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CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.	
The Meeting of the American Congress—The Tariff	1353
Have the "Foreigners" been paid in Gold	1354
Mr Disraeli's Character of the Protectionists	1354
How does the Bullion come into the Bank?	1355
Trade and Navigation Returns	1356
Ceylon Coffee Crop, 1849-49	1356
Important to American Shippers—Custom House Regulations in the United States	1356
The Equitable Assurance Society	1357
AGRICULTURE:—	
Rights and Interests of Land-owners and Farmers	1358
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Bank Returns and Money Market	1364
The Bankers' Price Current	1365
Bankers' Circulation Returns	1366
Weekly Corn Returns	1366
Commercial Epitome	1366
Indigo	1367
Monthly Review of the Cotton Trade	1367
Cotton	1367
Markets of Manufacturing Districts	1368
Corn	1368
LONDON MARKETS:—	
State of Corn Trade for the Week	1369
THE RAILWAY MONITOR.	
Calls	1373
Railway News	1373
Railway Share Market	1373
Spirit of the Trade Circulars	1359
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Paris	1360
NEWS OF THE WEEK:—	
Court and Aristocracy	1361
Death of the Queen Dowager	1361
Metropolis	1361
Provinces	1361
Ireland	1362
Foreign and Colonial	1362
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	1362
LITERATURE:—	
The History of the Mediterranean	1362
Shipping and Navigation Act	1363
The Magazines	1363
Books received	1363
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.	
Markets	1369
Postscript	1370
Additional Notices	1370
Provisions, &c.	1371
Liverpool Markets	1371
Foreign Markets	1371
Gazette	1371
Prices Current	1372
Imports, Exports, &c.	1373
Trade and Navigation Accounts	1375
Railway Share List	1374
Railway Traffic Returns	1374

But the point in which this country is most immediately interested is the commercial policy which Congress may adopt. The views of the Government, we have many reasons for believing, are extremely moderate, compared with those of their own party in the country. During the last six months most strenuous efforts have been made by those who are in favour of a higher protection than the tariff of 1846 affords to promote their views and to gather support, and, it is probable, not without some success. The manufacturers in the North have addressed themselves to the iron masters of Pennsylvania, the sugar growers of Louisiana, and to the young but rapidly rising manufacturing communities in the Southern and Western States, where there is doubtless a greater diversity of interests than existed at any former period. Still, notwithstanding these efforts, the elections do not give evidence of any very great success. It is true the old territorial division of opinion in reference to the tariff, as between the North and the South, is less distinct than it was in past times. The Southern States have become somewhat divided by the introduction of manufactures on an extensive and increasing scale. The planting interest has also become to some extent divided by the great extension of late years of the cultivation of sugar, which is highly protected. In the more purely commercial states and cities, the extended connection of influential sections of the community with iron works and the manufacturing corporations, has given some advantage to the favourers of a high tariff. But against all those *prima facie* advantages, there must be set off a growing deliberate opinion against the policy of high duties, a conviction in favour of free trade. Under these circumstances, then, it cannot be a matter of wonder if no very definite opinion should yet have been formed, even at Washington, as to the result of the legislation of the session just opened.

It is, however, worthy of remark that the advocates of a higher tariff do not put forth their claims in a very decided or bold tone. They are evidently very doubtful; first, as to the disposition of the Government to support them; and next, as to their ability, under any circumstances, of carrying their measures. When they agitate the country they show great confidence. When they speak of measures for Congress they think it wise to confine their proposals to a new mode of levying the duties. In place of *ad valorem*, they demand *specific* duties. To those not very familiar with American politics, this may appear a distinction not necessarily involving the question of protection, but one which fairly rests on general considerations of fiscal science. If it were really so, we might feel disposed to go at some length into a consideration of the various arguments adducible on behalf of, and against, each system, and of the greater or less applicability of the one or the other to different articles. As it is, we will avoid such a general discussion at this time, and consider only the consequences which the supporters of specific duties in the United States contemplate as the result of their plans. By specific duties, they simply mean a higher protection. A uniform rate of duty charged on woollen cloth, cotton prints, or linens, they well know will fall heaviest upon the coarser qualities which they make, and lightest upon the finest qualities which do not enter into competition with their products. Under the present tariff, the duties on our chief manufactures are as follows:—

	Tariff 1846.	Tariff 1842.
Cotton goods	25 per cent, reduced from	30 per cent
Woollen goods.....	30	40
Linen goods.....	20	25
Iron in pigs.....	30	2 dolrs per ton
— Wrought	30	various

Take as an example, the operation of the law as it stands, and of that which the whig fiscal reformers of the United States would substitute. Woollen broad cloth is exported at this moment to the United States from this country, at every price, varying from five shillings to a pound a yard; the duty varying in like manner from 1s 6d to 6s a yard, calculated at the rate of 30 per cent. Adopt, in place of this *ad valorem* scale, a specific duty. Take the average price of broad cloth at ten shillings a yard—the present duty is 3s; in future adopt that as a uniform specific duty on all broad cloths, whatever the quality. On that of the value of five

The Political Economist.

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS. THE TARIFF.

ON Monday last the newly elected Congress of the United States met at Washington, under a new President, and an entirely remodelled executive. A very stormy session is expected. The great struggle will be on the subject of the tariff, protection or free trade. But besides this leading question, there are many others of a more purely domestic character which will produce warm debates. The slave question in all its bearings, complicated by the conditions, in this respect, on which California is to be admitted into the union as a state, and the mooted abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, will occupy a prominent place in the discussions of the session. The distribution of parties is of so novel a character that it becomes more than usually difficult to anticipate the decision of Congress on any of these great questions. In the election of the President of the Union, the whigs as a party gained a great triumph. But there were many grounds on which Mr Taylor was supported, independent of his connection with that party. His avowed and well known disposition towards a peace-policy gained him the support of many who would otherwise rather have voted for a free trade candidate, especially as the views of Mr Taylor on this subject were known to be very moderate. But the whig president had to select his ministers and numberless subordinates from the whig party. The officials, therefore, are all whig or "high tariff men." But in the Senate the democrats will have a large majority, with which rests the power of confirming all the appointments of the president to places of high trust, including foreign ministers, collectors of customs, post masters, &c. The appointment of the present cabinet ministers has already been confirmed in a short extra session of the Senate held for the purpose. But with regard to the other appointments, it is believed that the Senate will make some rejections. With a large majority against the government in the Senate, parties in the House of Representatives are nearly balanced. The closest estimate which has been made is, that the House is composed of—whigs, 114; democrats, 116; vacant seat, 1; total number, 231. The first great struggle will be in the election of a speaker; and although, from the above estimate of parties, it might be inferred that the opposition would be successful, yet it is more than probable that the influence of the Government will be sufficient to secure a speaker of their proposing.

shillings, the change would practically raise the duty to 60 per cent in place of 30 per cent; while on that of the value of *twenty shillings*, it would reduce the duty from 30 per cent to 15 per cent. A similar effect would be produced on the whole of the manufactured goods imported into the United States. The lower qualities would be burthened with a much higher duty; the higher qualities would escape with a much lower duty. But the manufactures of the United States are chiefly confined to the low qualities of goods which would thus be much more highly protected.

Again, with regard to the iron duties; when the quality is nearly uniform, an advantage of another description is anticipated by the protectionists of the United States, in the adoption of a specific rate of duty. When iron rails are worth 10*l* a ton, the duty amounts to 3*l* at the rate of 30 per cent; but when the price falls, as it has done of late to 5*l* a ton, the duty also falls to 1*l* 10*s* a ton; and although the revenue is perhaps more than compensated in such cases by the large consumption promoted by low prices, yet it is evident that the protection to the American iron master is only one-half in the latter case that it had been in the former case; and the extensive importations, induced by the low price, however beneficial to the commerce of the country, and to the community at large, is just what the iron master above all things complains of.

Specific duties, therefore, in the United States, simply means higher protection; and that, too, to the special disadvantage of the poorer classes of the community. The agricultural labourers in the West must pay *sixty per cent* duty before they can purchase a coat of English cloth; the rich member of a manufacturing corporation, residing at Boston, will only, under such a system, pay *fifteen per cent*, but his "firm" produces the former, not the latter; he increases his income by raising the price of what he sells; he diminishes his expenditure by lessening the cost of all he himself consumes.

It is in this insidious way that the protectionists of the United States will endeavour to obtain their object. The struggle in Congress will be between the present system of *ad valorem* and a system of specific duties. We are perfectly aware that a very general conviction obtains, that in this way a very extensive modification of the tariff of 1846, if not a radical change, will be adopted. For our own part, we do not believe it. We have narrowly watched every circumstance which could in any way throw light upon this subject; and our present impression is, that, though some slight modification with respect to particular articles will be proposed by the Government and adopted by Congress, yet that, generally and substantially, the *ad valorem* principle will be adhered to. In the first place, the Government are well aware of the great retrograde step which such a course would commit them to. If their *only* object were to protect their home manufactures, by the institution of customs duties, they would not hesitate what to do; but as long as the main object is to raise a revenue for the state, and that too in a country where the people will not submit to direct taxes for federal purposes, they must watch with the greatest vigilance every proposal which could endanger their finances. They know well, from past experience, that such a change of duties as the protectionists propose would obstruct those imports from which they now derive their largest revenue, while it would impose a severe hardship upon the great masses of the population. Again, the Government will be careful not to hazard such a proposition in a Congress composed of a House of Representatives in which parties are so nearly balanced, and of a Senate in which their opponents are in a large majority. In short, we give the President and his Ministers credit for more knowledge and wisdom than to think they will lend themselves to such a scheme. We are well aware that the President had, some time ago, an intention of proposing a somewhat higher duty on iron and coal, and even a small *specific* duty, in addition to the present *ad valorem* rate, on some kinds of cotton cloth; but as to any general change which will materially alter the present tariff, we think such a proposal highly improbable.

One of the best evidences that the Government contemplate no material departure from the principle of the present tariff, will be found in a very important document which we publish this day, in the shape of a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, to the collectors of Customs in the different ports of the Union. This carefully prepared document is issued with a view to rectify the various abuses which have arisen in the mole of entering goods and paying duties under the present system. From this document, which should be carefully perused by every one connected with the American trade, it is evident that the whole system has been carefully considered and revised by the executive; and the most stringent means have been adopted to put an end to those abuses, which are converted into plausible arguments against the system itself. Such a document appearing at such a time, is a clear evidence that the Government do not contemplate the radical change which the protectionists so much desire; but that they are rather bent on reforming whatever is defective in the present system. No doubt the members of the Government may have a difficult task in withstanding the demands of their own party, and may be driven to rely for support upon their usual opponents; but this they will adopt as much the lesser evil of the two.

HAVE THE "FOREIGNERS" BEEN PAID IN GOLD?

THE want of knowledge, or something worse, which is exhibited by a portion of the public press, opposed to the free trade policy, is almost incredible. Protectionists have so long said that "foreigners" would take nothing but gold for their grain, that, spite of any evidence to the contrary, they appear to have worked themselves into a belief in the truth of their dogma. Who could have expected, with the facts of the present year before us, that any one could be found to write in the strain of the following extract from the *Limerick Chronicle*; which, perhaps, it would be unnecessary to notice, were it not that we hear similar views expressed every day by persons who, like our Irish contemporary, will not take the pains either to think or to inform themselves upon the subject. That paper, in a late number, says:—

The Ministerial policy of Great Britain, under sanction of a law which thousands of her loyal subjects deprecated, invites the foreign trader from all ports known to the compass to import at a nominal duty, and then suffers him to export in specie only for his own country! What other ballast have the fleets of foreign vessels conveyed from our shore the last three years but metallic and bank currency? With such immeasurably unequal competition at his very door, the native grower finds no market for the produce of his honest industry, unless at a price wholly incompatible with the position of a solvent man. He sells, alas only to lose, and the selfish foreigner is sure of profit on every cheap venture; while his speculation renders no equivalent whatever to the revenue or taxation of that state which encourages his importations at the expense of our own independence, for the permanent independence of those kingdoms implies the prosperity of Irish produce, and its preference in the English market. Ireland, unfortunately, has no trade or manufacture to employ her people, and wherefore is best known to England; but her only staple, agriculture, which all nations, ancient and modern, loved to cultivate, will soon be little more than a name.

"What other ballast have the fleets of foreign vessels conveyed from our shore the last three years but metallic and bank currency?" What the writer means by "bank currency" it is difficult to say, but we suppose he must mean coin, for surely he does not imagine that the great reduction which has taken place in the circulation of Irish bank notes is to be attributed to their exportation in payment of the grain which the necessities of Ireland have required. Well, we will take it for granted that he means simply an exportation of bullion. Has the writer for one moment inquired into the facts upon which he has hazarded such a statement? Where has the bullion come from? The only great deposit of bullion is the vaults of the Bank of England. Two years ago the amount of bullion held by the Bank was 9,258,000*l*. During the whole of 1848 a very extensive importation of food took place; but the bullion, in place of diminishing, increased to 14,000,000*l* before the close of the year. Well, but the great trial was yet to come; the corn duties were to cease on the 1st of February 1849, and from that day the Bank was to be quickly exhausted of gold. Well, what has happened? Corn has been imported, no doubt, in large quantities; but, in passing, we may ask the *Limerick Journalist* if the Irish have had a pound of food too much; and the English Protectionists, if, with all our supplies, the people have had more than enough, or if stocks have any where accumulated? But with these large importations, upwards of a *million of quarters* a month, has the gold gone? On the contrary, from 14,000,000*l*, the stock in the Bank vaults has increased to 16,500,000*l*, and is still increasing every week, and at the moment we write, we receive accounts from St Petersburg which induce us to look for a considerable importation of gold from that quarter.

But how have the importations been paid for? As we always said they would, when trade became regular, by exports of manufactured goods. Our exports for the first ten months of the present year amount to no less than 49,398,000*l*, against 40,091,000*l*, in the same period of 1848, and exceed the amount exported in any former year whatever.

But Ireland has no manufactures to export, and, therefore, it is assumed is not interested in this great and increasing trade of the United Kingdom. Is this so? How many thousands, or rather millions, of Irish find employment in the various branches of the trade of England and Scotland? And, again, what is perhaps even more important, how many millions in Ireland find employment in producing food for the hardworking artisans of the other parts of the United Kingdom? And among whom, according as trade is good or bad, demand for Irish produce is brisk or dull. Last year the imports from Ireland for consumption in Great Britain, included 1,326,919 qrs of grain, 1,496,814 cwt of flour and meal, and 569,597 of cattle, swine, and sheep, chiefly to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Bristol, for consumption in the manufacturing districts in the neighbourhoods of those ports. When we regard the extent of employment which the manufactures of the United Kingdom afford to the Irish, or the demand for their agricultural produce which they promote, the extent of exports, and the general state of trade, are questions of great importance and interest to the sister country.

