took place at Ipswich, the farmers being better engaged in sowing than selling wheat at the present low prices; a good demand was experienced for the small quantities brought forward at 1s per qr more money: average, 42s 2d on 1,666 qrs.

There was a good supply of wheat at Lewes; the best qualities realised former rates, others were difficult to quit: average, 41s 5d on 326 qrs.

The arrivals of English grain at Mark Lane on Wednesday were limited, whilst the imports of foreign wheat, barley, and oats were good. Trade was more buoyant and healthy than brisk, but all articles were fully as dear as on Monday, and as soon as the foreign supplies drop off, an improvement is looked for, during the autumn tillage, which is now in full and favourable progress.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 41s 2d on 105,225 qrs

wheat, 24s 2d on 25,923 barley, 17s 1d on 18,270 qrs oats, 25s 8d on 281 qrs rye, 29s 6d on 5,276 qrs beans, 29s 7d on 2,416 qrs peas.

The Scotch markets held during the week were on the whole rather firmer, and samples adapted for seed were sold readily at Edinburgh, commanding full prices: average, 42s 7d on 1,023 qrs.

At Stockton on Tees there were no arrivals, and not much wheat brought forward by the farmers; a brisk demand took place at 1s to 2s per qr advance: average, 44s on 690 qrs.

There was a short supply of wheat at Birmingham, and prices advanced 6d to 1s per qr in consequence: average, 41s 8d on 961 qrs.

A fair demand was experienced for good wheat at Bristol, former rates being well maintained: average 38s 8d on 229 quarters.

The delivery of wheat was not large at Newbury, and the sellers were enabled to make 1s per qr more money: average, 41s 5d on 1,157 qrs.

Only a limited quantity of wheat was brought forward at Uxbridge, yet trade was dull at former rates: average, 46s 4d on 755 qrs.

There were moderate fresh arrivals at Mark lane, on Friday, of English grain, a few vessels with Irish oats, but a good import of foreign wheat, barley, and oats, with only a short fresh arrival of flour from France. The small quantity of English wheat on sale commanded Monday's currency, but there was not much passing in foreign, the large import inducing the buyers to act with great caution. Fine barley was quite as dear. Good oats were steady in value and demand.

The London averages announced this day were,--

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Sub-columns: Qrs., s, d.

Arrivals this Week.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Flour. Sub-columns: Qrs., s, d.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

Table listing prices for various types of wheat, barley, rye, beans, peas, and oats, categorized by region and quality.

FOREIGN.

Table listing prices for foreign wheat, maize, barley, beans, peas, and oats from various countries like Danzig, Pomerania, etc.

SEEDS.

Table listing prices for various types of seeds including rapeseed, hempseed, canaryseed, mustardseed, cloverseed, and trefoil.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—A steady business has been done at the advanced rates paid last week, the market still presenting a very firm appearance, with rather an upward tendency. About 2,100 casks British West India were sold to yesterday (Thursday) at the extreme rates of last week.

Mauritius.—The market is barely supplied, no public sales being held at commencement of this week, and a limited business done by private treaty. The deliveries are steady, and there is a decrease in stock estimated at 2,907 tons, as compared with that of last year at corresponding period.

Bengal.—The improved rates paid last week have been fully sustained, with a good demand from the trade. On Tuesday 3,432 bags were only about half sold, importers buying in the remainder above the value: middling to good

yellow Mauritius kind sold at 40s 6d to 43s; good dry date yellow, 40s; middling brown, 35s; middling soft yellow, 35s to 38s 6d. Khaur and soft browns taken in at 32s to 34s. Dhobah good to fine yellow, 48s 6d to 49s 6d per cwt. There have been few sales effected by private treaty.

Madras.—4,480 bags, consisting chiefly fine dry white, sold at 46s 6d to 47s; a few lots middling to fine yellow, 40s 6d to 43s per cwt, which were high rates. There has not been much business done in broken sugars.

Other East India.—There have not been any public sales. Privately about 10,000 bags Manilla sold: brown, 31s to 35s; clayed, 38s to 38s 6d. A large business done in Java at 24s 9d per cwt.

Foreign.—A large business has been done this week at extreme rates to 6d advance. About 12,000 chests Havana are reported sold from 39s to 44s 6d for good brown to fine yellow. About 4,000 bags Pernam sfont have sold at 19s 6d for brown, buyer to pay landing expenses; and 250 hds Cuba muscovadoes at 39s. Yesterday 3,950 boxes Havana were offered in public sale, but only a few hundred then sold, a good deal being disposed of privately, and included in the above return: brown 40s to 40s 6d: low to very fine yellow, 40s 6d to 44s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—A further advance of 6d being demanded for low goods, which keep rather scarce, the market is not so active as last week, although a steady business has been done. Yesterday there was nothing offering under 51s 6d; middling to good titlers, 52s to 53s; fine, 53s 6d upwards. Wet lumps, 48s to 50s. Other goods are rather dearer. Treacle has been sold to some extent, and prices now range from 14s to 20s 6d. In the bonded sugar market the depression noticed for some weeks past continues to exist. Crushed sells slowly at 29s to 30s. Dutch is held for high rates in Holland. Loaves are quiet: 10 lb, 33s to 34s per cwt.

MOLASSES.—Further large sales have been made in West India at extreme rates, and the demand is good.

COFFEE.—The speculative demand has again subsided, and some sales have been made at prices occasionally rather more favourable to the buyers, yet the principal holders appear to have confidence in the market. 56 casks unclean Jamaica sold at 56s. Native Ceylons must be quoted 6d to 1s higher than on Friday last, the transactions not, however, exceeding about 8,000 bags at 57s 6d to 58s; latterly the market became dull with sellers at the former price. 1,250 bags in public sale were taken in at 59s for good to real good ordinary, and one parcel ordinary at 58s. The sales of plantation have been large, comprising 1,294 casks, &c., 1,344 bags, which went off without spirit as rather lower rates: some good marks brought 70s to 72s; fine fine ordinary to middling, 62s 6d to 66s; ordinary and ragged, &c., to fine ordinary, 56s to 62s; triage, 50s to 58s; pea berry, 62s to 68s. The deliveries have fallen off, being 340 casks 1,800 bags last week. The stock continues much in excess of that in 1849 at same period. No business has been done in Mocha, the trade being unwilling to pay present high rates. Other kinds of East India are quiet, but firm. Few transactions are reported in foreign by private treaty. 2,360 bags 160 cases Costa Rica sold at about former rate, from 51s 6d to 56s 6d for fine to fine fine ordinary.