MR DISRAELI'S CHARACTER OF THE PROTECTIONISTS. A PRESSURE of other matter prevents us inserting a notice we had prepared of the late meetings at Reigate and Newport Pagnell, and the race for the leadership of the restrictionists, which has begun between Mr G. F. Young and Mr Disraeli. But we cannot withhold even for one week Mr Disraeli's graphic description of his former friends and protectors, and of his present

coadjutors and friends. It is not only valuable as a memorial, but may be useful as a warning. The hon. gentleman said on Wednesday (we copy the report of the *Morning Herald* as the fullest):—"If I am asked what is the real cause of the forlorn, prostrate, and disgraceful position in which this mighty agricultural interest, whose resources have been so greatly scattered, is fallen—if I am asked what is the real reason this most important interest in the country is in a position of disgrace, and perhaps of peril, gentlemen, it would not be the perfidy of a minister (hear, hear)—that would not be the cause I should allege, but it would be the remissness of the agricultural constituencies of this country (hear, hear) to understand their own position, to know their own power, and to comprehend their own duty. (Loud cheers.) If I am asked for the real cause of the prostrate condition of the land of England, it is that because for years the owners and occupiers of land have been much too content to deal only in phrases—have not inquired into facts—have not known their own power—have not understood their own duties, or comprehended the designs of their opponents. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, you have been for a long time satisfied that you were guarding your interests by joining in some unmeaning cries taught to you for political purposes. You have entrusted your interests to eminent public men, most of them sitting for close boroughs or for learned universities—(hear hear)—who did not live among you, and who had no other sympathy with you than to make you the ladder of their ambition in their advocacy of your cause. So long as they could plead to a jury who were sure to give a verdict in their favour, they were proud to be your counsel; but the moment they found the jury hesitated to give a verdict, they threw their briefs in your face, and left you in that mud where you are now well planted. (Hear, hear.) And what happened then? Was there a single section of this great and important agricultural interest which behaved with common sense or common spirit? Not one—not the least. You knew nothing of the resources of those foreign countries beneath whose energies you were to sink. You knew nothing of the designs of your enemies, and this because you have done nothing for yourselves but repeat and echo phrases, and because you indulged in those vague generalities which I am now recommended to praise, to imitate, and to follow." Mr Disraeli deserves our best thanks for this splendid description of the remissness of the agriculturists and the guile of their former leaders. They have dealt only in phrases—they have joined in unmeaning cries—they have trusted those who only made them the ladder of their ambition, and who deserted them the instant their cause became doubtful, leaving them in the mud where they are planted. Perhaps the lesson will not be thrown away; and, learning wisdom from the past, the agriculturists may refuse to be again the dupes of men who deal in phrases, who use unmeaning cries, and who now only seek to make the farmer the ladder to their ambition. This accurate description of the past should be an emphatic warning for the future.

HOW DOES THE BULLION COME INTO THE BANK?

We have received the following letter:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—I believe you would confer a favour upon many of your readers beside myself, if you would explain, in a familiar manner, one matter connected with the Bank returns, which has not yet been noticed by you.

How does the bullion come into the possession of the Bank? It is not understood that the Bank always purchases it, for in that case the amount of notes in actual circulation would be increased by that amount, whereas the reverse is often the case. It seems not to be deposited, for in that case the notes nominally representing it would increase the head "Private deposits," which is often not concurrent with the arrival of bullion. How, then, does it come into the possession of the Bank, and what other head besides that of "Notes in Reserve" does it affect? For no doubt the transaction by which it comes into the custody of the Bank must affect some one of the grand heads under which the weekly position of that establishment is distinguished.

Your obedient servant, G. O.

There are but two ways in which the Bank can gain possession of gold,—that is, by purchase of bullion, or deposit of coin. Most of our readers are, no doubt, aware that, by the Act of 1844, the Bank is obliged to purchase gold bullion without any limit, at the rate of 3*l* 17*s* 9*d* the ounce, the Mint rate being 3*l* 17*s* 10*d* the ounce; the difference of the two rates being supposed to be only sufficient to remunerate the Bank for the trouble of sending the bullion to mint, and for the loss of interest, during the period required for coinage. The Bank is thus required to give either notes or coin, at the rate of 3*l* 17*s* 9*d* for every ounce of uncoined gold carried to it; or the seller of the bullion may leave the amount to his credit as a deposit account with the Bank.

But then, says our correspondent, if the seller of gold takes notes, the "circulation" ought to increase, at least to the amount of the increase of "bullion," whereas, often an increase of "bullion" takes place coincidentally with a decrease of "circulation." Or, if he takes neither notes nor coin, but leaves the amount at his credit with the Bank, then, says our correspondent, the "private deposits" should increase at least as much as the "bullion;" whereas, it not unfrequently happens, that in the face of an increase of "bullion" we have decrease of "private deposits." No doubt the conclusion to which our correspondent arrives would be correct provided these were the only transactions of the Bank at

the time. But the transactions of the Bank, otherwise, may be such as to prevent either of those consequences.

For example, a large quantity of bullion may be carried to the Bank, for which notes may be received, which the recipients may pay into their own private bankers:—So far, an increase of "circulation" would be the consequence. But the same notes, or an equal or greater amount may be returned to the Bank, in payment of loans or bills falling due in the same week, or in payment of taxes from the collectors, to the account of "public deposits." Or, suppose in place of receiving notes, the persons carrying bullion to the Bank, have the amount placed to their credit in deposit accounts. The first effect would no doubt be to increase the "private deposits:" but on the other hand, large sums may be withdrawn from the same or other deposit accounts, without increasing the "circulation," but used for the purpose of paying loans or bills falling due to the Bank, or again, for the purpose of paying taxes to the account of "public deposits."

Thus, as was the case last week—an increase of "bullion" of 392,481*l* was attended by a decrease of "circulation" of 104,621*l*—and a decrease of "private deposits" of 456,388*l*. But there was an increase of "public deposits" of 849,127*l*; and a decrease of "securities" of 53,674*l*, that is, more bills had fallen due during the week, and were paid by that amount, than the amount of those which had been discounted. There was also an increase of the "rest" of 702*l*—which represents the amount of profit of the week. A little consideration will show that the three latter sums should be equal to the three former sums. The first and immediate effect of an increase of "bullion" of 342,491*l*, should be to increase the "circulation" or the "private deposits"—or the aggregate of both by the same amount. But there are other transactions take place, the effect of which is to cause a decrease of the aggregate of "circulation" and "private deposits" to the amount of 561,009*l* in place of an aggregate increase of 342,491*l*; those other transactions, therefore, must be equal to the amount of the increase of "circulation" and "private deposits," which the increase of "bullion" should have caused, added to the aggregate decrease of those items. Thus:—

The increase of "bullion," which should add to the aggregate amount of "circulation," and "private deposits," was	£ 342,491
In place of an increase there was a decrease—of "circulation"	104,621
of "private deposits"	456,388
	903,500

Which sum is thus accounted for. There was—

An increase of "public deposits" of	£ 849,127
"Securities" paid off or redeemed more than the new loans made	53,674
The profit added to the "rest"	702
	903,503

The difference of 3*l* arising, no doubt, on account of the omission of shillings from these accounts.

But it is evident that the "circulation" and the "private deposits" may be affected in numerous ways, altogether independent of an increase or decrease of "bullion," and so as entirely to counteract the natural consequences of such increase or decrease. There may be an increase of "circulation" caused by the notes received for an increased quantity of bullion, or a decrease of "circulation" caused by notes being carried to the Bank to be exchanged for bullion; but in the former case, large quantities of notes may be paid into the Bank by bankers and others, so as to counteract any increase of "circulation;" and in the latter case, large quantities of notes may be taken out of the Bank, for other purposes—on loan or discount—without necessarily affecting the "private deposits," but counteracting any decrease of "circulation" which should otherwise have taken place. Similar observations hold equally good with regard to "deposits;" if the bullion carried to the Bank went, in the first place, to increase "private deposits," or if bullion taken from the Bank were, in the first place, withdrawn from "private deposits," it is obvious that other transactions might take place during the same week to counteract the effects of these transactions, and prevent a contrary general result at the end of the week. But in each week, the difference of the aggregate of all transactions under the various heads, must balance each other. We have already quoted the account of last week: let us now try the account of the week preceding—the 24th of November. There we find—

An increase of "bullion"	£ 216,778
A decrease of "circulation" in place of an increase	301,625
A decrease of "private deposits" in place of an increase	439,585
And instead of these being accounted for by a decrease of "securities," there was an increase under this head, thus further increasing the amount to be accounted for	70,725
Total	1,028,713

This amount was accounted for in that week, by—

An increased amount paid in to "public deposits" of	£ 1,027,150
And the profit of the week added to the "rest"	1,563
Total	1,028,713

The weekly returns of the Bank, present the results of the aggregate transactions of the week, as they affect the various heads of the account; and it is therefore obvious that no correct estimate can be drawn from a comparison of any two or three of the items of these returns. They must be taken as they affect each other and the whole.

THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

The Trade and Navigation Tables which we publish this day, bringing down the accounts of the year to the 5th November, continue to be of the most favourable character, both so far as they are an evidence of the extent of general consumption, and of the demand for our products for export.

In the important article of grain, this is the first month in which the imports exhibit a decided decline. The comparison of the imports of the last three months is as follows:—

WHEAT and FLOUR IMPORTED IN			
	Aug. 1849	Sept. 1849	Oct. 1849
Wheat	279,151	411,951	145,618
Flour	320,978	234,471	188,603

The quantity of foreign wheat taken into consumption in the month of October was 154,193 quarters, against 506,721 quarters in the same month last year; but in the ten months ending the 5th of November 1849, the quantity of wheat cleared for consumption has been no less than 3,975,485 quarters, against 1,716,619 quarters in the corresponding period of 1848; and notwithstanding the largeness of the quantity, it is certain that the greatest part has gone into consumption, and that the stocks of foreign wheat are smaller than they have been at the same period for the last few years. The quantities of inferior descriptions of grain, which have been imported so largely during the year, also show a considerable reduction during the last month embraced in these returns.

Of cattle the imports of the month exhibit an increase upon the same month of 1848, but for the ten months there is still a decided decrease. But the quantity of provisions imported continues on a very large scale, showing in the ten months an increase from 538,349 cwts in 1848 to 833,378 cwts in 1849; but the large increase in the importations of foreign provisions which has taken place during the last three years, has probably not done more than made up for the decrease from Ireland. In 1846, there were imported into Great Britain from Ireland 480,827 swine and 932,930 cattle of all kinds, and in 1848, only 110,787 swine and 569,597 cattle of all kinds.

Of the consumption of Colonial produce the accounts of the month continue to exhibit a very satisfactory result. Of sugar the consumption of the month has been 464,692 cwts, against 399,865 cwts in the same month of 1848. Of tea the consumption has been 3,611,518 lbs, against 3,476,496 lbs in the same month of 1848, the consumption of the ten months now showing an increase in the present year of nearly one million of pounds. Of cocoa the consumption of the month is 228,664 lbs, against 227,692 lbs in 1848. In coffee only there is a decline, the consumption of the present year, it being up to the 5th of November, 29,012,463 lbs, against 30,909,047 lbs in 1848. Chicory and other substitutes continue to be used in increasing quantities.

One of the most gratifying evidences which these returns furnish is of the greater activity which already prevails in building and other works requiring timber. During the early months of the year the consumption was very small, but in the month ending the 5th November there is a great improvement, the quantity duty paid having been 210,044 loads in the month, against 169,711 loads in the same month of 1848.

Of the raw materials of manufactures, except cotton, the imports have been upon an extensive scale. The comparison for the month and year is as follows:—

	IMPORTED.		From Jan. 5 to Nov. 5	
	In the month ending Nov. 5	1848	1848	1849
Cotton.....cwt	375,489	234,833	5,598,674	6,094,219
Wool.....lb	4,384,195	7,008,335	57,477,271	63,780,224
Silk, raw.....	201,887	400,892	3,342,293	4,661,091
— thrown.....	36,244	45,980	757,887	494,918
Flax.....cwt	124,522	107,724	1,231,387	1,553,472
Hemp.....	111,289	108,166	608,985	832,747

In the imports of the year, there has been a large and general increase, and we learn that notwithstanding that fact, the stocks are generally lower than they were a year ago.

The exports of the month again show an increase upon those of the corresponding month of last year of upwards of 1,000,000; making the amount for the ten months in 1849, 49,398,648, against 40,091,741 in 1848. The chief increase continues to be in the four great staple articles of our manufactures, cotton, woollen, linen, and silk. For further particulars, we refer to the tables, which will be found in another part of this paper.

CEYLON COFFEE CROP, 1848-49.

A FEW weeks ago we published a statement, as made up by the Chamber of Commerce at Colombo, of the quantity of coffee exported from the 1st Oct. 1848, to the 8th Sept. last, by which it appeared that 366,995 cwt had been shipped in 1848-49, against 276,855 cwt in 1847-48. The accounts are now made up to the end of the current year, the 30th of Sept., by which it appears that some error must have crept into the former statement of the Chamber of Commerce. The complete account, which we have now received, is as follows:—

TOTAL EXPORTS OF COFFEE from Ceylon for Crop 1848-49, from 1st Oct. 1848 to 30th Sept. 1849.

To Great Britain	324,053
To France	5,772
To Mauritius and other places	3,754
Total exports	333,619
Total exports of previous crop were	283,557

The total quantity shipped, therefore, has been, according to this account, 37,365,328 lb, against 31,758,384 lb in 1847-48, and about 20,000,000 lb in 1846-47. Both accounts, therefore, show that the rapid progress of production to which we have so often referred, has taken place. The accounts lead us to expect a still further considerable increase in the present year's shipments—that is from Oct. 1, 1849, to Sept. 30, 1850.

IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN SHIPPERS.

CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. The following very important circular has been issued by the Treasury of the United States, to the officers of customs at all the seaports. It is very important, as coming at this particular moment, so far as it indicates the view of the American Cabinet, and for other reasons referred to in an article upon the commercial policy which is likely to be adopted by the new Congress, which assembled at Washington on Monday last. This document should be carefully studied by every American shipper who would avoid penalties and inconvenience.

Circular Instructions to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

Treasury Department, Oct. 12, 1849.

The following instructions and regulations are issued for the government of the officers of the Customs, with a view to insure uniformity at the respective ports in the practical execution of certain provisions of the Revenue and Collection Laws deemed essential for the proper security of the Revenue.

1. It is represented that importers are in the practice of omitting to produce invoices of merchandise on the alleged ground that none have been received, and asking entry to be allowed on appraisal, under the provisions of the second section of the Supplemental Collection Act of 1st March 1823.

The frequency of these occurrences forbid the idea, that the non-reception of an invoice usually proceeds from mistake or accident, as contemplated by the act, but induces the belief of intention and design, probably with the view of evading the additional duty imposed by the 17th section of the act of 30th August 1842, and the 8th section of the existing tariff act of 30th July 1846. In all cases of this kind, application by the owner or importer must be made in writing, through the Collector to the Department, for permission to enter any such goods on appraisal, said application to be authenticated by the oath or affirmation of the party, setting forth that no invoice of said goods has been received, and the cause, to the best of his knowledge and belief, to be accompanied by a statement of the collector, of all the circumstances attending the transaction within the knowledge of said Collector.

Where permission to make entry shall be refused by the Department, the goods, wares, and merchandise, must be deposited in public store, there to remain at the expense and risk of the owner, until such invoice be produced, subject to the provisions of existing laws.

Where entry may be permitted by the Department, bond must first be taken with due security, for the production of a proper invoice of the same, within the time prescribed in the second section of the act of 1st March 1823, in a penal sum, equal to double the amount of the estimated duties on the entire importation; whereupon entry on appraisal may take place, and on due payment of the duties, permit for delivery of the goods, may be granted. Upon production of the invoice the importer must, in pursuance of his bond aforesaid, pay any amount of duty to which it may appear by such invoice the said goods, wares, and merchandise are subject, over and above the amount of duties estimated on said appraisal.

No entry for warehousing can be allowed, where no invoice accompanies the importation.

2. Additions to entries of purchased goods, under the 8th section of the tariff act of 30th July 1846. Where goods have been actually purchased, the law requires the invoice to state the true cost, and not the market value abroad, on which value, with certain added charges, the duties are to be assessed. The privilege, therefore, given in the 8th section of the act referred to, is to enable importers of any goods that have been actually purchased, on making entry of the same, to add to the cost given in the invoice to bring it up to the true market value abroad, and by so doing, exempt the goods from the additional duty imposed by said section. The additions contemplated by the law in such cases must take place at the time of making entry, and cannot be allowed at any subsequent period.

Where imported goods have been obtained by the owner in any other way than by actual purchase, the law requires the invoice to exhibit the fair market value abroad, consequently the privilege of the 8th section, before referred to, does not inure in such cases, and no addition to the market value declared in the invoice can be allowed at the time of making entry. If the appraised value, in these cases shall exceed by ten per centum or more the invoice value, then the additional duty imposed by the 17th section of the tariff act of the 30th August 1842, must be exacted.

In cases where on proper ascertainment there shall prove to be an excess of quantity of any article or articles over the quantity stated in the invoice, and the United States appraisers shall be of opinion that such excess does not arise from mistake, accident, or other excusable cause, but from fraudulent intent and design on the part of the shipper, and the Collector concurring in such opinion, the invoice and importation should be deemed fraudulent, and seizure and proceedings to confiscate the goods should immediately take place. But where no intention of fraud is manifested in the opinion of the appraisers and Collector, the proper duty should be exacted on the full quantity ascertained, together with the additional duty where the same may accrue by reason of any excess in quantity over that given in the entry.

Where the value declared in the entry shall, on due appraisal of the goods be found to be so far below the foreign cost or market value as to raise a presumption of being fraudulently invoiced, seizure and confiscation of the goods should take place under the provisions of the act of 2nd March 1799; and prosecution of the offending party, under the 19th section of the tariff act of 30th August 1842, instituted.

3. Invoices presented on entry of any merchandise must, in pursuance of law, be deposited in the Custom-house, and should not be delivered to the importer or his agent for any purpose whatsoever; and no merchandise that may be con-

signed "to order" can be admitted to entry without an invoice, verified according to law.

Invoices produced on entry, sworn to and duly certified as required by the 23rd section of the act of 1st March 1823, must be immediately sent to the United States appraisers, and be properly registered in their office. The appraisers will then deliver them to such examiners as they may think proper; but in no case should the owner or importer be allowed to indicate or designate the examiner of appraiser of his goods. The course prescribed in the second paragraph of the circular instructions of the 12th June 1848, in reference to appraisements to ascertain damage, is to be observed in all other cases of appraisement.

4. Bonds required by the provisions of the 10th section of the act of 1st March 1823, for the production of a duly authenticated invoice, must be exacted in all cases irrespective of the value of the merchandise embraced in the importation, and on failure to produce the verified invoice within the specified time, payment of the bond must be promptly enforced. The same course must be pursued in respect to bonds taken for the production of consular certificates of the value of depreciated currencies, as well as all bonds taken in cases of transportation or exportation of merchandise under the Warehousing or Draw-back acts.

5. Where goods in any package or packages ordered to appraisers' stores may, on appraisement, be advanced in value beyond the value declared in the entry, the entire importation should be appraised and the duties assessed accordingly, except where the importer may consent that the advanced value on the portion of goods so appraised shall apply to the residue of the same description of goods embraced in the importation, in which case an appraisement of the entire importation need not be made.

6. In respect to oaths or affirmations required to be taken under any collection or revenue law of the United States, it is to be remarked, where any person shall knowingly and willingly swear or affirm falsely, or shall procure any person to swear or affirm falsely, the person so offending should be prosecuted under the provisions of the 13th section of the act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, &c.," approved 3rd March 1825.

7. Wherever a vessel may be used as a warehouse constructively, an officer of the customs must be placed on board such vessel, and remain day and night, at the expense of the party desiring the privilege, during the time the vessel remains in port.

In addition to the regulations prescribed in the 16th 17th and 18th sections of the Warehousing Instructions of the 17th February 1849, in the case of merchandise withdrawn from public warehouse to be transported and re-warehoused in another district, the following requirements are to be observed.

7. Permits issued for withdrawal of any such merchandise from warehouse must be placed in the hands of an inspector of the customs to superintend the lading of the same, and a return to that effect made by said inspector upon the transportation entry.

11. Upon receipt, by the Collector of the port to which the merchandise may be destined for re-warehousing of the triplicate copy of entry and certified invoice, said Collector shall, on the arrival of the merchandise, direct an inspector of the Customs to take charge of the same and deposit it in public store.

8. It is represented that at some of the ports, clerks of commercial firms, brokers, and agents of express lines, are permitted to make oath and entry of merchandise imported by other persons. On this point it is to be observed, that where the owner or consignee is present at the port of importation, oath and entry must be made by such owner or consignee, and no entry can be permitted to be made by any clerk or agent, except where duly authorised to act during the necessary absence of the owner or consignee. Nor can any clerk or hired person in the constant employment of another, become principal or surety to any bond to which his employer is a party.

9. It is alleged that persons employed in duties in relation to the collection of the revenue at some of the custom-houses are in the practice of preparing papers, returns, &c. for importers and others, transacting business with the custom-house, and receiving for such services compensation or pay not authorised by law. This practice is illegal, and Collectors are enjoined, in all cases of the kind coming to their knowledge, to enforce the provisions of the 73rd section of the act of 2nd March 1799, and the 17th section of the act of 7th May 1822.

10. The United States appraisers, and other persons employed in their department, should be careful not to express opinions in regard to the value of any goods not submitted for their official action.

11. Clerks and other persons employed in the appraisers' or other public stores, are expressly prohibited from appropriating to their use, or selling or disposing of any article that may have been used for covering or securing any imported merchandise, as also the drainage of sugar, leakages of molasses, liquors, &c.

12. The particular attention of Collectors is called, and a strict observance requested to the Circular Instructions issued by the Department under date of the 20th August 1845, respecting the proper verification of invoices, it being represented by some of the Consuls that the law and instructions are frequently disregarded by foreign shippers, and are not duly enforced by Collectors at some of the ports.

W. M. MEREDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At this time, when so many new life insurance companies have started, and the subject of life insurance is of great public interest, we have great pleasure in laying before our readers the decennial statement of the Equitable Life Office, the oldest and most opulent office in the kingdom, and also the office which is liable for the largest amount of payments on its policies. It was laid before the Court of the Society on Thursday, and an elaborate report was read by the Secretary. The Society was established in 1762, and about the year 1780 sprung into an extensive business, mainly owing to the security of the calculations of the late celebrated Dr Price, whose nephew, the late William Morgan, Esq., was actuary for many years.

This Society takes the Northampton tables for its guide; and they giving a shorter average of life than the experience of this office, a large and increasing surplus soon accumulated, one-third of which must, by an old bye-law, be reserved for future accumulation, and two-thirds is divided amongst the oldest policies every ten years.

In 1810, 2½ per cent per annum was divided on the amount of the policy; in 1820, 2½ per cent ditto on the oldest policies; in 1830, 3 per cent on the oldest 5,000 policies; in 1840, 2½ ditto

ditto; and now, in 1850, it is proposed to divide 2 per cent additional on the same terms.

Our readers will see by the table below, that the present surplus amounts to 3,215,503/14s; two-thirds of this sum is added to the oldest policies, and one-third—viz., 1,071,834/—is reserved to accumulate for the benefit of future assurers.

It is the more necessary to publish these accounts, and to show the beneficial results of this Society, as Parliament has of late years compelled all life and fire offices to publish a statement of their affairs.

Since the year 1793, this Society has never disputed the payment of a policy. In that year a father had insured the lives of his three step-daughters. The office had paid the policies on the two first lives as they fell in; but, having reason to suspect foul play after the death of the third daughter, the father was tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of that daughter. He was acquitted; but he was afterwards tried for the forgery of her will, which he took to prove his interest in the policy, was found guilty and hanged.

The whole of the cash accounts are read at every quarterly general court. No commission has ever been paid or allowed to agents. These are the terms on which this Society is founded. The results our readers will see in the following table:—

STATEMENT of the Value of all the different ASSURANCES existing in the EQUITABLE SOCIETY, Nov. 1, 1849, presuming that they will continue until Dec. 31, 1849.

Assurances.	No.	Sums and Annuities Assured.		Value of the Sums and Annuities.		Additions.	Value of the Additions.		Sum of both Values.	Amount of all the Annual Payments.		Value of all the Annual Payments.		Net Value of the Assurances.	
		£	s d	£	s d		£	s d		£	s d	£	s d		£	s d
Single lives for the whole continuance of life	5,935	8,230,845	...	5,539,661	16 6	2,958,748	17 6	2,313,421	5 6	7,852,183	2 0	242,107	7 6	5,365,634	0 0
For terms	10	6,740	...	256	10 0	...	...	...	...	256	10 0	...	...	61	0 6
On survivorships	12	19,910	...	6,304	15 0	10,773	0 0	4,391	9 9	10,696	4 0	428	18 6	7,741	13 6
On the joint continuance of two or three lives	5	3,150	...	2,165	16 6	...	...	...	...	2,165	16 6	130	17 0	851	19 6
On the continuance of the longest of two or three lives	32	42,850	...	20,110	3 0	5,002	10 0	2,753	4 6	22,863	7 6	703	5 6	11,765	19 0
Sum payable after an assigned time	1	2,000	...	1,391	10 6	...	...	...	...	1,391	10 6	115	7 6	956	18 6
Survivorship annuities	26	35,300/10s Ann.	...	12,512	13 6	47/3s 6d Ann.	...	213	16 0	12,726	9 6	659	17 0	8,115	0 0
Annuities payable after an assigned time	22	2607/10s Ann.	...	12,355	3 6	...	...	...	...	12,355	3 6	614	3 0	7,679	6 6
Total	6,044	8,354,995	...	5,594,158	8 6	2,974,614	7 6	2,320,779	15 0	7,914,938	3 6	245,149	1 6	2,512,171	6 0
Deduct the value of all the annual payments										2,512,171		6 0			
												5,402,766		17 6	

PRESENT STATE of the ACCOUNTS of the EQUITABLE SOCIETY ascertained by a Computation of the Value of every Assurance.

Dr	£	s	d	Cr	£	s	d
To the present value of all the assurances existing on Nov. 1, 1849	5,402,766	17	6	By 2,275,000/ stock in the 3 per cent Consols, at 93½	2,129,968	15	0
To the present value of the several life annuities paid by the society	11,515	16	5	By 2,680,000/ stock in the 3 per cent Reduced Annuities, at 52½	2,479,000	0	0
Amount of claims allowed but unpaid Nov. 1, 1849	228,261	10	0	Cash on mortgage	3,763,346	18	3
	5,642,544	3	11	Annual premiums due in October, November, and December unpaid	42,561	15	0
Surplus	3,215,503	14	0	Interest due on mortgages	2,787	2	3
Two-thirds of the above surplus	2,143,669	2	8	Balance at the bank, Oct. 31, 1849	427,003	7	5
Present value of a further addition of 2½ for payments made prior to Jan. 1, 1850, on the assurances dated before Dec. 11, 1840, constituting the oldest 5,000 assurances Jan. 1, 1849	2,113,972	12	0				
	8,858,047	17	11				

* The greater part of the above balance arises from the recent repayment of a large Mortgage, which had not been reinvested on the 31st of October last.

8,858,047 17 11

ARTHUR MORGAN, Actuary.

November 20, 1849.

Facts and Figures.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

THE space occupied by the Trade and Navigation returns in the present number of the *Economist*, has rendered it needful to postpone matter prepared under this head, till next week.

Agriculture.

RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF LANDOWNERS AND FARMERS.

ONE of the most important consequences of repealing the corn laws, has been to lead landlords and tenant farmers to regard their relative rights and interests with more business-like purpose than heretofore. They have both begun to be self-reliant; but both classes have still much to learn. They are, however, taking the best means of learning, by discussion and direct communication. On both sides there is still a want of that candour and confidence which are so necessary to a right understanding, but there is an approach to it. On the part of the farmers, a good deal of irritated feeling prevails; they feel or fancy they have been led into a false position, from which they do not clearly see any ready or easy mode of escape. The result is a demand for reduction of rents, and with that demand landowners comply very generally. But more, much more than mere reduction of rent is necessary to place the business of husbandry in England on a sound basis. Indeed, it is by no means clear that it is judicious to reduce rents at all; for it may prevent both the landlord and tenant from effecting a permanent re-arrangement of their contract. Landowners are, in many cases, addressing their tenants in very plain and sensible terms. For instance, Earl Fortescue, in a letter to his North Devon tenants, says—

Let me warn you in the outset, not to expect any change in the corn law. My firm conviction is, that none will take place, but that the British agriculturist must henceforth lay aside all hope of aid from what is called Legislative protection, and depend wholly on himself for making the land so to yield her increase, as to afford an adequate remuneration for his toil and his capital.

I believe that the farms you hold are generally capable of doing this without a reduction of rent; but I am satisfied, that in most cases, it can only be done by such improved management as shall greatly augment their present produce.

To such tenants, therefore, as have not the ability, or the disposition, to improve their husbandry, I would earnestly recommend a withdrawal from business, and I shall be ready to take their farms off their hands, not only on just but on liberal terms; and to those, on the other hand, whom I see exerting themselves with industry and skill to develop more effectually the productive powers of the soil, I shall gladly lend my aid, by draining or other improvements, on such conditions as may, I hope, through our joint exertions, counteract the effects of low prices, by the greater abundance and superior quality of the saleable produce of their farms. This object, however, can in no case be effected without increased labour. I shall, therefore, afford no assistance or encouragement to any tenant whom I find discharging any of his accustomed hands.

And his lordship concludes with a quotation from a speech or letter by Mr Turner, a well-known farmer of Devonshire, asserting that high farming and the employment of labour will alone enable the farmer to obtain a livelihood. And Lord Fortescue's offers to aid improving tenants, are in some respects calculated to produce the improved management he rightly considers necessary to yield remuneration to the farmer. But we miss in that letter the most effective means of promoting good farming, namely the offer of leases to tenants whose capital and skill justify permanent engagements. Possibly the tenants are not generally men of much capital or skill; but we believe it will be found that there is no choice between granting a lease and the recommendation to withdraw from the business of farming. If a tenant cannot be trusted with a lease, he is not fit to be trusted with the farm. Possibly these North Devon tenants may not at this moment desire leases, but that will be only a temporary feeling which will cease as soon as the present crisis has passed away. The offer of leases to competent tenants, whether immediately accepted or not, is essential to the satisfactory management of an estate at this moment. Let the landlord lend his aid on terms ever so liberal, and drain and improve to any extent, still if the tenant is not secured by a lease, he cannot and will not, nay, as a prudent man ought not so to farm as fully to develop the productive powers of the soil. To farm with a lease is one thing; to farm as a yearly tenant requires another and a very different system. Another noble landed proprietor, at the other end of the kingdom, has also lately addressed a public and published letter to his tenantry. Lord Kinnaird, in a letter to his tenantry in Scotland, has pointed out the profitable investment of capital which may be made in husbandry, and has detailed the results of his own practical experience in farming during eleven years. His lordship rightly says that the superiority of Scotch farming has been produced by the difficulties Scotch farmers have had to contend with from inferiority of climate and higher rents; but that English farmers will soon rival them, if the former do not exert themselves. There are two advantages, however, which the Scotch farmers enjoy over their Southern brethren—leases, and the superiority of their climate for turnip growing. Lord Kinnaird strongly urges the disuse of naked fallows on coarse or strong clayland, and growing turnips and green crops instead. He also advises more care in the selection of cattle tied up for feeding. He had found a difference of profit of 3/ 10s per head on good beasts bred by himself, and cross-bred animals which had been purchased. And he estimates the profit of an acre of turnips at 3/, which is entirely lost by allowing the land to remain fallow for a year. He adds,—

I am firmly convinced that nothing should pay better than farming where sufficient capital is invested, and where it is treated as any mercantile transaction, requiring indeed discrimination and management, but not dependent on high prices. No one possessing capital need be afraid of investing it in a farm, as if properly cleaned, drained, limed (where required), and manure not spared, it is certain to yield a great return; and such seems to be the general opinion in

Scotland, as farms, if not too large, are letting readily, and, in many instances, at an advanced rent, to enterprising tenants.

The result of his lordship's eleven years' practice is this, that in 1837, after an expenditure of 1,281*l.*, including the rent of something more than 2*l.* per acre, the produce sold for 1,412*l.*, leaving a profit of 130*l.*, and the expenditure and gross returns have gradually increased, leaving in 1845 a clear profit of 523*l.*; in 1846, 242*l.*; and in 1847, 285*l.* Even some money—often a considerable sum—was laid out in permanent improvement, such as draining and so forth, which is each year deducted from gross returns. Nor is the capital stated as employed—2,000*l.*—large.