COCA.—There is an inquiry for Trinidad at the late high rates: 302 bags sold steadily from 48s to 50s 6d for ordinary to good red; and grey 47s to 48s per cwt. 108 bags Grenada were withdrawn. The consumption is steady. Stock at the end of last week, 151 casks, 4,732 brls and bags, against 109 casks, 7,323 brls and bags in 1849 at a like period.

TEA.—The demand has been rather limited this week, but the market remains firm, and former prices sustained in all instances. The arrival of the Overland Mail is anxiously awaited by all parties in the trade, as the China intelligence will of course have considerable effect upon congous during the next month. Some Java teas were taken at the public sales in Holland on 10th inst. for this market, and will be admissible for consumption here, under the new navigation laws, upon the same terms as if a direct import from the usual places of growth. These teas are said to strongly resemble Assam in every respect, and the trade are rather anxious to see them; it is understood that public sales will shortly be held here. Common congous have been firm at 1s 0 1/2, which is still the price with a moderate supply; medium to good kinds are less in demand, but prices firm: the finest grades are more inquired for, and getting scarce. In green teas the sales are chiefly confined to the fine qualities, hysons and gunpowders bringing improved rates.

RICE.—The market is quiet in the continued absence of any speculative demand. There has been a rather limited demand by private treaty. 3,730 bags Bengal in public sale were withdrawn above the value for white kinds and cargo at 9s; the damaged portion sold without material alteration in prices. 3,100 bags pinky Madras sold steadily, chiefly at 9s to 9s 6d, with a few lots very low and broken, 8s 6d to 9s. 3,000 bags good white, resembling Bengal grain, were taken in at 10s to 10s 6d, but since partly sold. The deliveries keep large. Stock at the close of last week 19,705 tons, against 24,158 tons in 1849.

PIMENTO.—Some parcels have sold at easier rates, as the demand is not very active. 209 bags in public sale sold from 6 1/2d to 6 1/4d for common to good middling. The stock has increased, being 3,587 bags, against 1,517 bags last year.

PEPPER.—The transactions in black during the week have been limited, partly owing to some heavy arrivals. 896 bags were withdrawn above the market value: heavy Malabar, 4d; Penang, 3 1/2d; a small parcel of the latter, subsequently offered, sold at 3 1/2d per lb. White continues firm, and 27 bags Penang sold at full prices, from 7 1/2d to 7 1/4d per lb for middling.

OTHER SPICES.—461 bags Bourbon cloves were partly sold at rather lower rates; middling bringing 6 1/2d to 7d; the remainder taken in above the value. There have been some very large arrivals of nutmegs and mace, so that an increased supply may be expected; few sales made in either this week. 166 barrels Jamaica ginger sold steadily from 3/ 18s to 4/ 14s. 633 pkts middling Bengal

SALTPETRE.—The market continues firm and rather barely supplied. A few sales have been effected by private treaty at stiffer rates. 500 bags Bengal offered by auction only partly found buyers; refrac 6 1/2 to 5 1/2, 28s; 10 to 6 1/2, 27s to 27s 6d per cwt. The deliveries keep steady, but there is an increase in stock of 624 tons over that of last year at same period.

NITRATE SODA is now firm at 14s 6d per cwt.

LAC DYE.—There has been a steady inquiry and full prices paid. 32 chests good of the mark D T sold at 1s 11d per lb. The deliveries are steady.

COCHINEAL.—The sales have gone off well at 1d to 2d advance 'upon Honduras, 370 bags chiefly finding buyers: silvers low to good, 3s 9d to 4s 2d; blacks, 4s 6d to 4s 11d. 58 bags Mexican were only partly disposed of: silvers, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; blacks, 3s 9d to 3s 10d per lb. The stock shows a considerable increase, being 7,701 serons, &c., against 4,183 serons, &c. at same date last year.

DRUGS, &c.—Some few parcels East India gums offered in the public sales this week have found buyers at full prices. Shellac is quiet. 631 bales galls nearly all sold and went off well: blue at 83s to 94s; sorts and white, 59s to 66s. Sales to some extent have been made in Gambier at 13s. Cutch has sold at 17s to 18s. 42 bales Bengal safflower partly found buyers at the late decline; from 7/ 10s to 8/ 12s 6d for good to fine.

METALS.—There is not any important change in the prices of most descriptions this week, the market being firm. British manufactured iron remains

dull at last week's quotations. Scotch pig is held with more firmness, and sales made in mixed numbers at 42s 6d to 43s per ton. Spelter has been quiet at 16l 15s. The market for East India tin presents a firm appearance, and holders require an advance, sales to some extent being recently reported in Straits at 77s to 78s per cwt. No change in British. Tin plates are 6d per box lower. The price of British copper is raised 4d per lb upon sheets, and other kinds in proportion.

HEMP.—The sales in Baltic kinds have been of rather a limited character and prices remain without alteration. No public sales of Manila, or any transactions reported privately. Jute is quiet, with few parcels offering on the market.

TALLOW.—A steady demand has been experienced from the trade at last week's rates, the finest Y. C. bringing 38s 9d on the spot. Contracts to some extent have been made for arrival: to the end of the year at 38s to 38s 6d, and during the first three months of 1851 at 39s 3d to 39s 6d. Arrivals continue large, exceeding 9,500 casks. Delivered last week 3,003 casks. Stock on Monday 27,274, against 43,562 casks at same date in 1849.

LINSEED.—Although arrivals are still large, the importers evince much firmness, demanding 47s for fine Black Sea; the lower qualities are selling at 38s to 40s per qr. There is a steady demand for cakes at last week's rates.

OILS.—The markets for fish are rather quiet, as the trade appear unwilling to get stocked at present high rates, and with the exception of cod, which is now quoted at 37l, no change has occurred. The linseed market is firmer, several sales being effected at 32s to 32s 3d, and the supply keeps moderate; several parcels have been taken for export. Rape is firmer, a fair extent of business being reported at the quotations. Palm lower, but firm.

TURPENTINE.—Both rough and spirits are dull, and the latter has sold at 29s 6d per cwt.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was a steady demand from the trade, and former prices fully supported in most instances. About 447 casks W. I. sold at full prices, including 100 casks Jamaica, offered by auction, which brought 38s to 40s 6d for brown to fair yellow; and the week's transactions are 2,559 casks. Mauritius—14 casks, 1,321 bags chiefly sold at full rates; grainy brown and yellow, 38s 6d to 42s 6d. Bengal—6,432 bags were nearly all sold, and a large portion consisted of Mauritius kinds, which went steadily from 39s to 43s for low middling to good fine yellow; grainy yellow and Seebore, 43s 6d to 45s 6d. Madras—6,975 bags chiefly found buyers, grocery qualities realised high rates: good to fine yellow, 42s 6d to 45s 6d; a few lots white, 46s to 46s 6d; soft brown qualities at 32s to 33s 6d were rather easier. Refined.—The market rather quiet. Foreign—400 chests white Bahia, sold at 23s 6d.

COFFEE.—350 casks, 499 bags plantation were offered, and about half withdrawn; the remainder sold flatly, without material alteration in prices, a considerable portion being unclean. 1,882 bags Costa Rica were chiefly taken in, a small portion finding buyers at 50s 6d to 58s for fine to fine ordinary.

TEA.—The sales consisted of only 900 packages, and sold at full prices, importers buying in a large proportion above the market value: common congous sold at 1s 0d per lb.

PEPPER.—4,246 bags Penang were taken in at 3d 1/2; 278 bags Batavia white partly sold 7 1/2d to 7 3/4d per lb.

CLOVES.—80 bags sold at 8d to 8 1/2d per lb.

SALTPETRE.—1,100 bags Bengal were all withdrawn, 5; refrac, 28s.

GINGER.—100 barrels Jamaica went from 69s to 91s per cwt.

TIN.—A parcel Straits was taken in at 80s.

GUMS.—163 chests Oilbanum sold at rather easier rates, mid qualities to good bringing 43s to 52s 6d.

LAC DYE.—28 chests sold at 10d to 11 1/2d.

OIL.—45 tuns Newfoundland whale sold at 34l 5s to 34l 15s; 70 tuns Southern, 36l to 36l 5s; 49 tuns seal pale, 38l; other kinds from 24l 10s to 27l 5s.

TALLOW.—734 casks Australian about three-fourths sold at 35s to 38s 6d; 377 casks, 256 boxes South American about half sold at 33s 6d to 38s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar continues well supported, and very barely supplied with goods. Several parcels of Dutch leaves and tilters have been sold for consumption in this market, prices varying from 50s to 52s 6d. The bonded remains without any alteration. Dutch and Belgian firm, with no variation in price.

DRY FRUIT.—We remain without any arrivals of currants. Raisins as last week, and figs lower. The season is fast approaching.

Clearances of Dry Fruit for the week ending Oct. 14.					
	Currants.	Spanish Raisins.	Smyrna Raisins.	Figs.	Almonds
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
1850	6,292	3,798	260	1,536	760
1849	5,544	3,321	262	763	230
1848	7,362	2,893	44	772	787

GREEN FRUIT.—The weather continues highly favourable for consumption. 2,000 packages pears, grapes, apples, from Lisbon, France, Holland, and Belgium, sold by Keeling and Hunt, at public sale, were taken freely by the trade. Some further arrivals of Black Spanish have been received, and the price has been reduced 3s per barrel. Lemons scarce, and a few boxes of Lisbon, by steamer, have brought a high figure.

SEEDS.—Quotations remain as last week, with rather more business passing, especially for mustards and canary.

ENGLISH WOOL.—A good business is doing in the trade, and prices tending upwards.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL WOOL.—The market remains in the same firm state as last week, and since the public sale; the manufacturers being fully occupied, and wools of all kinds coming in but slowly. The market is still very bare of low wool.

FLAX.—A few sales made for exportation, otherwise little doing.

HEMP.—A little business has been done for hemp of fair quality for the ropemakers.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—There was a fair average business transacted at Leadenhall yesterday, at about former prices. The articles most in request were common hides of light weights, English shoulders and bellies, the lower qualities of East India kips, and heavy calf-skins.—At the public sales of hides on Thursday, 66,424 East India (included tanned) were offered. The best descriptions sold steadily at late rates; for the lower qualities the demand was dull, and a decline of a 1/4d per lb was submitted to.

Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 17, 1850	1,137,894 hides
Do do 18, 1849	716,733 —
Sales do 17, 1850	1,092,600 —
Do do 18, 1849	931,000 —
Present stock, 157,000 hides.—Stock Oct. 18, 1849, 50,000 hides.	

METALS.—The only feature of moment in the market, is a rise of 1/4d per lb on manufactured copper, and 4l 10s per ton on tough cake and tile. Tin remains quiet, but firm in price, both for English and foreign. Spelter has slightly given way in price, and but few transactions have taken place. Lead, without alteration. Other metals as before.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Oct. 22.—150 hhds Barbadoes sugar. 500 bags Bengal do.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23.—1,900 bags Costa Rica coffee. 600 barrels Porto Rico do. 120 serons Guatemala indigo. East India and China raw silk.

THURSDAY, Oct. 24.—3,100 bales Surat cotton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.—526 cases Calicut ginger. 800 bags Malabar do. 30 casks Batavia nutmegs. 105 cases Penang do. 35 cases Penang mace. 400 bags Bourbon cloves.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.—100 bales Ceylon cinnamon.
In about ten days.—About 7 tons East India ivory.

PROVISIONS.

A very quiet week in the butter market. The shippers appear to be giving more for the butter in Ireland than it will bring here, and the importers of foreign are doing the same thing.

The bacon market flat; a decline of 1s to 2s submitted to for landed parcels. A little done for next month at 48s free on board.

Hamburg sizeable bacon, 48s to 49s; five sided, 46s to 47s; heavy, 40s to 44s; prime tierce middler, 47s to 48s; heavy 4s to 6s less.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1848	59,048	11,108	1,378	689
1849	49,571	18,580	624	1,254
1850	41,556	14,494	888	1,354

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	14,197
Foreign do	11,317
Bale Bacon	1,129

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Oct. 14.—The supplies of country-killed meat at our market this week were rather large, they having exceeded 1,500 carcasses of chiefly beef, mutton, and pork. With London-slaughtered meat we have been moderately well-supplied. Generally speaking, the demand has ruled inactive, and prices have been with difficulty supported. From 1,800 to 2,000 carcasses of foreign meat have been disposed of.

FRIDAY, Oct. 18.—These markets were well supplied to-day, while the general demand ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices.

At per stone by the carcass.

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

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 14.—Full average time-of-year supplies of foreign stock have arrived in the port of London during the past week. The total importation has amounted to 7,352 head. During the corresponding period of 1849 it did not exceed 5,092 head, against 3,860 in 1848, and 3,893 in 1847. The week's imports consisted of beasts, 1,549; sheep, 4,995; calves, 395; pigs, 393. At the out-ports the arrivals continue small, those during the week having been confined to about 900 head. Both the beasts and sheep are arriving in tolerably good condition. The pigs are of much better quality than those received last year, yet they are not worth more than 2s per 8 lbs. From Ireland, by sea, only 13 oxen and 1 calf have come to hand since our last report, and those scarcely fit for the London market.

Large numbers of foreign beasts and sheep, including several cargoes landed this morning, were on sale in to-day's market; but their general quality was inferior.