But the best and most complete statement of the relative rights and interests of landowners and their tenants, at this time, we have lately met with, was that made by Mr Edward Holland, at the Gloucester Agricultural Meeting. A farmer, Mr Beach, had said that "the most solid benefit his landlord could confer upon him, was a return of 25 per cent.;" and that "it was out of the surplus produce that rents were paid." And the last remark is quite true, but the question is, whether that is to be the surplus of each year, or whether the surplus of an average of several years. We believe that it is more beneficial to landlord and tenant that the rent should be the result of the surplus of an average of several years, and that such will be more and more the case as husbandry advances and becomes more perfect. But with a yearly tenant that is out of the question, as his calculations and arrangements must, in the main, be made with reference to only one year. Each year must furnish its own surplus for rent, or the tenant will be distressed; for the system a yearly tenant is compelled to pursue, prevents the carrying over the surplus of one year to meet the deficiency of another. In the best season, he has seldom more than a bare surplus for rent. His gross expenditure may be less, but it is less economically managed, and very frequently the actual outlay of the yearly tenant is more—though less advantageously made—than would be necessary under the system a lease would induce.

The present position of labourers, landlords, and tenants, in this respect, was thus stated by Mr Holland. With reference to the labourers, he said:—

He knew this, that in every great change that took place—and therefore in that which was taking place—the man of the least intellect was he who suffered most. And it appeared to be one of the laws of civilisation—one of the conditions of the advance of the country in intelligence—that those who were lowest in society must suffer in the change. The landlord, who to a certain extent could exert a control over those who employed labourers, as well as over those whom he employed, having the advantage of education, ought to be the most prompt in intellect on these points. These, he was certain, would endeavour to alleviate the condition of the labourer; and although the prospects of pauperism were great, he knew also that where there was good farming pauperism fell away at the very sight of it. Amongst those reports, the printing of which cost the tax payers of this country so many thousands, without benefit to anybody—amongst those reports he had met with a curious instance of the benefit of good farming in preventing pauperism. It was of a man who went into a particular parish, having purchased a farm in it. He found, on taking possession, that the whole of the labourers in the parish were taken into employ man by man, but that most of them were on the rates, and that in fact the farmers were allowed a part of the rates to pay the labourers. This person did not like men so degraded, he did not like these particular men, so he called into the parish 30 additional labourers. There was immediately an outcry amongst the farmers; they declared that the parish was already overburdened with pauperism. They could not get on with things as they were, yet the new comer was about to increase pauperism. "What," cried they, "shall we do?" This person persisted; he employed all the labourers he had taken on, for he possessed capital, and farmed with judgment in proportion. The labourers on the rates, too, were taken off the rates by his employment, and in this very parish—he could name the parish if he could refer to the report, but he could not remember at this moment—the very men who cried out against a superabundance of labourers in the parish, were now obliged to import additional labourers. Having copied the example of the gentleman who had come amongst them, in his better mode of farming, they employed a greater number of labourers than they did before, while the poor rates were lower. Now if this could be done in one parish, why not in all parishes? But there were certain periods when distress fell on this large interest through the act of Providence; but when distress also arose from want of capital, nothing in the shape of improvement could be made in agriculture, nothing could be done to benefit the position of the labourer without adequate capital being brought into that branch of industry.

Admitting the existence of some difficulty and distress among farmers, Mr Holland asked who was to carry them through it, and added—

Why Mr Long and Mr Beach said it was the landlord. Now he was willing to do his duty as a landlord, but certainly he was not willing to be the sort of animal which the tenants required. His duty as a landlord was very simple and plain; it was to make the most of the raw material which belonged to him. He maintained that if a man had the disposition of any raw material, whether it be capital, manufactured goods, or land, his duty was plain; it was to do what everybody else would do. He would be a very foolish fellow if he did not, in as fair a way as he could, make the most of that raw material. Now the tenant who worked the soil, in position, was something like the manufacturer, as Mr Beach had very properly told them. Then the question was, were the interests of the producer of the raw material at variance with the interests of the manufacturer of the raw material? For himself, he said they were not; that is, if they went the right way to work; but he contended that they had not done right up to that time. As for the landlord, he said, "I must have game—lots of game—the tenant must not interfere with it. On the other hand, I must have votes at elections. At any rate, I will not say so, because it is contrary to the law of the land—I will not say then, I will have votes, but I will not give my tenant a long lease or tenure, so that he will lose the capital he has put in the ground if he is turned off for voting against my interests." Now these matters were considered in farm affairs; they ought to be deferred, for they had nothing to do with the raw material. Well, then, came the question, what was to be done with the raw material? The landlord could not take a large estate into his own hands and cultivate it: the landlord, in truth, was more dependent on the tenant than the tenant was on the landlord, because the tenant could always get another landlord, while the landlord would not like to lose a good tenant. Now, it was the interest of the landlord to throw away all care for game and politics, and to get the best tenant he could, and thus get the best price for his land.

And, by the "best price," Mr Holland did not mean that he would take the highest, who might be and frequently is the least responsible man—

But if the landlord was determined to take as his tenant only a man of capital, then he was sure that competition would not raise the price of land unduly high, because men of capital would not give more for the rent of the land than would allow a fair return on their capital. Then they had an opportunity of ascertaining what was a fair rent for the land, while there was a capital check against the rent being too high. Now if the landlord would throw aside all ideas except that of good cultivation—if he were determined simply to have good tenants, and determined to work the land as it ought to be worked—there they had a good competition as to the price of the land, and also a protection against its being more than it ought to be.

Hitherto landowners have mainly depended on mere competition for their rents, without exercising much discrimination in the choice of tenants. Indeed, land has not unfrequently been let by choice to a man of inferior capital, because he was deemed more manageable in reference to the secondary and mistaken objects referred to by Mr Holland. And, next, as to the duty of the tenant, Mr Holland said—

Then, having fixed on the landlord what he ought to do, the next thing to be considered was, what the tenant ought to require. If the tenant was a man of capital, he knew what to do in farming; and he hoped that none of them would take a farm without capital and out of the love of farming. The tenant ought never to invest his property in the cultivation of the soil until he had security in the shape of a good long tenure. It was all very well to talk of tenant rights; and those rights were good if the tenant had no lease. If he understood tenant right properly, it was this:—if a tenant expended money in the cultivation of the land, and got notice to quit before the capital was exhausted, then he got a return from the landlord for the unexhausted capital on the land. Well and good.

And such an arrangement might be a good one for the first three or four years of a new tenancy, until the landlord and tenant understood each other; and, of course, if a farmer will consent to be taken upon trial in that way, there is nothing to be said except this, that all contracts for land are best made while both parties are at arm's length. And though what are called tenant-right allowances may be very useful additions to a lease, and are unquestionably preferable to the present state of tenancies, no prudent farmer would go into a farm on trial under tenant-right, only to have a lease if his landlord likes him. Such an arrangement is at direct variance with the sound commercial principles on which alone land can be successfully managed. At this moment, said Mr Holland, farmers are in a crisis—

How were they to get over that crisis? Not by the sacrifice of the tenant, nor by the sacrifice of the landlord. He knew not how other landlords would do, but, for himself, he would make much sacrifice to keep tenants who did their duty to the land, cultivated it properly, spent their capital, and were moved by the spirit of improvement. But, at the same time, he felt that it was his duty to get rid of a man who put his hands in his pockets and did nothing but cry out against the times, determined to have a reduction of his rent from his landlord—not that it was in his bargain, but simply on account of the hardness of the times. A bargain was a bargain. He gave a tenant 14 years' good or bad times; he never made a reduction; he had not been asked for it, and if he had, he should have laughed at the application. The tenants never gave him a higher rent than they had bargained for in good times, and he did not take lower in bad times. Now, if the agriculturists would take care to have such bargains, their future position would be different, and the landlords, if they had tenants who had the means of farming well, by adequate capital, the landlords would be very foolish if they did not give the tenants an ample tenure and full play to their skill and energy.

We never could understand why "bargains" for farms are alone to be held nugatory at each considerable fall in prices, except on the assumption that they have been unfairly or inconsiderately made. In answer to Mr Holland, Mr Beach put forward the usual pleas and assertions, namely, that farms had been taken when prices were higher, at rents fixed with reference to those prices; that the gains from draining improvement and high cultivation are greatly over-estimated; and that in his, Mr Beach's, parish, no sort of improvement could be made in the farming, and not another labourer profitably employed. Such are very generally the notions of the farmers. To this Mr Holland replied, by asking whether Mr Beach was a tenant on lease or from year to year, and being told that he is a yearly tenant, said—

Exactly; he could only say that if any tenant of his from year to year had expressed himself as Mr Beach had—a way which must be appreciated by a landlord—he could only say that if he were Mr Beach's landlord, he should feel it to be his duty to reduce his rental in proportion to the present prices of produce. But he spoke of happier times—he spoke not of times past, but of times to come. He believed that if the landlord appreciated the tenant, and got the man he required, that that man, with a lease in his possession, would have to stand by his bargain, whatever may be the money value of produce, and that the landlord would stand by his bargain also, because losses and fluctuation in prices would make no difference, having been duly considered in the bargain. Landlords, under these circumstances, would choose for their tenants men of capital; and if a man wished to become a tenant, now let him make this bargain. "You let me your land; I will take it at its value; I calculate on having it as my own for a certain number of years; and some time before the tenure expires give me notice whether you will renew the lease, the period at which I am to know it being sufficiently long to enable me to work out my capital, under certain conditions which, while they protect you as the landlord, will not prevent me from recovering my capital." He believed that when men intended to act fairly, and when the men who farmed the land were men of capital, the making of such an arrangement as this would not be difficult. He had proved it; he knew it to be the fact, and, therefore, he did not see why the plan which had worked well for him would not work as well for others. But if his tenant was in the position of Mr Beach; if he had made a bargain from year to year, of course he should feel it to be his duty to regulate the rent by the price of wheat; for it was preposterous to suppose that the rent regulated by the price which was gone should be the same as when that price would not come back again. There was also this that was not taken into consideration; circumstances were somewhat altered in land, so that where capital, energy, and knowledge, were applied to the land, it not only produced that which it produced when the tenant entered on the farm, but it ought to produce a great deal more. He knew instances where twelve bushels were now grown at a cheaper rate than eight bushels were grown years ago.

And he illustrated his views by a reference to what had taken place

in manufactures, where profit had been made by producing largely at a cheap rate; and added, "that a large amount of the evil which had befallen the agriculturists arose from losing sight of the manufacturing view of the case." Nor did he omit to mention the most difficult case, namely, where an estate is held by poor tenants, and has always been so held. He said—

Not, however, that he threw aside the hopes and wishes of those who had been sacrificed by the change. If he was in the position of a landlord having tenants who had been on his estate from generation to generation, who had been allowed to remain there without capital, or the skill and education necessary to obtain the produce required to compete in the market with those who had capital, skill, and education—then he should say to those men, "You are my tenants; you have not placed yourselves in that position; circumstances and the laws of the country have placed you there; you were born on the estate; there you shall remain, you shall not be turned away." But then he should "cut his coat according to his cloth." He thought it would be the duty of a landlord so situated to divide his estate to suit that position. Still keeping the tenant in his position on the estate, he would not allow him to hold a farm which he had not capital to cultivate. He thought he had also met the very difficult case in which a large body of men were plunged in distress because they found themselves without capital, without skill to enable them to meet competition. He thought those men ought to be treated with kindness, ought not to be removed rapidly or unkindly, but some consideration should be shown to them; they should have farms given to them of a size suitable to their capital.

And Mr Holland concluded his very sound and wholesome address, by urging the improved education of the labouring classes, and the establishment of village reading rooms.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Du Fay and Co.'s Trade Report)

Manchester, Dec. 1, 1849.

Before entering upon any remarks about the extent and nature of the business transacted in our market during the past month, we lay before our friends a statement, showing the prices actually paid in the highest and lowest period of the cotton trade since 1836, affording an opportunity of comparison with the present range of prices.

	Sept. 1836 (highest price)	Oct. 1847 (panic month)	Oct. 1848 (lowest point)	Dec. 1, '49
Water twist (QB), No. 2's.....	per lb 1 3	per lb 0 7½	per lb 0 6	per lb 0 8
— 30's.....	per lb 1 5	per lb 0 8½	per lb 0 7	per lb 0 9
Mule yarns — 40's.....	per lb 1 6	per lb 0 8	per lb 0 6½	per lb 0 9
— 50's.....	per lb 1 7	per lb 0 9	per lb 0 7½	per lb 0 10
7-8 printers 72 reed	per piece 9 3	per piece 5 0	per piece 4 4½	per piece 5 9
40-in. 66 reed grey shirtings.....	per piece 17 0	per piece 8 0	per piece 7 3	per piece 8 9
— 72 —	per piece 18 0	per piece 8 6 7s 9d to 8 0	per piece 8 0	per piece 9 7½
NEW ORLEANS COTTON.				
Middling	per lb 0 9½	per lb 0 5½	per lb 0 3½	per lb 0 6½
Fair Q	per lb 1 0	per lb 0 6	per lb 0 4	per lb 0 6½

Neither the extravagant prices of 1836, nor the ruinously low rates of 1847-48, are likely to return, both having been brought about by extraordinary circumstances.

Excessively low as prices were in the month of October 1847-48, it is an undeniable fact that the spinners of the lower numbers of yarns were better off then than they are at present; the margin between the price of the raw material, and that of yarn, particularly 20 water-twist, being less now than at any former period in our recollection.

Short time working, which entails a not inconsiderable loss, was reluctantly adopted by the class of spinners referred to, so long as they held a stock of cotton at moderate prices; but latterly it has been more generally resorted to, there being no immediate prospect of an amendment in that particular description of yarns—the demand for the continent having fallen off, owing to the close of the season, and the China market, which relieved the spinners of 20's water twist this time last year, not being encouraging for investments at present rates. The exports to China are beginning to decrease. The low prices at which they have been sold latterly are no doubt the cause of the reduction in our shipments to that market.

In 1848 a good demand existed for all heavy goods consumed by the mass of the people; the finer counts of yarn were not in request then, because the middle and higher classes were not in a condition to consume largely of the finer descriptions of goods. At present the demand is in a great measure confined to the latter, and we name this circumstance because it explains the transfer from low numbers of yarns to the finer counts, independently of the inducement to do so in order to economise the consumption of cotton. Even if the raw material had not risen, finer goods would in all probability have been produced in the latter months of the present year, in preference to heavy goods. As such transfers have, however, the effect of raising the article which is neglected, in order to produce what is momentarily in demand, we call the attention of our friends thus early to the subject, to enable them to take measures accordingly. When we have only a partial demand, as is the case just now, the bulk of the production is thrown upon the description of goods most in request, and a full supply of what may be wanted is the consequence. We require many markets to take off all we produce, and some of our most important outlets, as regards quantity and weight of goods, such as the Levant, India, and China, are now taking very little.

The irregularity complained of, both as to prices and remuneration, is explained by such a state of things. As the bulk of cotton is consumed by heavy goods and coarse yarns, the effect of the absence of the demand in that direction has a great bearing upon the cotton market at present, which is in a languid state, notwithstanding small stocks and short present supplies. That speculators have in some respects conferred a boon on trade by directing the attention of the consumers of the raw material to the danger of a deficient crop, we are far from denying; the effect of the sudden rise of cotton has been the exercise of a due economy in the use of it, which will probably show itself in a more marked manner hereafter in the weekly consumption of the article.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.—The transactions in yarns have been very limited throughout the month, and for the coarser numbers of both mule and water somewhat reduced rates were established. Some lots which were bought on speculation in October were re-sold last month to a profit, although under present quotations. The low qualities of 40 mule and 20 water twist are more depressed than any other numbers; the reduction on the former is about 1d per pound from the highest price of October last, and the same on the latter counts.

MANUFACTURED GOODS.—The business done was on a restricted scale, and the only goods for which a perceptible demand was experienced were 7-8th and 9-8th printers and 9-8th shirtings, and no change of importance in the value of

such goods has taken place. 5-4th shirtings and long cloths were neglected, and prices are 1½ to 3d per pound lower than they were in the earlier part of the month.

Textiles and domestics have advanced a trifle, but there is very little doing in heavy goods, and prices are by no means remunerative to the producers.

Since the arrival of the Hibernia, our market has assumed a still quieter tone. In much lower prices no one believes, but a probability of the larger yield of the cotton crop than is at present estimated renders our manufacturers very reluctant to keep any stock of goods; the same disinclination is felt by merchants. So far we have had no accumulation of stocks, and for some descriptions of goods the manufacturers are still working to order, but where these are wanting, they are very easy sellers.