There was considerable increase in the arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts, and the beef trade here, to-day, was in a very depressed state. From their scarcity, the prime Scots were mostly disposed of at last week's quotations, viz. 3s 8d to 3s 10d per 8 lbs; but all other breeds were quite 2d per 8 lbs lower, and a clearance was not effected.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 3,500 short-horns, &c; and from other parts of England, 500 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c. The remainder of the bullock supply was chiefly derived from abroad.

The numbers of sheep were considerably in excess of those exhibited for some week's past. However, the prime old Downs—the supply of which was small—moved off slowly at the prices of Monday last, viz., 4s to 4s 2d per 8 lbs; but half-breeds, Leicesters, Lincolns, runts, &c., were exceedingly inactive, and quite 2d per 8 lbs lower than last week.

Notwithstanding that the supply of calves was limited, the veal trade ruled heavy at barely stationary prices.

There was less inquiry for pigs than last week; nevertheless the quotations were mostly supported.

SUPPLIES.

	Oct 16, 1849.	Oct 15, 1849.	Oct. 14, 1850.
Beasts	4,707	4,959	5,463
Sheep	25,080	29,240	29,160
Calves	185	141	214
Pigs	355	243	600

FRIDAY, Oct. 18.—The supply of beasts in to-day's market being on the increase, and the attendance of buyers limited, the beef trade ruled exceedingly inactive at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday, and at which a clearance was not effected. The general quality of the stock was inferior. Although the numbers of sheep exhibited a falling off, especially those of the English breeds, the demand for that description of stock was heavy, but no actual decline took place in the quotations. We were well supplied with both English and foreign calves, which sold slowly, at a fall in value of 2d per 8 lbs, the highest figure being 3s 8d per 8 lbs. The pork trade was far from active, at late rates. Milch cows were selling at from 14l to 18l 10s each, including their small calf.

Per ribs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	2	4	2	6	Inferior sheep	2	10	3	0
Second quality do	2	8	3	3	Second quality sheep	3	2	3	4
Prime large oxen	3	2	3	6	Coarse woolled do	3	6	3	10
Prime Scots, &c.	3	8	3	10	Southdown wether	4	0	4	2
Large coarse calves	2	8	3	4	Large hogs	3	2	3	6
Prime small do	3	6	3	8	Small porkers	3	8	4	2
Sucking Calves	19	0	25	0	Quarter old Pigs	18	0	24	0
Total supply at market:—Beasts, 1,110; sheep, 6,950; calves, 353; pigs, 310. Scotch supply:—Beasts, 16; sheep, 38. Foreign supply:—Beasts, 208; sheep, 1,593; calves 12; pigs, 65.									

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Oct. 14.—In commencing our report for the season, we are happy to observe potatoes are less diseased than at any time since its first appearance; and we have no hesitation in saying the crop is much larger than it has been since 1845. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents 80s per ton; Lincolnshire Shaws, 65s to 70s; Scotch Regents, 60s to 70s.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 14.—We continue to have a good demand for all hops of good quality, which fully realise the quotations of this day week. The later pickings are for the most part very brown, and for such the trade is somewhat sluggish. The duty is estimated 220,000*l.* Sussex pockets, 6*l*s to 7*l*s; Weald of Kent ditto, 8*l*s to 9*l*s; Mid and East Kent 9*l*s to 14*l*s.

FRIDAY, Oct. 18.—The present year's growth of hops is now ascertained to be an unusually large one. The duty has, therefore, advanced to 220,000*l.* to 225,000*l.* For most new hops the demand is steady, at our quotations; but yearling and old qualities are a mere drug. The following are factor's prices:—New East Kent pockets, 4*l* 1*l*s to 7*l*; New Mid Kent ditto, 4*l* 8*l*s to 6*l* 6*l*s; New Weald of Kent ditto, 3*l* 1*l*s to 4*l* 10*l*s; New Sussex ditto 3*l* 5*l*s to 4*l*.