YORKSHIRE MARKETS.—The prosperous state of our stuff market, which we had the gratifying task to report these last few months, has not received the least check during November, although, generally speaking, this is one of the quietest business months in the year. Orders, in anticipation of a brisk spring trade for export, are freely given out at the present rates, which are from 5 to 7½ per cent higher than those of the preceding month, a rise on which our manufacturers are compelled to insist, owing to the advance they have to pay on cotton warps and some particular description of wool, of which Orleans lustrés are made. Lastings, moreens, and damasks continue in equally good demand, and participate to the same degree in the higher quotations. In our opinion it is still a matter of speculation how far these higher rates will interfere with our export trade, which hitherto has been supplied at prices ruinously low for the producers, and all accounts which have reached us from abroad coincide in depicting the difficulties which are foreseen in obtaining anything like an adequate share of the advance which has taken place in our market; we are, therefore, not without apprehension that, for some time to come, the orders from abroad will be found much curtailed, until confidence in the stability of the present state of our market is fully established. So far as general opinion on this head goes among the mercantile classes here, there is no shadow of a doubt about it, and the only danger that is foreseen lies rather in a too rapid succession of further rise than in the reverse.

LEEDS CLOTH HALLS.—A very fair business has been doing during the month, and our working classes are as well off as those in the worsted districts; they earn as good wages as they ever did when the prices of provisions were twice as high. Our flax spinners are also doing well, and share in the general prosperous state of trade.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, Dec. 1, 1849.

Notwithstanding the very large consumption of all kinds of wool in the manufacturing districts, we can only report a steady and moderate demand throughout the last month, yet our stocks of good consumable wool are unprecedentedly low, and if the selection only were better, we should, no doubt, have more activity in our market. Colonial: there were public sales here on the 23rd ult., at which about 400 bales South Australian were brought forward, and all sold at very satisfactory prices. East India: about 300 bales were offered at the same sale, and sold at former rates, a fair business has also been done by private contract. Buenos Ayres: large transactions have taken place in this class during the month at full rates, and the better descriptions still command most attention. Peruvian: the stock is now very light; about 750 ballots were offered by auction on the 23rd, of which about one-half was sold at current rates. Alpaca: there are no fresh arrivals, and, stocks being light, the transactions have been few. Turkey wools are still scarce, but there is not much inquiry except for low qualities, which would command full prices. Turkey goats' wool: a few sales have been effected at former rates. Smyrna: nothing doing. Egyptian is in fair request, and good long stapled parcels sell freely. Oporto: only a few sales are reported at about former prices. Russian donskoy fleece of good length and colour is in good request, and we have now some stock in the market. For merino, metis, and z-gay there is decidedly more inquiry, but the stocks of these classes are light. Iceland: considerable sales have been made during the month at current rates. Scotch: a fair business is still doing in good Cheviot and crossed wools, but most of the other kinds are for the present neglected, owing no doubt to English sorts being lower in proportion. Irish wools are in fair demand. The public sales which commenced in London yesterday are reported to be going off decidedly higher than the September sales, which will give a fresh impetus to trade.

(From Messrs Drake, Brothers, and Co.'s Circular.)

Havana, Nov. 8, 1849.

Our sugar market has been very dull during the past month, and no transactions of any consequence have taken place, planters continuing to ask rates which could not be afforded. Of late somewhat lower prices have been accepted, in a few instances as much as ½ to 1 rl under the quotations of our circular of last month; however, the decline is not general, and many of our planters hold out in the hope of doing better soon. We quote:—

	Rs.	Rs.	s	d	per cwt	f. o. b.
Cueuruchos	4½	to 5½	at 14	ct. prem. equal to	15	6 to 16
Ordinary yellows	5½	6	—	—	17	10 to 18
Middling do	6½	6½	—	—	19	0 to 19
Fine do	7½	7	—	—	20	2 to 20
Florate do	7½	8	—	—	21	4 to 23
Ordinary whites	8½	9	—	—	24	3 to 25
Middling do	9½	9½	—	—	26	0 to 26
Fine & Florate do	10	11	—	—	27	10 to 30

Our exports to the end of last month, compare as follows:—

	1849	1848	1847
United States.....	108,769	232,121	298,583
Russia and Cowes (whites).....	110,912	91,934	76,576
Continent of Europe.....	265,759	287,414	209,814
Great Britain (by privileged bags).....	122,478	136,670	185,436
Spain.....	110,051	146,672	120,321
Mediterranean.....	52,478	54,384	84,097
Total boxes.....	770,337	948,595	975,427

We estimate our stock here and in Matanzas, the country included, at about 90,000 to 100,000 boxes. The weather has continued very favourable to the growing cane, and we look confidently for a large crop.

MOLASSES has been in light demand at 2½ rs per keg, equal to 13½ cents per gall, or 5s 10d stg. per cwt free on board. The exports amount to—160,541 hhd this year, against 152,936 hhd last year—of which 13,874 hhd this year to Great Britain, against 3,258 hhd. We may look for new molasses in the course of next month.

COFFEE is very scarce, a few small lots of the new crop have appeared in town and found buyers at 7½ to 8½ for seconds, equal at 13 per cent Pr. to 38s 6d to 42s 4d per cwt f. o. b.

Circulars have been received from—

Messrs Taylor and Bright—Sandars and Claxton—W. Greame and Co.—Stitt and Co.—W. M. Neill—G. F. Mandley—Jacob Mocatta—M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving—Robert M'Ewen—Grant and Hodgson—Layton, Hulbert, and Co.—Phillipotts and Co.—Mason and Co.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Dec. 6, 1849.

The President of the Republic has decided that he will review all the National Guards of the line, and the garrison of Paris, on Monday next, the anniversary of his election. He desires to try the public opinion about his person. It has been, however, announced that the review would be postponed if the weather were too bad. I doubt that many National Guards will go to that review, even if the weather be fine, unless it is declared a holiday. It is already reported that the socialists have decided that they will go to the review in order to shout, "long live the republic;" but the bulk of the National Guards will not abandon their business, and lose their whole day upon the Boulevards.

The words which Louis Napoleon has addressed to the new prefects, engaging them to prepare his own re-election, have made much noise in the political world, and have given rise to an ardent polemic in the newspapers. The republican journals consider the President's designs as contrary to the constitution; and I think that they are right. The constitution was made by representatives who were completely inimical to Louis Napoleon, and had introduced into the constitution several articles by which they desired to make his re-election impossible. They provided that the elections of the President and of the assembly should be simultaneous, that it might be impossible to revise the constitution before the election of the President. But Louis Napoleon's friends endeavour, in this moment, to discover some indirect way to revise the constitution before convoking the electors for the return of a new president. That affair has been the principal topic of all the leading articles of our papers for the whole week.

There is great anxiety in the public about the question of the tax on potable liquors. The committee, who had been appointed by the assembly to examine the bill, proposing to maintain the tax, have made their report, which agrees to the adoption of the views of M. Fould. But the debates on the bill have been postponed to next week, because it was apprehended that it might be a pretext of disturbance for the day of the presidential review.

It is certain that the solution of that question, whatever it may be, will give rise to a great agitation. If the tax be maintained, we shall hear of grave riots in the departments; 55 of them out of 86 are decidedly opposed to the tax, and have petitioned against its maintenance. Louis Napoleon has received so many petitions that he is said to stagger in his opinion about the bill. It was reported that he desired to withdraw it and demand a large reduction in the army as a compensation for the 100 millions of francs which are yielded by the tax on potable liquors. M. Fould has energetically opposed this scheme, and has declared that he would retire if it were finally adopted. A sort of *mezzo-terminis* has been taken in one of the last cabinet councils. Louis Napoleon consents that the tax shall be maintained for 1850, but on condition that a series of measures shall be examined in the course of next year, in order to prepare its final suppression. Besides the reduction of the army, he would reduce the expenditure of the central and provincial administrations. The number of prefectures would be diminished, and the subprefectures totally suppressed. He hopes that the economies which would result from these suppressions would allow of suppressing the tax on potable liquors.

The doings of the National Assembly are very insignificant, and without interest for the English public. It seems they have forgotten that very grave questions are urging. The Committee of the Budget have not yet prepared the report upon the Paris and Avignon Railway Bill. The debates are very violent, and the result is doubtful both in the committee and in the assembly. The committee of the Orleans and the Central Railways have gained ground among the members of the committee, and they seem ready to conclude against M. Rothschild and Tarbe des Sablons' company. If, however, the assembly gives such a vote it will be attended with very grave results for the public securities. The companies who present themselves in competition with M. Rothschild will not be able to raise the sums necessary for the execution of the new undertaking. The state must then take engagements for them, or execute the works at its own expense. A new loan will accordingly become indispensable, and it will be issued in a very unfavourable moment.

The French funds have obtained, during this week, a decided impulse, and the French fives have been quoted at 91.25. This extraordinary improvement was owing to the belief that the Assembly would vote the tax upon potable liquors and the Paris and Avignon Railway Bill. But if it is once known that the majority of the Assembly is hostile to this last bill, it is probable that the prices of the funds will decline rapidly. It was reported yesterday on 'Change that large sales of English Consols had been made at 95½ by French holders, who desired to invest again their money into the French funds.

It is now certain that M. E. de Girardin, the editor of the journal *La Presse*, has frequent interviews at the Elysée with the President of the Republic, who often takes his advice. It is said that Louis Napoleon has adopted the system of M. de Girardin about the simplification of the government and the reduction of the army. But the President dare not take him as minister. M. de Girardin has so many enemies that he could not maintain his position at the head of the government.

The question of the reduction of the army was debated yesterday in the sitting of the Assembly, on account of a bill for the military contingent of 1849. The contingent was fixed at 80,000 men by the Minister of War, and two amendments were presented to reduce it to 40,000, or at least to 60,000, but the Assembly adhered to the original figure of 80,000. M. d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, has declared that the political situation of Europe prevented the government from reducing the army. But he said that if the contingent of

80,000 men were adopted for this year, he took the engagement to demand but 25,000 or 30,000 men for 1850.

The French army will amount to 428,000 soldiers with the new contingent of 80,000, but a large force is necessary in Algeria to maintain our possessions, and the last information received from that quarter gives serious apprehensions that the Arabs will soon begin a new general attack against the French.

It is reported to-day that the Oasis of Zaatcha has been carried by the French troops, after heavy losses. But the official papers give no information about this fact, and I think that it is unfounded. We have lost many soldiers before Zaatcha since the departure of Pierre Bonaparte, whose return to Paris made such a scandal.

The following are the variations of our securities from Nov. 29 to Dec. 5:—

	f	c	f	c	f	c	
The Three per Cents Improved.....	0	60	at 57	55	after being done at	57	90
The Five per Cents	1	20	91	0	—	91	30
The Bank Shares	27	50	2427	59	—	2430	0
Northern shares.....	6	25	447	50	—	450	0
Orleans	5	0	740	0			
Rouen	15	0	540	0			
Havre	6	25	235	0			
Vierzon	17	50	320	25			

HALF PAST FOUR.—The securities were rather declining, but the business was very unimportant. It was reported that the review which was to take place on Monday next, was postponed *sine die*. The President of the republic would review the troops and national guards upon the Boulevards, saying that nobody would go to the Champ de Mars, which was too muddy and too far. But General Changarnier opposed the Boulevards, saying that it would be a dangerous place, on account of manifestations.

The President was slightly indisposed yesterday; it will be a pretext for the adjournment of the review.

The Three per Cents varied from 57f 35c to 57f 45c; the Five per Cents from 90f 50c to 90f 70c; Bank Shares from 2,425f to 2,427f 50c; Northern from 447f 50c to 446f 25c; Strasburg from 360f to 357f 50c; Nantes from 278f 75c to 277f 50c; Orleans were at 750f; Rouen from 537f 50c to 540f; Vierzon from 320f to 315f.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal family continue at Osborne. Colonel Cornwall, Esquerry to her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, arrived at Osborne at six o'clock on Monday afternoon with the melancholy intelligence of the demise of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, which event has caused the deepest affliction to the Queen and Prince.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

Queen Adelaide expired on Sunday morning, about two o'clock, at Bentley Priory, Stanmore, after a painful and protracted illness. During the last week, the bulletins issued by her Majesty's physician denoted that little, if any, hopes remained of her prolonged existence, and on Friday her condition excited the greatest alarm. On the forenoon of that day a distressing change took place, and the immediate relations of her Majesty were hastily summoned to her chamber. Her Majesty, however, rallied, and on the following morning (Saturday) was apparently more cheerful. At seven o'clock in the evening another serious change took place, which denoted beyond any doubt the approach of death. After this her Majesty never rallied, went off in a calm slumber, and after a feeble cough, which occasioned the bursting of one of the vessels of the lungs, her Majesty expired at precisely seven minutes before two o'clock.

The deceased Queen Dowager, Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline Amelia, was the eldest daughter of George Frederick Charles, the late reigning Duke of Saxe Meiningen and the Princess Louisa Eleanor, daughter of Christian Albert, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg. She was born on the 13th of August 1792. When the Princess Charlotte of Wales and her infant child were, in November 1817, consigned to the tomb; the Regent was childless, and four of the royal Dukes, Clarence, Kent, Cambridge, and Gloucester, though all advanced in life—resolved forthwith to contract matrimonial alliances. The Duke of Clarence, at the special instance of Queen Charlotte, solicited the hand of the Princess Adelaide of Saxe Meiningen, and his suit was successful. Her Serene Highness, accompanied by her mother, and attended by a numerous suite, arrived in London on the 4th of July 1818. On the 9th of the same month the Princess was presented to Queen Charlotte, and on the 18th her marriage took place. The Duke of Clarence soon came to the resolution of spending some time on the continent, and, accompanied by the Duchess, he embarked at Dover in less than three weeks after his marriage, and, proceeding by way of Calais, travelled onwards to Hanover. After the lapse of a year the Duke and Duchess returned to England, and from that time forward resided chiefly at Bushy Park. However happy his union with the Princess Adelaide may have been, the hopes with which it was formed were in one respect disappointed: he had no heir, one child only, the Princess Elizabeth, having been born alive, and she was committed to the grave in a very few months after her birth. Since her marriage 12 years had elapsed, and her Royal Highness was still Duchess of Clarence; on the 26th of June 1830, she became Queen of England. Her position was changed, but the rectitude and gentleness of her character underwent no alteration. It was not alone as a "Lady Bountiful" that the Queen Dowager's character was favourably developed; she was a kind parent, or patroness, if it should be so expressed, to her husband's children; and though the Princess Victoria—now Queen Regnant—was not a frequent guest in the palaces of the late King, yet it has never been doubted that the illustrious personage who now descends into the tomb, inspired her present Majesty, and every member of the Royal Family, with sentiments of the highest esteem and affection. On the 29th of June 1837, Queen Adelaide became a widow. During the last 7 or 8 years her health—never good—has been rapidly declining; and even before the death of the King she found frequent change of residence necessary to the preservation of life. Her Majesty has visited not only many parts of England and the continent, but the islands of Madeira and Malta; at the latter place the church of Valetta was founded and endowed by her. She likewise contributed to almost every public charity, and to the funds of nearly all the societies engaged in the advancement of religion. The latter part of her life was one long disease, and it is no idle repetition of a thread-bare formula to say that she bore her

painful maladies "with Christian fortitude." Few had more need of that virtue, for few have been so severely tried. During the last two or three months her Majesty was so grievously indisposed as hardly ever to have quitted her private apartments. Shortly before she expired, all suffering seemed to cease, and her Majesty retained to the last perfect composure of mind. The mournful event, as already stated, took place on Sunday morning at two o'clock.

METROPOLIS.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The following notice was issued on Wednesday:—"A considerable number of newspapers addressed to the United States having lately been posted unpaid, their is reason to fear that many persons are under the impression that the payment of postage upon newspapers intended to be sent to that country is optional. The public, therefore, are again informed that unless the rate of postage upon these papers—namely, 1d.—be paid in advance, they cannot be forwarded."