WORCESTER, Oct. 12.—There was a large supply of hops at market to-day, and inferior samples were heavy sale, in favour of the buyer, but best qualities commanded former rates.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—New meadow hay, 6*l*s to 6*l*s 8*l*s; old ditto, 6*l*s to 7*l*s; inferior ditto, 5*l*s to 6*l*s; old clover, 7*l*s to 8*l*s; inferior ditto, 6*l*s to 7*l*s; wheat straw, 2*l*s to 3*l*s per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Pine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 7*l*s to 7*l*s 5*l*s; inferior ditto, 5*l*s to 6*l*s; superior clover, 8*l*s to 8*l*s 4*l*s; inferior ditto, 6*l*s to 7*l*s; straw, 2*l*s to 2*l*s 7*l*s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—The supply at this market to-day was moderate, and trade dull. Old meadow hay, 6*l*s to 7*l*s; new ditto, 5*l*s to 6*l*s; old clover, 7*l*s to 8*l*s; new ditto 6*l*s to 7*l*s; straw 2*l*s to 2*l*s 6*l*s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 14.—Baxter's Hartley 13*l*s 6*l*d—Chester Main 14*l*s 9*l*d—Creswell Main 13*l*s—Davidson's West Hartley 16*l*s 6*l*d—East Adairs Main 13*l*s—Holywell 16*l*s—North Percy Hartley 15*l*s 3*l*d—Original Windsor's Postop 12*l*s 6*l*d—Ord's Main 15*l*s—Ravensworth West Hartley 15*l*s 9*l*d—South Peareth 12*l*s 6*l*d—Tanfield Moor 13*l*s—Tanfield Moor Butes 13*l*s—Townley 14*l*s—West Hartley 16*l*s 6*l*d—Wylam 14*l*s 9*l*d—Eden Main 15*l*s 6*l*d—Lambton Primrose 15*l*s 9*l*d—Birchgrove Graigola 19*l*s—Cowpen Hartley 16*l*s 6*l*d—Derwentwater Hartley 15*l*s 6*l*d—Hartley 15*l*s 6*l*d—Hetton Nuts 11*l*s 6*l*d—Snapethorpe 15*l*s. Wall's-end: Acorn Close 15*l*s 6*l*d—Bewick and Co. 15*l*s 3*l*d—Hedley 15*l*s 3*l*d—Lawson 15*l*s—Morrison 15*l*s 3*l*d—Original Gibson 15*l*s—Walker 15*l*s—Whitfield 14*l*s 6*l*d—Bell 16*l*s—Belmont 15*l*s 9*l*d—Bradyll 16*l*s 3*l*d—Creswell 14*l*s 9*l*d—Hetton 16*l*s 9*l*d—Haswell 16*l*s 9*l*d—Kepier Grange 16*l*s—Lambton 16*l*s 3*l*d—Russell's Hetton 16*l*s 3*l*d—Stewart's 16*l*s 6*l*d—Caradoc 16*l*s—Hartlepool 16*l*s 6*l*d—Kelloe 16*l*s 3*l*d—South Hartlepool 16*l*s—South Kelloe 15*l*s 9*l*d—West Hartlepool 16*l*s 6*l*d—Whitworth 13*l*s 6*l*d—Adelaide Tees 15*l*s 9*l*d—Cleveland Tees 15*l*s—South Durham 15*l*s 3*l*d—Tees 16*l*s 9*l*d—Vernon Tees 15*l*s 6*l*d—West Conforth 15*l*s. Ships at market 127; sold 74, unsold 53.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.—Clavering's New Tanfield 13*l*s 3*l*d—Davidson's West Hartley 16*l*s 6*l*d—East Adairs Main 13*l*s—North Percy Hartley 15*l*s 6*l*d—Ord's Main 15*l*s—Ravensworth West Hartley 15*l*s 6*l*d—South Peareth 12*l*s 6*l*d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13*l*s—Townley 14*l*s—Wylam 15*l*s—Eden Main 16*l*s—Lambton Primrose 16*l*s—Alloa Seam 13*l*s 6*l*d—Birchgrove Graigola 19*l*s—Derwentwater Hartley 15*l*s 6*l*d. Wall's-end: Bewick and Co. 15*l*s 6*l*d—Gosforth 15*l*s 6*l*d—Hedley 15*l*s 6*l*d—Original Gibson 15*l*s 3*l*d—Riddell 15*l*s 3*l*d—Bell 16*l*s—Belmont 16*l*s—Bradyll 16*l*s 6*l*d—Hetton 16*l*s 9*l*d—Haswell 16*l*s 9*l*d—Kepier Grange 16*l*s—Lambton 16*l*s 3*l*d—Caradoc 16*l*s—Cassop 16*l*s—Kelloe 16*l*s 6*l*d—Whitworth 14*l*s 6*l*d—Adelaide Tees 15*l*s 9*l*d—Seymour Tees 15*l*s 6*l*d—South Durham 15*l*s 6*l*d—Tees 16*l*s 9*l*d—West Conforth 15*l*s 6*l*d. Ships at market 59; sold 39, unsold 20.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There is a great demand for most descriptions of foreign, and prices are very firm. About 2,500 bales of East India and other low kinds are announced for public sale on the 23rd inst, when there is likely to be a large attendance of buyers.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There is a firmer feeling in the corn market. Wheat is less freely offered, and some improvement in prices begins to show itself. To-day's business in wheat was not large, but holders adhered firmly to some advance, and the sales effected were at an improvement of 1*d* per bushel on all qualities. Flour was without change. Meal was fully 3*d* per load dearer. Choice oats were also rather higher, and Indian corn sold at an advance of 6*d* per qr.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The business in manufactured iron, throughout the past week, has been very moderate indeed, at prices still rather in favour of the buyer. The market for Scotch pig iron continues very quiet, and the transactions very limited, with little change to note in prices. The price of copper has this week been advanced 1*d* per lb on manufactured, and 4*l* 10*s* per ton on tile. Other metals much as before.

The Gazette.

Friday, Oct. 11.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wade and Patterson, Great Marlborough street, boot makers—Hodson and Derington, Stoke-upon-Trent, manufacturers of china—Corn, Lythgoe, and Edge, Brimsley, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers; as far as regards J. Edge—M. G. and C. A. Ayres, George street, Hanover square—Church and Vaux, Park street, Liverpool road, Islington, oil and colourmen—Park and Skaffe, Park street, Yorkshire, corn millers—Best and Co., Huddersfield, tea dealers—Gilder and Keighley, Yorkshire, corn millers—Cavendish square, surgeons—Randals and Co., and Howell and Co., Queenhithe, malt factors, coal merchants, &c.—Brown and Syme, Liverpool, commission agents—Mott and Gibson, Gracechurch street, tailors—Adams and Lomas, Mallock, Derbyshire, general practitioners in medicine—Loneragan and Co., Austinfriars, merchants; as far as regards G. Scholefield—Johnson and Co., Regent street, and Old Bond street, hatters; as far as regards E. T. Johnson—J. and S. Usher, Birmingham, soda water manufacturers—W. and J. Stevenson, Johnstone, grocers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

R. and J. Camplin, Whitby, Yorkshire, bankers—second div of 1*s* 6*d*, on the separate estate of R. Camplin, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

W. Stubbs, Chapel Allerton, Yorkshire, innkeeper—first div of 1*s* 2*d*, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

E. Jennings, Horforth, Yorkshire, corn miller—second and final div of 3*d*, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

Nash and Tomlinson, York, mustard manufacturers—third and final div of 3*d*, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

H. Hopworth, Selby, Yorkshire, linen draper—first div of 5*s* 5*d*, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

Hebblethwaite and Hirst, Halifax, dyers—second div of 2*d*, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

H. McDonald, Greenock, mason.
N. Kipling, New Cumnock, Ayrshire, contractor.
D. Robertson, Glasgow, pianoforte maker.
D. Ross, jun., Helmsdale, merchant.
M. Melville or Balloch, Middlefield, near Falkirk, farmer.
J. Macdonald, Glasgow, commission agent.
J. Dunipace, Muirhouse, near West Calder, farmer.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Boucher and Corke, Bristol, maltsters—Reid and Butcher, Red Lion square, architects—Trulock and Coles, late of Warwick place, Warwick square, schoolmistresses—Procter and Sons, Leeds, plasterers—Scott and J. M'Glasson, Greystoke, Cumberland, timber merchants—Scott and Compton, Leicester, millers—Labron and Day, Birmingham, factors—Marshall and Stafford, Jermyn street, St James's, auctioneers—Banks, Foster, and Co., Keswick, Cumberland, blacklead pencil manufacturers—Spence and Co., Sunderland, shipbrokers—Salter and Tunnecliff, Birkenhead, tea dealers—Croll and Glover, Suffolk street, Clerkenwell, manufacturers of patent dry gas meters—J. J. B., and G. J. Dixon, and W. H. Tooke, Ely place, wholesale jewellers; as far as regards J. Dixon—Hobson and Sons, Warrington, corn dealers—Wood and Wilton, Great Wigborough, E-sex, and elsewhere, farmers—Bedington and Docker, Birmingham, railway lamp manufacturers—W. T. S., and H. More, Thomas street and Field place, Walworth, carters—Petter and Shapland, Wigmore street, milliners—Mercer and Edwards, Tonbridge wells, carpenters—H. and T. Drako, Woolwich, linen drapers—Rollason and Co., Birmingham, brassfounders—Walsh and Dayman, Oxford, attorneys—Milne and Co., Montrose, starch manufacturers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