NEW DUTIES ON COFFEE.—As stated in the *Times* of Monday, the new duties on coffee under the 12th and 13th Victoria, chap. 90, will take effect on and after the 1st of January. By the 30th section it is provided that the goods warehoused upon importation without the payment of duty, and which shall be in the warehouse at the commencement of the duties imposed by this act, shall be deemed and taken to be liable to such duties. The new duties are to be under the management of the Commissioners of Customs, and the former duties to be paid until the 1st of January. The new duties on coffee are as follows:—kiln dried, roasted, or ground, of or from foreign countries, 5d the lb; and of and from British Possessions, 5d the lb.

A GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE.—A letter has been addressed to the council by Lord John Russell, offering to place at the disposal of the Royal Society, for scientific purposes, 1,000*l*, and probably the same amount in successive years. It is quite unnecessary for us to say, that the offer has been accepted. Government subsidies of Science and her sisters are not sufficiently numerous to make an announcement like this uninteresting to our readers. The money given is not the sole good; the measure marks progress, while it aids it.—*Athenaeum*.

THE NEW DEAN OF ST PAUL'S.—Dr H. H. Milman was formally inducted and installed, on Friday, in the Cathedral Church.

THE GOLDEN LECTURESHIP.—Saturday last was appointed by the Haberdashers' Company for the election of a clergyman to fulfil the duties of the office vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Dale, M. A. Canon Residentiary of St Paul's and vicar of St Pancras. At the close of the poll it was stated the election has fallen on the Rev. Henry Melvill, B. D., who will commence his labours in January. The lecturer reaches one sermon a-week (on Tuesday morning), at St Margaret's Lothbury, and his receipts are nearly 500*l* a-year.

THE NEWLY-APPOINTED BISHOPS OF NORWICH, LLANDAFF, AND MADRAS.—The Revs. Dr Hinds, Dr Olivant, and the Rev. T. Dealtry, were "consecrated" at Lambeth Palace, on Sunday, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Manchester, and other dignitaries of the Church. The ceremony occupied about three hours.

WORKING MAN'S HALL.—A benevolent testator named Jenkins has left the munificent sum of 10,000*l* for the erection of a Working Man's Hall, to be built in some convenient part of the metropolis. The building is to be for the free use of working men of all denominations, under the control of twelve directors, who have been nominated. It is added that Mr Hall, the geologist, has expressed his intention, on the completion of the building, to present to it his magnificent museum; and further, that a gentleman, whose name did not transpire, would furnish a library of one thousand volumes.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 931. The return continues to show a considerable decrease on the weekly average, which is 1,162, as calculated for increase of population, from the mortality of former autumns; but it exhibits a slight increase on the returns of the five weeks immediately preceding; during the greater part of November the deaths fluctuated between 837 and 893. The increase is apparent in deaths caused by diseases of the respiratory organs. The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.803 the daily mean was above 30 inches on Tuesday. The mean temperature of the week was 34 deg. 5 min., and was lower than the average of the same week in seven years by 9 deg. 1 min. On Wednesday the daily mean was less than the average by 17 deg. 5 min.

PROVINCES.

DISSOLUTION OF A PROTECTION SOCIETY.—On Saturday the members of the Oxfordshire Association for the Protection of Agriculture, held a meeting at the Star Hotel, Oxford, when it was resolved to dissolve the society, it being no longer useful; and it was further resolved to present the funds in hand, amounting to 440*l*, to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—The transport of the huge mass of tube, 472 feet long and 2,000 tons in weight was successfully effected on Tuesday. Should the first line of tube be completed by March 1850, the works will then have been nearly four years in progress. Telford's Menai Suspension Bridge was eight years in building. The weight of its iron work, compared with that of the Britannia bridge, being as 644 to 10,000 tons.

DEATH OF EBENEZER ELLIOT.—A correspondent of the *Sun* states that Ebenezer Elliot, the "Corn Law Rhymer," died on the 1st inst at his residence, Argill-hill near Barnsley. His illness had continued, more or less severe, for many months; yet up to the last few weeks his powers of mind were active and clear—so much so, that he was engaged in correcting for the press an enlarged edition of his works, now publishing by Mr Fox. Some of his sweetest lyrical effusions have been the production of this period of bodily affliction. He has left a wife, five sons, and two daughters.

DEFICIT OF 36,000*l* IN THE ROCHDALE SAVINGS' BANK.—An almost unparalleled case of fraud has recently come to light in consequence of the death of Mr G. Haworth, a member of the Society of Friends, who for more than twenty years had held the office of actuary to the Savings' bank at Rochdale. Mr Haworth died on the 19th of November, and on an investigation being made, on Tuesday week, a discovery was made of embezzlements extending over many years, and amounting to a larger sum than was actually deposited in the bank. The deceased actuary had kept a private ledger, in which were entered numbers of the accounts of depositors, which accounts never appeared in the books of the bank at all. Haworth appropriated this money to his own purposes; the amount of the deficit is stated to be 36,000*l*. The depositors in the bank have been called upon to appoint some one to appear for them on Saturday, the 5th of December, in examining the accounts of the actuary. Mr Tidd Pratt also, it is stated, is going to investigate the affair.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PROTECTIONISTS.—Mr W. S. Lindsay, of London, shipowner and merchant, has been in Sunderland within the last week, and

purchased or contracted for about 30,000l worth of shipping. A satisfactory feature of the transaction is, that the ships were, or are to be, all of the first class, one being worth 6,000l, a second 7,000l, and a third, of a thousand tons burden, 15,000l. Another fact, equally pleasing, is that the same gentleman is still in the market in quest of more shipping. A curious and instructive fact connected with this purchase is that Mr Lindsay himself has heretofore been one of the most impracticable unbelievers in the necessity and safety of Navigation-law repeal. A series of letters written by him in deprecation of that measure, appeared, during the heat of the contest, in the *Shipping Gazette*, and are well remembered for the implicit and unqualified manner in which the shipowners and protectionists generally pinned their faith to them as a triumphant and unanswerable statement of their case.—*Sunderland Herald*.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—The Heads of Houses have made another effort at reforming the University of Oxford. A plan will be submitted to convocation in the form of a statute on the 7th of next month. It includes most of the features which, it will be remembered, were rejected by Convocation at the beginning of the present year. The chief of these are, the introduction of Modern History and Jurisprudence into the University curriculum, and some new regulations for the nomination of public examiners. The chief departure from the original scheme consists in the omission of any provisions for the study of English Moral Philosophy. The Oxford reformers have, it seems, been compelled to sacrifice Bacon and Locke that they might save Clarendon and Gibbon.—*Globe*.

IRELAND.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF LORD CLARENDON.—The long withheld report of the Grand Lodge, with all its "withering exposures" is at length launched at the head of its devoted victim. It is scarcely going too far to say that never did a document, heralded by such lofty pretensions, so nearly realise the fable of the Mountain in Labour. As matters now stand, the supporters of Government claim a complete victory, while among the Orangemen there will be found many who will insist that a "compromise" has been effected between their leaders and the Castle, to accomplish which a process of cushioning has been resorted to in order to screen the "delinquency" of the Viceroy.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF GRAIN.—The *Castletown Telegraph* says:—Within the last eight days the price of corn in our markets has advanced from 3s 6d to 4s 6d per cwt; barley is 4s 4d to 4s 6d; and wheat 6s 8d to 7s 2d. This is a very reasonable price for grain at a time when protectionists are sounding the tocsin of war in favour of renewing the duty on the food of man for the ostensible purpose of holding up the rack-rents for the landocracy."

ELECTION OF MAYOR.—On Saturday, John Reynolds, Esq., M.P., was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, by a majority of 35 to 6.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

[Unusual press of matter obliges us to omit the greater part of our foreign news.—Ed. Econ.]

SPAIN.

A telegraphic despatch was received by the French government from Madrid in the afternoon of Wednesday, announcing that Her Majesty the Queen of Spain is *en route*. She has completed the third month of her pregnancy. The despatch was, immediately after its receipt, communicated to the Duke of Sotomayor, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris. The communication has been made in an official form by Her Majesty's medical attendants at Madrid to the Spanish government.

The efforts of the Catalonian monopolists, aided by the Captain-General of their principality, Concha, have so far prevailed as to leave little room to doubt that the so-called mangled Tariff Bill will have to suffer some fresh modifications in a restrictive sense.

A commercial company is in progress of formation for the establishment of a line of steam packets between Cadiz and the Canary Islands.

ROMAN STATES.

The *Legge* of Turin, states that General Baraguay d'Hilliers has remonstrated strongly with the triumvirate of Cardinals on their recent scandalous proceedings, and has given them distinctly to understand that the President of the French Republic will not tolerate a repetition of them.

The impression produced on all is, that General Baraguay d'Hilliers has not visited Rome to be humbugged, and that he is resolved to carry out the first letter of the President in the most dashing style.

The treasury of Rome is insolvent; it is unable to meet the demands of the holders of Roman Bonds for the interest now due.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian government is pursuing its policy of weakening the nationality of Hungary. A Serbian province, with a native administrative council, has been formed. Part of the province is to consist of the banat of Temesvar and of other Hungarian lands, over which (whatever privileges appear to be granted to the Serbians) an Austrian general will preside. The inhabitants of Hungary appear to be much annoyed by the more rigorous exercise of the functions of the newly organized police, who keep a sharp watch upon all manifestations of patriotic feeling by modes of dress. An order for the more rigid observance of the Sabbath also is not received with favour in a country where considerable freedom of action on that day has hitherto prevailed.

Thirteen new condemnations to death have recently been pronounced by courts martial, but General Haynau has commuted them to hard labour for periods of twenty, eighteen, and ten years in a fortress.

PRUSSIA.

The trial of M. Waldeck, on the charge of high treason, commenced at Berlin on the 25th ultimo, before the Court of Assizes. The trial continued from day to day, till Monday, the 3rd instant, when both Waldeck and Ohm, his alleged accomplice, who was admitted a witness against his fellow-prisoner, were acquitted. Waldeck was at once discharged from custody, but M. Ohm was kept in the hands of the police, the Crown-Advocate having indicted him for conspiring to deceive the government by false information.

A letter from Berlin of the 1st states that it was believed that not only Austria, but the four kingdoms of Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, and Bavaria are about to present a collective note against the convocation of the restricted Federal German Parliament.

No one now doubts the existence of the notorious and much-bespeken despatch from Austria, which contained a protest against the convocation of a German Parliament.

The latest number of the *Prussian Central Trade and Industry Circular* con-

tains the account of import duties received in the past year in the Zollverein. The sums are 27,078,615 dollars; in the year 1848 they were only 22,902,806 dollars.

AMERICA.

The advices from Boston are to the 21st ult. Mr R. W. Walker, a representative to the Alabama Legislature from Tuskegee, had given notice that he would early in the session bring forward a bill authorising the state to purchase 100 negroes, to be sent to California to work in the gold mines, the profits of their labour to be devoted to the payment of the public debt of Alabama.

Advices from Nicaragua communicate the intelligence of the ratification by both Houses of the Legislature of the contracts with Mr White, representative of the Ship Canal Company, and of the treaty of alliance, friendship, commerce, navigation, and protection, concluded with Mr Squier, the Minister from Washington. The government had also negotiated a treaty, ceding to the United States the Island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca, which was to be immediately taken possession of by an American squadron.

There have been several dreadful steamboat accidents in different parts of the States. At New Orleans on the 15th, the Louisiana burst both boilers and killed 160 passengers.

Another steamer called *The Belle* also exploded on the day after between New Orleans and Mobile, by which the engineer and several hands were killed.

A third steamer called *St Paul*, bound from Saint Louis to New Orleans, struck a log off Hook Island on Sunday, the 18th of November, and sunk to her main deck.

Fourthly, the packet ship *Tuscarora*, Capt. Thurley, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, went ashore about 5 miles south of Cape Henlopen main lighthouse, on the same day. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th of October heavily laden, and had between four and five hundred passengers. The crew left the vessel by means of a rope fastened to the shore from the foremast.

The only important news from Canada is communicated in a telegraphic despatch announcing that the Quebec Mining Company having refused, or being unable, to pay the Indians for the land they purchased of them, are in daily expectation of an attack. Three hundred Indians and thirty whites, with three pieces of cannon, were on their way to the mines, and serious consequences were apprehended.

INDIA.

News from Calcutta is to October 24, from Bombay to November 3. There is but little to report.

The remainder of the Sikh chiefs who were engaged in the conspiracy with Chutter Singh and Shere Singh have been seized and placed in close custody. Fresh disturbances have broken out at Goomoor. All other parts of India are tranquil. Trade was improving in both Presidencies.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica advices are to the 7th ult. Their contents represent the Island as being healthy, and the season as very favourable to the cultivation of sugar. A report from a committee appointed by the Assembly, recommending the subjoined scale of reduction, has been agreed to:—On salaries of 200l and up to 1,000l, a reduction of 10 per cent; on 1,000l and upwards, a reduction of 20 per cent.

From Guiana there is no news of interest.

Trinidad was perfectly tranquil, and order had been restored by the measures of Governor Lord Harris. The weather was very fine, the vegetation luxuriant, and the crops promised to be abundant. In some quarters the planters had commenced operations.

At Barbadoes the crops looked very promising, the canes being green and vigorous. The provision crops were maturing. The island was tranquil and healthy.

At St Lucia, the alarming drought had been succeeded by heavy rains, which had done much good to the plantation.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 3rd inst., in Cavendish-road, West, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel H. Mitchell, of a son.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, at Roehampton, the lady of the Hon. Robert Boyle, of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Otterston, Aberdour, Fifeshire, the wife of W. H. Mowbray, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st instant, at the Bavarian Chapel, by the Lord Bishop of Melipotamus, David Lewis, Esq., to the Hon. Jane Matilda Methuen, Only daughter of the late Lord Methuen.

On the 6th instant, at Godstone, Surrey, by the Rev. W. H. M'Knight, Henry Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, to Charlotte Caroline Georgiana, eldest daughter of Henry Lawes Long, Esq., of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, and the Lady Catherine Long.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, at Finchley, Middlesex, aged 68, Elizabeth Field, relict of the late Charles Ventris Field, Esq., son of the late Sir Charles Ventris Field.

On the 5th instant, at 4 Nottingham place, Marylebone, of apoplexy, Josiah Martin, Esq., son of the first Sir Henry Martin, Bart.

On the 1st inst., at Maidstone, after a short illness, Commissary-General Sir Charles Dalrymple, in the 71st year of his age.

Literature.

THE HISTORY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN: a Lecture read at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, Aug. 14, 1849. By the Rev. J. S. Howson, M.A., Principal of the Institution. J. Murray, Albemarle street.

The object of this lecture will be learned from the following passage:—

THE HISTORY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

It is the history of its shores and its waters as connected with Man—it is the history of those human changes of which it has been the scene and the witness, or (to speak more correctly) in which it has participated, and to the furtherance of which its own providential adaptations have contributed. I need not say more to illustrate the greatness of the subject. I suppose you expect me to quote Dr Johnson's celebrated sentence:—"The grand object of travelling," he said, "is to see the shores of the Mediterranean. On those shores were the four great empires of the world: the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman. All our religion, almost all our law,

almost all our arts, almost all that sets us above savages, has come to us from the shores of the Mediterranean." The sentence is well worth remembering, and we may thank Boswell that he has taken his usual pains to record it. The sentence would have lost something in point, but it would have gained in accuracy and completeness, if the Assyrian and the Persian had been omitted, and the Crusader and the Saracen introduced. For surely the connexion of this sea is more close with Saladin or Othman than with Nebuchadnezzar or Shalmaneser; and when we are musing on this subject, the remembrance of English Richard or St Louis of France comes more naturally over us, than that of Cyrus and Darius. Still the sentence remains substantially true, and nothing could be more true than the remark it suggested at the time. The conversation took place in General Paoli's house; and Boswell adds that the General observed, that "the Mediterranean would be a noble subject for a poem." It was either Southey or Cowper who said, in reference to this remark, "It is a subject, not for one poem, but for twenty poems."