G. Jameson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, mercer—first div of 5*s* 6*d* on new profits (in part of first div previously declared of 6*s* 8*d*), on Saturday, October 19, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Wesley, Newport Pagnel, Buckinghamshire, hotel keeper.
Henry Pooley, Wisbeach St Peter's, Cambridgeshire, carpenter.
Thomas Dalby, Hythe, Kent, builder.
William Henry Boon, Plymouth, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. Bissett and G. M. Whitehead, Edinburgh, leather merchants.
P. Anderson, Newhills, Aberdeenshire, builder.
J. Murray, Glasgow, lace merchant.
A. Stevenson, Glasgow, aerated water manufacturer.
J. Ross, Tain, spirit dealer.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

William Piggett, corn factor, Great Eversden
Benjamin Tebbitt, draper, Southampton
James Fielding, provision dealer, Manchester
Jonas Clark, dealer in flour, Soham, Cambridgeshire
William Ford, haberdasher, High Holborn
Charles Jones, draper, Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire

MISCELLANEOUS.

POTATO FLOUR.—An importation having taken place from abroad of farina or potato flour, the importer requested that it might be regarded in the same manner as wheaten flour, and delivered at the duty of 4*d* per cwt; but as the article appears to be not only serviceable for food but also as an important material in a manufacturing process, it was decided to be liable to the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent as a manufactured article, and ordered to be charged accordingly.

THE CITIES OF LONDON AND PARIS COMPARED.—The report of M. Darcy, divisional inspector of the Ponts et Chaussées, who has been to England to obtain information relative to the macadamised roads, has just been published. In this work we find the following particulars relative to the population, extent of the streets, &c., in Paris and London:—The total surface of London is 210,000,000 of square metres; its population, 1,924,000; number of houses, 260,000; extent of the streets, 1,126,000 metres; extent of the streets, not including the foot pavement, 6,000,000 metres; extent of the sewers, 639,000 metres. The total surface of Paris is 34,379,016 square metres; population, 1,053,879; number of houses, 20,526; extent of the streets, 425,000 metres; surface of the streets, exclusive of the foot pavement, 3,600,000 square metres; length of the sewers, 135,000 metres; surface of the foot-pavement, 888,000 metres. Thus in London every inhabitant corresponds to a surface of 100 metres: at Paris to 34 metres. In London the average of inhabitants for each house is 7½, at Paris, 34. At London the average length for each house corresponds to 40 metres 40 centimetres; at Paris to a length of street of 15 metres. These details establish the difference which exists between the two cities, from which it appears that there is in London a great extent of surface not built over; that the houses are not very high, and that almost every family has its own. The Boulevards of Paris is the part where the greatest traffic takes place, and the following are the results of the observations of M. Darcy on the subject:—On the Boulevards des Capucines there pass every 24 hours 9,070 horses drawing carriages; Boulevard des Italiens, 10,750; Boulevard Poissonniere, 7,720; Boulevard St. Denis, 9,609; Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire, 5,859; general average of the above, 8,600. Rue du Faubourg St Antoine, 4,300; Avenue des Champs Elysees, 8,959. At London, in Pall mall, opposite her Majesty's Theatre, there pass at least 500 carriages every hour. On London bridge not less than 13,000 every hour. On Westminster bridge the annual traffic amounts to not less than 8,000,000 horses. By this it will be seen that the traffic in Paris does not come up to one-half of what it is in the macadamised streets of London.

PRICES OF BREAD IN LONDON AND PARIS.—The highest price of wheat of the first quality in Paris is 24 francs per 1½ hectolitres, which is equal to 36*s* 8*d* per quarter; and the highest price of white wheat of the first quality in London being 48*s* per quarter, it follows that wheat is 30 per cent dearer in London than in Paris. The highest quotations of flour of the first quality in Paris is 31*l* 15*s* the 100 kilogrammes, which is equal to 31*s* 2*d* per sack of 280 lb English; and the highest quotation of flour in the London market being 40*s* per sack, it follows that flour is 28 per cent dearer in London than in Paris. The price of bread of the first quality in Paris is 29*c* per kilogramme, which is equal to nearly 5*d* per 4lb loaf English weight; and the price of bread in London at the full priced shops being 6*d* per 4lb, it follows that bread is about 30 per cent dearer in London than in Paris.

Arrangements are in progress for a great chess match, to be played by "amateurs of all nations," during the exhibition of 1851. The idea originated with Mr Staunton; and the first to respond to it was a player at Calcutta, who has forwarded a handsome subscription. It is proposed to have a number of "chess tournaments," the entries to be 5*l* each, and the first prize 500*l*. Another suggestion is, that the English chess clubs shall each send a champion player, with a moderate sum as entrance money; and the winner of the match to receive the prize, in the form of a handsome trophy, in silver.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Dyewoods, Fruit, and Hides, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Iron, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Rice, and Sugar, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Seeds, Spices, and other goods, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as SUGAR-REF., Tea, Tobacco, and other goods, with their respective prices and units.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Oct. 12, 1849-50, showing the stock on hand on Oct. 12 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
British Plantation.						
West India	67,569	64,699	68,068	61,467	24,984	19,677
East India	35,772	32,741	38,682	34,553	14,143	13,013
Mauritius	24,770	25,686	28,099	26,881	8,449	4,333
Foreign .....	...	...	14,806	22,880	...	...
	128,111	123,126	149,655	145,781	47,576	37,023
Foreign Sugar.						
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla ..	3,171	9,497	2,521	2,259	2,839	8,150
Havana	27,700	16,367	9,158	11,768	25,847	16,219
Porto Rico	9,057	5,447	717	1,426	7,361	3,690
Brazil	15,938	9,104	7,230	4,489	8,211	9,987
	53,866	40,415	19,626	19,942	44,258	38,046

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

From the British Possessions in America	s	d
— Mauritius	28	0
— East Indies	32	5
The average price of the three ls.....	28	11½

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India.....	7,818 | 7,786	5,613 | 5,868	5,555 | 6,896

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
West India	1,918,620	1,417,005	990,675	852,705	932,305	1,033,965	2,216,160	1,563,080
East India	518,535	220,995	426,600	279,405	109,305	53,550	438,525	305,640
Foreign ..	81,360	110,520	27,900	86,940	990	315	130,680	152,190
	2,518,515	1,748,520	1,355,175	1,219,050	1,043,100	1,087,830	2,785,365	2,025,910

COCOA.—Cwts.

	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Br. Plant...	18,846	12,311	456	477	14,476	16,025	11,365	7,926
Foreign.....	7,627	7,928	6,638	5,405	3,504	1,632	8,638	9,078
	26,473	20,139	7,694	5,882	17,980	17,657	20,003	16,704

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Br. Plant....	9,810	13,100	1,460	968	16,446	9,930	13,974	11,802
Ceylon.....	208,340	192,848	40,923	22,060	171,866	158,743	174,997	211,155
Total BP.	218,150	205,948	42,383	23,028	188,312	168,673	188,971	222,957
Mocha	10,519	10,627	2,025	1,434	8,694	11,253	12,447	10,320
Foreign EI.	10,623	8,909	24,754	10,545	6,378	4,929	28,410	15,908
Malabar ..	...	276	...	156	...	114	132	291
St Domingo.	1,500	5,208	2,312	4,722	73	187	1,634	1,827
Hav. & P Ric	32,140	2,479	30,150	2,239	525	568	8,824	4,743
Brazil	60,883	42,584	57,671	21,991	14,583	5,293	24,905	31,203
African	1	666	...	...	...	7	1	661
Total For...	115,966	70,749	116,912	43,991	30,409	22,291	76,354	64,953
Grand tot.	333,716	276,697	159,295	67,019	218,721	190,964	265,325	287,910

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI...	18,031	8,261	3,975	1,761	11,762	8,576	21,958	18,491
Foreign EI.	1,410	659	1,744	495	726	965	2,200	1,211
Total.....	19,441	8,920	5,719	2,257	12,488	9,541	24,158	19,702

PEPPER

	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
White	1,646	1,078	196	203	2,763	2,218	4,149	2,270
Black.....	20,361	40,087	21,532	24,793	25,409	21,972	53,161	39,589

NUTMEGS

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild.	877	964	216	352	715	940	492	194
CAS. LIG.	9	...	2	121	347	112	1,105	794
CINNAMON.	8,417	12,532	7,520	10,050	827	1,229	1,077	2,140
	5,826	6,714	4,619	5,149	915	663	2,967	3,182

PIMENTO

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	20,596	10,937	18,289	3,453	2,815	2,815	1,517	8,587

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
	9,839	14,654	...	...	10,546	11,184	4,183	7,701

LAC DYE.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
	2,225	4,152	...	...	3,323	4,323	3,323	4,256

LOGWOOD...

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	4,514	4,937	...	...	4,476	4,961	1,811	1,447

FUSTIC ...

	1,587	1,715	...	...	1,518	1,515	622	665

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India.	31,685	23,612	...	...	25,409	25,690	35,114	26,985
Spanish.....	2,335	2,421	...	...	2,334	2,080	1,040	738

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass ...	8,163	8,903	...	...	7,460	8,821	2,549	3,173
Nitrate of Soda	5,689	2,292	...	...	3,598	2,696	3,071	2,040

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American...	2,611	3,117	...	...	2,985	3,182	166	276
Brazil	344	175	...	...	561	179	192	105
East India.	19,683	36,192	...	...	32,557	59,228	28,816	28,311
Liverpl., all kinds.....	1,564,508	1,311,020	170,810	192,700	1,255,670	1,114,910	581,860	482,220
Total.....	1,987,146	1,350,504	170,810	192,700	1,294,783	1,177,499	611,034	510,912

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR OCTOBER.

Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
	Already paid.	Called.		
* Anglo Italian	£ s d	£ s d	44,422	11,107
Dublin, Dundrum, and Rathfarnham	11 5 0	1 5 0	6,300	7,875
East Lancashire, preference, fifth (2d issue)...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...
Great Western, new ¼ per cent stock	10 per ct.	10 perct.	3,500,000	350,000
Killarney Junction	5 6 0	1 0 0	15,000	15,000
Stockton and Darlington (unpaid up) .....	..	5 0 0	...	...
Leeds and Thirsk, preference, fifth	7 10 0	1 10 0	5,823	6,734
Ditto (2d issue) .....	..	1 0 0	39,177	39,177

* The proportion called by foreign companies is 1,107. £431,893

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Perth on Friday; Mr J. C. Dundas, the chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. The capital account showed that 1,440,623 had been received, and 1,510,000 expended, leaving a balance against the company of 69,377. The revenue account stated that the receipts amounted to 57,174, including 21,499 alleged to be due by the southern companies for through traffic, and the expenses 21,474, leaving a balance of 35,700, from which 12,077 is deducted for the cost of working the through traffic, now charged to the southern companies, leaving 23,623 to pay interest on loans, &c. This balance, of course, depends on the payment of the 21,499 alleged to be due by the southern companies, but if not paid will reduce the balance to 2,124. The profit from traffic during the half-year, independent of the claim on the southern companies, appears to be 4,097, the actual receipts being 35,675, and the expenses 31,577. The report was adopted.

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Saturday at Dublin, Mr J. Magee in the chair. The report stated that notwithstanding the receipts for the last half-year were 3,320 less than the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly consequent on the Queen's visit, the board have much pleasure in stating that, exclusive of the outlay incident to Her Majesty's reception, the expenditure within the same period has been so much reduced that the sum applicable to dividend is a few pounds more than it was this time twelvemonths. The sum now applicable to dividend is 13,600, from which the sum of 10,400 has been appropriated for that purpose, being at the rate of 4 per cent. for the half-year on the paid-up capital of 260,000, and leaving a balance of 3,200 for the next half-year, when the full and detailed accounts for the year will be submitted. The report was then unanimously adopted.

GOVERNMENT TAX ON EXCURSION TRAINS.—The Railway Commissioners have remitted the tax upon excursion trains where they carry passengers at less than 1d per mile.

OPENING OF THE GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—We understand that the Government inspection of this line will take place on the 19th current, and the railway be opened for general traffic a few days thereafter, whenever the certificate of the Railway Commissioners is obtained. The opening of this line will be of advantage to the inhabitants of Kilmarnock, as the trains will then all travel direct by the branch from Dairy Junction, and the time occupied reduced to an hour and a half from Glasgow.—Glasgow Chronicle.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.—The committee of associated shareholders have issued a long address to the proprietors in this company, calling upon them to take steps for superseding the newly-appointed board of directors, and for a general reform in the management of affairs, upon the ground that the dividends have declined from 8 to 2 per cent., and the value of the shares from 200 to 40. They state that the vote at the late general meeting did not fairly represent the views of the proprietors, as only 1,000 of them voted out of a total of about 5,000.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 14.—The railway share market was firm to-day, and the heavy-priced descriptions all showed an improving tendency. The jobbers are now looking forward to the arrangement of the account.

TUESDAY, Oct. 15.—The railway market to-day was firm, with a tendency to advance in some of the heavy description of shares. The high rates of interest, however, current in the arrangements connected with the settlement showed that the chief support of quotations arose from speculative operations.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16.—The railway share market was buoyant to-day, and the prices of the leading descriptions were quoted at a further advance. Very high rates of interest continued to be paid in connection with the settlement.