What Mr Howson says of the Mediterranean in one lecture, though necessarily incomplete, is eloquently said, and said with judgment and good taste. A more prolific theme could hardly be selected. The contrast between the views of the ancients, who regarded the Mediterranean as the Great Sea, and the moderns, who treat it as a lake, or place for the resort of fashionable travellers to recover their health, is one of the many striking illustrations to be found in every branch of history and knowledge, of the wonderful progress made by man, and now making with more rapidity than ever before. Mr Howson's lecture is worth reading, as it must have been worth hearing.

ABSTRACT OF THE SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION ACT. By ARTHUR YOUNG, Average Stater, Dundee. Curlin.

A SHORT time ago there was a great demand amongst our readers for an abstract of the Navigation Act. In Mr Young's production they have what they require. It being printed, too, for extensive circulation, the price is exceedingly small. The abstract is full, though, the terms being curtailed, it is compressed into a very little pamphlet. It is carefully done, and will be found useful to men who desire to know, in as few words as possible, the enactments of the new Navigation Act.

THE MAGAZINES.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY seems improving every number. The "Ladder of Gold" promises to be a powerful tale, but a little more simplicity in the language would be more suitable to our taste. The "Note Book," too, "of a Coroner's Clerk" is good as usual. No politics bore the reader, and all the articles answer the purpose of giving amusement.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH.—Uniting Doubleday and Francis, the Seer of the North gives us an interesting article on the "National Debt and the Stock Exchange." It extracts the essence of these two able writers, and adds some pungent condiments of its own. The great political article, however—for Christopher must be political—is "Free Trade at its Zenith." He will pardon us for saying that it is a misnomer; free trade has yet only risen above the horizon, and the accelerating increase of exports and imports we have continually to notice is a faint dawn of the splendour that will shine on the world when free trade shall be where Christopher already supposes it to have reached. He collects numerous illustrations of the present state of the country; but he might as well ascribe the tides of the ocean to free trade as the wretchedness of Ireland, and the loss of property in England by railway speculation. Nobody doubts the terrible condition of Ireland, or of our agricultural labourers and needlewomen; but Ireland has never since its existence known any kind of freedom but the freedom to commit oppression and revenge it by bloodshed; and there has always been in society a large class living on the smallest possible quantity of food. The article is carefully written and well wrought out, though based on false principles; but it cannot restore restriction under the name of protection. Passing over the tales and light articles, which, as usual, grace our contemporary's pages, we must briefly mention the "Vision of Sudden Death" as an attempt, apparently, to teach us how to combine music with some of the events, principally the horrors, of our everyday life. "A Vision of Sudden Death," a mail coach incident, suggests a dream, fugue; and the writer, encouraging composers to try and adapt music to actual occurrences, may induce them to make them speak to the nerves and hearts of all, instead of being that artificial borrowed thing of which more than half the people have no comprehension. There is yet as much room for improvement in all the fine or mental arts as in the physical arts, would our men of talent only listen to the voice of Nature, and allow her teaching.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY gives a graphic description of the death of Mirabeau, with an inclination to countenance the story that he was poisoned. He makes an attempt to ridicule Bastiat's Popular Fallacies, (Sophisms Economiques) by taking a part of his description of a producer, and misapplying it. Supposing M. Bastiat to have meant—that to produce is anti-social, instead of merely meaning and saying that the interests of one producer, as against other producers, and therefore against consumers, are anti-social, his words never could be twisted into advising any single producer—the Frieze coated farmer of Kildare—to let his land go out of culture. M. Bastiat expressly says, the producer wishes his neighbour's crops to be small, never his own, which is exactly what our corn growers like. M. Bastiat does not say that the interests of producers and consumers are actually in opposition, but that the producers—which is the grand fallacy—suppose they are, and on this account continually demand laws to give them advantages over the consumers. Our own producers, mistaking their interests, have a horror of the produce of other people, and share to a great extent a very anti-social propensity. The article is pleasantly written, and we are not quite sure that a little qualification of a phrase or two by M. Bastiat may not be necessary,

though the context generally is totally adverse from the meaning the critic has tried to wrest from an isolated phrase. In an article about the Divine Afflatus of the Hindoos, the Magazine has the great advantage of writing for very ignorant people. Very few persons here are acquainted with the subject, and the writer may have it all his own way: what the Hindoos might say of the article we cannot conjecture. It instructs our ignorance, gratifies curiosity, and excites wonder. The Magazine also discusses Indian affairs, and the last batch of new novels, offering its readers a varied assortment to choose from.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW appears this month under new auspices. Dr Price has gracefully withdrawn from the editorship, and resigned it into other hands. We regret to learn from an advertisement that ill-health has compelled Dr Price to withdraw from a post he has filled with credit to himself and advantage to the cause of political and religious liberty for several years. We can but wish that the present editor may deserve equal praise, and the publication be in his hands equally efficacious. An essay on the Reformation in Germany, a *propos* of a history of that event by Dr Marheineke, a review of McCabe's Catholic History of England, political articles on the Trial by Jury, and on the Improvement of Ireland, with theological articles on Baptist Noel and his Assailants, and on the Working of the Holy Spirit, notices of "Shirley," of the "Chronicles of the Stock Exchange," &c., are the chief articles in the number. We do not observe any marked change under the new guidance; and probably most of the old hands continue to labour in it, give it the same character and impel it in the direction which have distinguished it for years.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Dublin University Magazine for December.
 Sharpe's Magazine for December.
 The National Cyclopaedia of Useful Knowledge. Part XXXV. Knight.
 The History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace. Part X. Knight.
 The Land we Live in. Part XXVIII. Knight.
 Con Cregan. Part XII. W. S. Orr and Co.
 The Cottage Gardener for November.
 A Descriptive Atlas of Astronomy, &c., &c. Part XXIV.
 Frank Fairleigh. Part XII. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
 German Literature. By Joseph Gostick.
 The Double Claim. By Mrs T. K. Hervey. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
 High-ways and Dry-ways. By Sir Francis Head. Murray.
 The History of the Mediterranean. By the Rev. J. S. Howson. Murray.
 Sanitary Economics. (Pamphlet.) By Alex. P. Stewart, M.D. Nisbet.
 The Bankers' Magazine for December.
 The Calcutta Review for September.
 The Wesley Banner for December.
 On Painful Affections of the Nerves. By Dr Downing Churchill.
 Le Petit Causeur. Effingham Wilson.
 The Analysis of Soils and Manures. By J. Martindale. Darton and Co.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

- A. SUBSCRIBER, London, is informed that after the 1st of January, under the new Navigation Act, a French vessel, laden with French goods, will be admitted to Ceylon and the Mauritius on precisely the same terms as a British vessel.
- A. CHINA MERCHANT.—The alteration of our Navigation Laws will place British vessels on the same footing exactly as American ships, whether in importations direct from China, or of China produce from this country. We observe, by the American tariff of 1846, that while teas imported direct from China in American or privileged ships are *free* of duty, all teas otherwise imported are subject to a duty of 20 per cent, which will doubtless apply equally to British and American ships.
- B. A.—Nothing can yet be said in respect to the chicory and coffee dealers.
- D. S. G., Arbroath.—If freight is made payable in a foreign port, and expressed in sterling money, and without any specific rate of exchange being mentioned, then it must be converted into the currency of the place, at the current rate of exchange on the spot.
- B. A.—A cheque drawn on a banker, may be stopped by the drawer at any time before it is paid. It is simply an order to pay, which may be countermanded at any time before the order is fulfilled. It differs from an accepted bill of exchange, inasmuch as the banker, after acceptance, is compelled to pay the latter, and the drawer has no longer any power to countermand payment. And an unaccepted bill of exchange differs from a cheque in this respect, that while a cheque cannot be passed into the hands of a third party, so as to give any other right than that of the person in whose favour it is drawn, a bill of exchange may pass by indorsement to another person, and if value be given for it, the new holder has a perfect claim against the drawer, whether it is ever accepted or not. Thus suppose A gave B a cheque for 100*l*, but before the cheque was paid, discovered an error, he is perfectly at liberty to instruct his banker not to pay the cheque, and no one has any claim on the drawer for the amount but the person in whose favour it was drawn, and his claim will be no greater than if the cheque had not been given. But suppose, instead of a cheque, A had given B a bill of exchange, drawn on his bankers, for 100*l*, and afterwards discovered an error, and ordered his bankers not to accept it; A would nevertheless be liable to pay the whole amount as the drawer of the bill when it became due, to any third person who had given full value for it to B. In the hands of B, however, it would be no more than a cheque. The difference between a cheque and an unaccepted bill is, that the latter is a negotiable instrument, transferrable by indorsement, giving to every new holder an indisputable right against the drawer, acceptor, and previous indorsers for the sum it bears upon it, provided only he gives full value for it, without regard to the circumstances under which it was originally given; while a cheque is a simple order to make a payment, and does not, by its transfer, convey any right to a third party.
- CONSAMENT, Hull.—The only book, of a general nature, that we can refer this correspondent to, is McCulloch's Dictionary.
- L. TUGMAN, Jun.—We are obliged to him for pointing out the error, which he will find corrected.
- A. CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The figures referred to by our correspondent are correct. Printing cloths weigh about 4*½* lbs, are 29 yards long, and are worth about 5*s* each. The "Domestics," spoken of in the article, weigh about 19 lbs, are 60 yards long, and are worth about 16*s* each.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table listing prices of English stocks including Bank Stock, Consols, India Stock, and various bonds with columns for days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri).

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various cities like Amsterdam, London, and New York, with columns for Time, Prices printed on 'Change', and Prices negotiated on 'Change' for Tuesday and Friday.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table listing French funds such as 5 per Cent Rentes, 3 per Cent Rentes, and Bank Shares, with columns for Paris and London prices at different dates.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices of foreign stocks including Brazilian Bonds, Cuban Bonds, Danish Bonds, Dutch Bonds, Mexican Bonds, Peruvian Bonds, Portuguese Bonds, Russian Bonds, and Spanish Bonds.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

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

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS

Table listing latest prices of American stocks including United States, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and various bank shares.

Exchange at New York 109 1/2.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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

DOCKS.

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

SUMMARY OF BANKERS' CIRCULATION RETURNS.

From the Bankers' Magazine.

	Fixed issue	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Nov. 3
	£	£	£	£	£
182 Private Banks	4,815,456	3,811,050	3,851,762	3,835,099	3,789,869
66 Joint Stock Banks	3,409,987	2,787,578	2,811,291	2,778,808	2,739,589
248	8,225,443	6,598,628	6,663,053	6,613,907	6,529,458

Average weekly circulation of these banks for the month ending Nov. 3:—
 Private banks £3,822,762
 Joint stock banks 2,779,416
 Average weekly circulation of private and joint stock banks ending as above £6,602,118
 On a comparison of the above with the returns for the month ending 6th Oct. last, it shows—
 An increase in the notes of private banks, of £350,396
 An increase in the notes of joint stock banks, of 202,182
 Total increase on the month £562,578
 And, as compared with the month ending 4th Nov. 1848, it shows:—
 A decrease in the notes of private banks, of £95,916
 A decrease in the notes of joint stock banks, of 74,347
 Total decrease, as compared with the same period last year £170,263
 The following appears to be the comparative state of the circulation, with reference to the fixed issue:—
 The private banks are below their fixed issue £982,721
 The joint stock banks are below their fixed issue 630,571
 Total below the fixed issue £1,613,292

Summary of Irish and Scotch Returns to Nov. 3, 1849.
 The Returns of Circulation of the Irish and Scotch Banks for the four weeks ending 3rd Nov. last, when added together, give the following as the average weekly circulation of these banks during the past month, viz:—
 Average circulation of the Irish banks £4,686,263
 Average circulation of the Scotch banks 3,281,710
 Total average circulation of these banks for the past month £7,967,973
 On comparing these amounts with the Returns for the month ending 6th Oct. last, they show—
 Increase in the circulation of Irish banks £552,335
 Increase in the circulation of Scotch banks 142,296
 Total increase last month £694,631
 And as compared with the month ending 4th Nov. 1848, they show—
 Decrease in the circulation of Irish banks £340,454
 Decrease in the circulation of Scotch banks 24,563
 Total decrease on the year £365,017

The fixed issues of the Irish and Scotch Banks at the present time, are given in the *Banking Almanac*, for 1849, as follow:—
 8 Banks in Ireland, allowed to issue £6,354,494
 18 Banks in Scotland, allowed to issue 3,087,209
 26 Banks in all, allowed to issue £9,441,703
 The following appears, therefore, to be the comparative state of the circulation:—
 Irish banks are below their fixed issue £1,668,231
 Scotch banks are above their fixed issue 194,501
 Total below the fixed issue £1,473,730

The amounts of Gold and Silver held at the head offices of the several banks, during the past month, have been as follow:—
 Gold and silver held by the Irish banks £1,492,485
 Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks 897,465
 Total of gold and silver coin £2,389,950
 Being a decrease of 63,728*l* on the part of the Irish banks, and an increase of 19,917*l* on the part of the Scotch banks, on the several amounts held by them during the preceding month.

Circulation of the United Kingdom to Nov. 3, 1849.

The following is the state of the Note Circulation of the United Kingdom, for the month ending Nov. 3, 1849.

Circulation of Notes for the month ending Nov. 3, as compared with the previous month:—

	Oct. 6, 1849	Nov. 3, 1849	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Bank of England	17,814,601	18,865,498	1,050,897	...
Private banks	3,462,316	3,822,702	360,386	...
Joint stock banks	2,577,234	2,779,416	202,182	...
Total in England	23,854,141	25,467,616	1,613,475	...
Scotland	3,139,414	3,281,710	142,296	...
Ireland	4,133,928	4,686,263	552,335	...
United Kingdom	31,127,483	33,435,589	2,308,106	...

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris is 11 per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17*s* 10*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25*·*42; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25*·*47*l*, it follows that gold is 0*·*22 per cent dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 437 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17*s* 10*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13*·*11; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13*·*12*l*, it follows that gold is 0*·*57 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109*½* per cent, and the par of exchange between England and America being 109*·*23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0*·*33 per cent against England; but, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate does not admit of gold being exported to the United States.

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 3rd Dec., BRAZILS, per *Bonita*, via Liverpool—Bahia, Oct. 23; Pernambuco, Nov. 6
 On 3rd Dec., WEST INDIES and PANAMA, per *Tay* steamer, via Southampton—Valparaiso, Sept. 30; Bolivia, Oct. 2; Arica, 6; Callao, 13; Lima, 13; Guayaquil, 17; New Grenada, 20; Panama, 26; Chagres, 29; La Guayra, 6; Santa Martha, 21; Grey Town, 26; Porto Cabello, Nov. 3; St Jago de Cuba, 6; Jamaica, 7; Trinidad, 7; Barbadoes, 9; Hayti, 9; Demerara, 4; Martinique, 10; Antigua, 10; Porto Rico, 11; St Thomas, 15; Fayal, 26.
 On 3rd Dec., SYDNEY, N.S.W., Aug. 16, per *Mid-Lothian*, via Plymouth.
 On 4th Dec., AMERICA, per *Cambria* steamer, via Liverpool—Newfoundland, Nov. 15; Prince Edward's Island, 17; Montreal, 19; St John's, N.B., 21; Frederickton, 21; New York, 20; Boston, 21; Halifax, 23.
 On 4th Dec., PENINSULAR, per *Pacha* steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Nov. 25; Cadiz, 26; Lisbon, 29; Oporto, 30; Vigo, 30.
 On 6th Dec., GIBRALTAR, Nov. 27, per *Tagus* steamer, via Southampton.
 On 7th Dec., CARE OF GOOD HOPE, Oct. 19, per *Mary Ann*, via Portsmouth.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 14th Dec. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, and UNITED STATES, per *Cambria* steamer, via Liverpool.
 On 17th Dec. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
 On 17th Dec. (morning), for MADEIRA and WEST INDIES; also for Venezuela, New Grenada, Grey Town, Chagres, Panama, and Western Coast of America (Bermuda, Nassau, Porto Rico, Havana, Mobile Point, Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Honduras excepted; mails to these places on the 2nd of each month only), per *Teviot* steamer, via Southampton.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....Qrs	97,974	93,855	19,564	72	3,919	2,980
Weekly average, Dec. 1.....	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Nov. 24.....	40 2	28 1	16 4	24 1	28 6	30 2
Nov. 17.....	40 4	28 3	17 0	24 0	29 8	30 7
Nov. 10.....	40 4	28 3	16 11	23 7	29 7	30 7
Nov. 3.....	40 7	28 8	16 11	22 6	29 4	30 11
Oct. 27.....	41 6	28 7	16 10	22 9	29 10	29 7
Six weeks' average	40 9	28 5	16 10	23 5	29 4	30 7
Same time last year	51 4	33 1	20 4	30 6	37 1	40 3
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth, *In the week ending Nov. 28, 1849.*

	Wheat and flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck-wheat & buck-wheat meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign	68,859	37,589	44,928	2,498	8,852	6,775	11,074	...
Colonial	5,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	74,582	37,589	44,928	2,498	8,852	6,775	11,074	...