THURSDAY, Oct. 17.—The railway market was flatter towards the close of business, the final arrangement of the account having affected prices. High rates of interest were demanded in all cases for carrying over shares to the next settlement.

FRIDAY, Oct. 18.—The share market has not been quite so firm for the principal lines, but the sales are not large. Midland have declined to 43½, and South-Eastern are fluctuating. Great Western are much the same, and North-Western have been rather better. Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton are still in favour. Foreign railways are dull.

GIGANTIC GLOBE.—Mr Wyld, M.P., the eminent map and chart engraver, has a number of hands employed in the construction of a huge globe, of 56 feet in diameter, which he intends to exhibit. The globe will be provided with a convenient mode of ingress and egress; the different countries of the world will be represented upon the inner, and not upon the outer surface, and the interior will be fitted up with galleries and staircases, so as to enable the visitor to make a tour of the world, and visit each of the countries whose industry or productions will be displayed in the Great Exhibition.

IMPRISONMENT FOR THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.—Mr John Dufrene, a prisoner in the Queen's Bench, Southwark, has been immured ever since the year 1812, for an alleged infringement of the Bankrupt laws. This is an extraordinary case, the facts of which are detailed in a pamphlet, whence it clearly appears that Mr Dufrene was at first illegally committed, and that he has consequently suffered that long period of false imprisonment.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M. F.), and various share details.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), and Miles open in 1850 and 1849.

Postage of Foreign Letters.

(From the Post Office Packet List.) The single rate on all foreign and colonial letters, when conveyed by packet, is as follows:—

BY PACKETS FROM LONDON.

Between the United Kingdom and

Prussia, via Hamburg and Holland, uniform

British and foreign rate, not exceeding 1/2 oz. 1 0

Ditto, via Belgium, uniform do do under 1/2 oz. 1 0

Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Prussia:

Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz,

Oldenburg & Saxony, uniform do do under 1/2 oz. 1 3

German States (except Wurtemberg) served by

the post office of Tour and Taxis, do do. 1 4

Poland, do do. 2 1

Russia, do do. 1 7

Sweden, do do. 1 10

Austrian States, via Belgium and Holland, do do

Austrian Silesia and Galicia, via Hamburg, do do

All other parts of Austrian States (ditto) do do ... 1 7

Holland, uniform British and foreign rate; not

exceeding 1/2 oz. 1 0

Hanover and Brunswick, ditto. 0 9

Denmark, ditto. 0 10

Lubeck, via Hamburg, ditto. 0 9

Hamburg, ditto—Bremen, ditto. each

Oldenburg, ditto. 0 9

Mecklenburg Schwerin, ditto. 0 10

Helligoland, uniform rate of. 0 6

Cuxhaven, ditto. 0 6

Countries on the Continent, via Holland, ditto. 0 8

Java, via Holland, ditto. 1 0

Sweden, Norway, and Mecklenburg Strelitz, if

addressed via Hamburg, not intended to be

forwarded through Prussia—packet rate from

London, 1s 8d; inland postage, if not posted

or delivered at the port, 2d; total single rate. 1 10

BY PACKETS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Between the United Kingdom and

Lisbon. 1 9

Spain (by Southampton packet). 2 2

Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted). 1 6

Alexandria. 1 6

Chili, Peru, and Western Coast of America. 2 0

Haiti and the foreign West India Islands (Cuba

excepted). 1 5

New Grenada and Venezuela. 1 0

Mexico and Cuba. 2 3

Gibraltar, Malta, and Ionian Islands. 1 0

Honduras. 1 0

British West Indies (Jamaica & Berbice excepted)

Kingston, Jamaica. 1 0

Aden, via Southampton. 1 0

Ceylon, via Southampton. 1 0

India via Southampton. 1 0

Hong Kong, via Southampton. 1 0

Madeira, via Lisbon. 1 9

Ditto, by West Indian Packet. 1 10

Jamaica, the Packet Port of Kingston excepted,

including the internal colonial rate of 2d. 1 2

Berbice, ditto. 1 2

BY PACKETS FROM DOVER.

Between the United Kingdom and

Belgium, British and Foreign, under 1/2 oz. 0 6

Lubeck via Belgium, ditto, ditto. 1 2

Holland, via Belgium, uniform British and

foreign rate, not exceeding 1/2 oz. 1 2

Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Bel-

gium, uniform British rate, not exceeding 1/2 oz. 0 8

France & Algeria, British & foreign, under 1/2 oz

Belgium, via France, ditto. 0 6

Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Tuscany, and Lucca,

via France, ditto. 0 10

Holland, Two Sicilies, Papal States, Modena,

Parma, Placentia, Greece, Archipelago, and

Ionian Islands, via France, uniform British

rate, not exceeding 1/2 oz. 0 5

Bavaria, via France, ditto. 0 10

Prussia, via France. 0 11

Russia, via France. 1 4

Austrian dominions and cities of Cracow and

Belgrade, via France, uniform British and fo-

reign rate, under 1/2 ounce. 1 5

Baden, ditto. 0 9

Wurtemberg, ditto. 0 10

Switzerland ditto. 0 11

Certain Northern States of Europe, forwarded

through the office of Tour & Taxis, via France, do

Certain States of Germany, served by the office of

Tour and Taxis, via France, ditto. 1 8

Wallachia and Moldavia, via France, ditto. 1 9

Turkey in Europe (Belgrade excepted), and Sca-

tar in Asia, via France, ditto. 1 11

Southern Poland (viz. the Governments of Cra-

cow, Lublin, and Sandomier,) and Southern

Russia, via France, ditto. 1 4

Alexandria, Beyrout, Smyrna, Dardanelles, and

Constantinople, by French packet, via Mar-

seilles, ditto. 1 3

Tuscany and Naples, ditto, ditto. 1 9

Sardinia and Sicily, ditto, ditto. 1 3

Roman States, ditto. 1 7

Greece, ditto, ditto. 1 5

Malta, ditto, ditto. 1 1

Malta by Monthly closed Mail, via Marseilles, do

Alexandria, ditto, ditto. 1 8

India, ditto, ditto. 1 10

Hong Kong, ditto, ditto. 1 10

Ionian Islands, ditto, ditto. 1 8

BY PACKETS FROM LIVERPOOL.

United States, uniform British and foreign rate,

not exceeding 1/2 oz. 1 0

California and Oregon, via United States, ditto

Cuba. 2 5

Bermuda and Newfoundland, uniform rate of ... 1 0

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Ed-

ward Island, uniform rate of. 1 0

Canada, uniform British and foreign rate. 1 2

† This includes the internal colonial rate of 2d per 1/2

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