Total imports of the week 186,299 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The arrivals of foreign corn having again been considerable, the markets have been dull, and on Monday, to effect sales, a further reduction of price was submitted to. No disposition was shown to press sales to-day, and prices, therefore, did not further recede. Holders are aware that the supplies from abroad must now cease, and as the consumption is brisk, they are not eager to sell.

The market for sugar is firm, and the lower qualities of British colonial have been disposed of at an advance. Foreign sugars are not so much in demand, but our colonials were held to-day for an advance. The market for refined sugar is also in favour of the seller. The consumption of sugar, it will be seen by the Board of Trade Tables, is on the increase.

Coffee has again advanced in price, and the market for native Ceylon to-day was firm at 5*l*s, it having been 6*d* higher. The inquiry for plantation sorts has been considerable, and large quantities have changed hands at advanced rates of from 2*s* to 3*s* above the currency of last week. Large purchases have been made on speculation.

In rice also purchases on speculation have been made, and considerable quantities have been sold at an advance of 9*d* per cwt.

Saltpetre has been rather more inquired for, and nitrate of soda has advanced in price. Two cargoes afloat have been sold at 13*s*, and there are not many sellers at this rate. Cochineal is another article that is on the advance, and pepper is not to be obtained at the former rates. All the produce markets are looking up, with very favourable prospects for the holders of stocks.

We subjoin a statement from the Circular of Messrs O'Hara, Jacob, and Co., of the produce of the prosperous Spanish colony of Porto Rico:—

GUAYAMA, PORTO RICO, November 7, 1849.—The crop of our island has been shipped, and therefore we lay before you a list of the entire exportations of produce from Porto Rico during this year. As to the coming season, the weather continues favourable, so that we may expect a full average sugar crop, but perhaps a little later than usual. Our opinion as to opening prices cannot be given at so early a period; though, from the existence of small stocks in the United States, and the favourable rates ruling there, we may fairly count upon an early and active demand from that quarter. Coffee is much sought after, and at Mayaguez contracts have been made, for delivery later on, at eight dollars per 100 lbs; the crop will be abundant, but in this district will not come in much before March. The present appearance of the tobacco plant is promising, and leads us to look for a good crop: this article does not come in for shipment before May and June. The total export from the island of Porto Rico in 1849 to Great Britain was—sugar 29,746,605 lbs, molasses 1,935,498 gallons, coffee 736,372 lbs, tobacco 555,378 lbs; add from Guayanilla—sugar 2,316,998 lbs, molasses 45,000 gallons, coffee 60,136 lbs, tobacco 86,680 lbs; and in all, including the exports to other countries,—sugar 97,626,590 lbs, molasses 4,460,624 gallons, coffee 6,686,678 lbs, tobacco 1,692,344 lbs; against, in 1848—sugar 99,414,241 lbs, molasses 3,739,800 gallons, coffee 9,148,473 lbs, tobacco 1,994,050 lbs.

The Colonial wool sales have continued through the week with great briskness. Never before did so many foreigners attend them, nor was there ever so much competition. The price has risen from the commencement fully 3*d* per lb.

Since the middle of the month, too, a considerable improvement has taken place in the silk trade, and some sorts of raw silk from China, as Taysaams, have experienced an advance of prices. Bengal and

Turkey silks have also been benefited by the advance on China silk. In China the crop is short, and prices had advanced at Shanghai. Thus nearly all the raw materials of our textile fabrics are short, while the demand for them has increased, and is increasing. If food be too low in price, while cotton, silk, and wool are comparatively high, we must infer that the production of these commodities has been deranged, and can only be adjusted by variations in the relative prices. Of late we have heard very little of the Spitalfields weavers; they have not shown at any restrictionist meetings, and we are told, which is probably the reason of it, that not for many years has the demand for silk weavers in Spitalfields been so great as recently and at present. Hands can with difficulty be obtained to do all the work now required.

The mind of the mercantile community seems as active as the hands of the operatives, and it was indulging to-day in all kinds of rumours. There is, according to report, to be an immediate change in the ministry, but of what nature is not specified, nor for what purpose. The consols, however, are to be reduced—so it is said—and a fixed duty is to be imposed on all corn imported, giving a great victory to the restrictionists, according to the credulous people, before they have fought their battle. Such rumours are only deserving notice as specimens of mental activity, and we only mention them to state that they are utterly unworthy of credit.

A circular was issued on Tuesday to the creditors of the house of Cockerell, Larpent, and Co., announcing that a first dividend of 2½ per cent. under the estate of that house will be payable on Monday. The smallness of the dividend excited some astonishment and regret, and it is ascribed to the Calcutta branch of the firm repeatedly stating that the house in London was its only creditor, and that it was prepared to place that debt in a gradual state of liquidation at the rate of 50,000l per annum. The house in London, guided by this information was induced to make every exertion throughout the fatal year of 1847 to carry through their engagements. It appeared, however, upon the suspension of the house in Calcutta that, instead of the produce of the years 1847-48 having been free, it was pledged with other parts of their estate, general and personal, for its full value to the Union Bank. The claim of Cockerell, Larpent, and Co. upon the Calcutta firm had been admitted for 500,000l, upon which the only dividend paid has been less than 5,000l.

The meteorologist, the scientific botanist, and the merchant may all learn something from the close connection designated in the following extract from an American paper, between a late blooming time for cotton and an early frost. The following data of the cotton crop of the United States extends over thirteen years. It will be perceived, says the journalist, how almost invariably a late bloom is followed by an early frost:—

	When in bloom.	First Frost.	Extent Crop.
1836	June 4	Oct. 14	1,432 m.
1837	May 7	Oct. 27	1,800
1838	June 14	Oct. 7	1,360
1839	May 24	Nov. 7	2,177
1840	June 6	Oct. 17	1,634
1841	June 10	Oct. 15	1,683
1842	May 17	Nov. 1	2,379
1843	June 12	Oct. 15	2,030
1844	May 31	Oct. 30	2,394
1845	May 30	Nov. 3	2,100
1846	June 10	Nov. 1	1,800
1847	May 29	Nov. 27	2,348
1848	June 1	Nov. 20	2,700
1849	June 15	...	...

INDIGO.

In the month of November last, the deliveries from the London warehouses amounted to 3,814 chests—viz., 666 chests for home consumption and 3,148 chests for export, against a total of 2,862 chests in November 1848, and 2,565 chests in 1847. The aggregate stock here on the 1st instant was 30,257 chests, of which about 12,000 chests were in first hands, and about 18,200 chests in second hands; it consisted of 26,258 chests Bengal, &c., and 3,999 chests Madras and Kurpah, against 24,405 chests Bengal, &c., and 5,400 chests Madras, &c., on 1st December 1848. The total imports into London during the eleven months ending 30th November of the last five years are thus:—32,368 chests in 1849, 23,925 chests in 1848, 28,096 chests in 1847, 27,750 chests in 1846, and 36,649 chests in 1845.

Of Spanish indigo, there were imported here, during the first eleven months this year, 2,326 serons, against 1,151 serons last year; the deliveries during the corresponding period are, 2,938 serons this year, against 1,777 serons in 1848; the stock remaining here on the 1st of December comprised 460 serons, against 1,147 serons in 1848.

TABLE showing the deliveries during the first eleven months of the last ten years, and the stocks remaining on the 1st of Dec.:

	Home Consumption.	Export.	Total.	Stock 1st of Dec.
1849	8,778	22,302	31,080	30,257
1848	9,861	16,161	26,022	29,805
1847	8,592	19,733	28,325	32,949
1846	10,158	17,393	27,551	33,706
1845	10,334	18,501	28,835	33,789
1844	11,026	20,140	31,166	27,031
1843	7,745	14,140	21,886	21,839
1842	8,802	18,044	26,846	21,252
1841	8,518	16,928	25,446	17,388
1840	8,414	16,371	24,785	16,610

From this table it appears that our export indigo trade has been larger this year than in any of the preceding ones; upwards of 22,000 chests have actually been cleared hence to foreign countries. The quantities taken for home consumption show a little falling off against last year, and a slight increase when compared with 1847. With regard to the years 1846, 45, 44, we have only to repeat the well known fact, that more of the inferior kinds of indigo (Madras, &c.) were then consumed in this country, which caused the number of chests to increase, whilst it did not add to the mass of colouring matter.

The imports of indigo in London in the twelve months ending Nov. 30, were, in the last five years, as follows:—

		Chests.	Total Chests.
1848-49	Bengal, &c	27,496	33,067
	Madras, &c	5,571	
1847-48	Bengal, &c	21,394	24,903
	Madras, &c	3,509	
1846-47	Bengal, &c	19,677	29,071
	Madras, &c	9,394	
1845-46	Bengal, &c	18,727	28,355
	Madras, &c	9,628	
1844-45	Bengal, &c	24,605	36,272
	Madras, &c	11,667	

The only item of importance which this table exhibits, is, that the import was largest in the two years 1844-45 and 1848-49; in the latter, however, (total 33,067 chests), only half the quantity of Madras indigo (5,571 chests), was received compared with the former (total 36,272 chests—11,607 chests.)

The transactions in this market have been to some extent within the last few weeks. The average value of the late October sales has been fully maintained.

The next quarterly sales will commence on the second Tuesday of February 1850; there will be here, available for those auctions, the 12,000 chests above alluded to (the present stock in first hands), some few more new arrivals which may yet drop in, and perhaps a part of the old stocks may likewise be put up.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE.

The TOTAL STOCKS at Liverpool, London, and Glasgow were:—

	1847 bales	1848 bales	1849 bales
On the 1st of January	515,790	451,940	496,050
Importation from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	1,152,967	1,657,437	1,794,917
Export from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	1,698,757	2,109,877	2,294,967
	191,300	189,800	251,300
Total stock in the three ports, Nov. 30	1,507,457	1,919,577	2,043,667
	479,500	594,800	468,800
Deliveries for home consumption	1,027,957	1,324,777	1,574,867
Or, per week	21,544	27,682	31,006
Prices in bond on Nov. 30:—		per lb	per lb
Georgia	4d to 5d	3d to 4d	5d to 6d
Surat	3d to 4d	2d to 3d	4d to 5d

The imports into the three above-named principal ports of this country during the past month, amounted to 48,000 bales, against 102,000 bales in November 1848; the exports were 20,000 bales, against 12,000 bales, and only 79,000 bales have been delivered for home consumption, against 143,000 bales during the same month last year. The stocks, consequently, are now 50,000 bales smaller than at the beginning of last month, but the deficiency, as compared with last year, has not increased during the month, being now 126,000 bales, against 129,000 bales on the 31st of October 1849.

From these statistics it appears that the exports during the past month are about equal to the average of the preceding ten months, and that the imports as well as the purchases for home use, have been smaller than during any former month of the present year.

The fluctuations in the value of cotton during the past month have not been of any note. A rise of ¼d per lb at the commencement of November has been succeeded by a corresponding decline, and our above quotations are the same as those at the beginning of November last. Compared with the two previous years, the value of the article is at present fully 50 per cent higher than at the same time in 1848, and on an average 30 per cent above that of the same period in 1847.

The last accounts from the United States, (New York, 20th Nov. &c.) although still differing in one another with regard to the yield of the last crop, some putting it down at 2,250,000 bales and others at 2,500,000 bales, are at all events more favourable than those previously received, in which only about two million of bales were stated to be the total quantity. These accounts have influenced our markets, and what with the less favourable aspect of things in Manchester, &c., have caused the above mentioned reaction; however, speculators have operated largely during the last month, their purchases in November amounting to 80,000 bales.

The stocks in London on the 30th Nov. consisted of 200 bales North American, 50 bales South American, 470 bales West Indian, 200 bales Bengal, 4,530 bales Madras, and 28,100 bales Surat, total 33,550 bales, against 63,340 bales at the same time in 1848. Transactions which were very considerable here during the first half of last month have, towards the close of it, been reduced to very limited quantities. 10,000 bales Surat lately arrived here from Bombay, will not be brought into the market for the present.

COTTON.

[The information received from New York by the last mail does not enable us to correct our statistics to any later dates than those given last week.—ED. ECON.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The market has been heavy since our last, and yesterday, after the America's telegraphic news was received, sales were made at ½c decline. We have reduced our quotations ½c to ¾c per lb. The total receipts of cotton at all the shipping ports are 281,191 bales, against 344,636 to same dates last year—a decrease this season of 63,445 bales. The total foreign export this year is 141,029 bales less than last, say 120,953 bales decrease to Great Britain, 6,121 decrease to France, 11,145 decrease to North of Europe, and 2,810 decrease to other foreign ports. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 11,801 bales more this season than last; and there is an increase in stock of 49,563 bales. The sales since our last are 2,800 bales, as follows:—

	Upland and Florida, 1,600 bales		Mobile, N. Orleans, & Texas, 1,200 bales	
	c.	c.	c.	c.
Low to good ordinary	9½ to 10	.....	9½ to 10	.....
Low to good middling	10½ to 11	.....	10½ to 11	.....
Middling fair to fair	11 to 11½	.....	11 to 11½	.....
Fully fair to good fair	11½ to 12	.....	12	.....

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—On Thursday further despatches were received, and among them one which again referred to a decline at Liverpool, just before the departure of the Hibernia. It stated that "on Thursday (18th) and Friday, (19th), the market was tame, with a decline," but the extent of the reaction is not mentioned. The effect upon this market, however, was to render it extremely inactive, as few buyers manifested any disposition to operate, and the transactions were confined to barely 1,300 bales, at rather easier prices than were obtained on the day previous. Yesterday, also, was very dull in the early part of the day, and there appeared to be much more desire to sell than to purchase, as buyers would not repeat offers that had been previously refused. The desire to have more full particulars by the Hibernia, and the hourly expectation of the Cambria's advices, seven days later, also had their influence in producing a quiet market, though subsequently a few buyers came forward, and the sales were some 5,000 bales: making a total for the past three days of 11,300 bales, and for the week of 21,800 bales, taken for England, France, Spain, and the North. In regard to prices, we have to remark that they are quite unsettled at the moment, and we find it extremely difficult to give strictly accurate quotations. The rates paid on Thursday and yesterday were evidently not as full as those obtained on Wednesday, but still we find it necessary to advance a fraction on our figures of Tuesday last.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Dec. 7.
PRICE CURRENT.

	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good Fair.			Good.			Fine.			1848—Same period.			
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	
Upland	5½	5½d	6½d	6½d	6½d	7d	7d	7d	8½	3½d	4½d	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
New Orleans	5½	6	6½	6½	7	7½	7½	8	8½	3½	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Pernambuco	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7	7	7	7	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Egyptian	6	6½	6½	6½	7	7	7	8	8	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Surat and Madras	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	5	5	5	2½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Dec. 7.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Dec. 7.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 7.		Computed Stock, Dec. 7.	
1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,654,157	1,517,905	1,481,910	1,271,490	189,700	139,330	384,770	470,540

The cotton market has been greatly depressed since the arrival of the Cambria. The trade have bought very sparingly, and speculators on a reduced scale. Holders of American have submitted to a decline of ½d in the better qualities, and of ¼d per lb in the middle and lower. There has been perhaps less anxiety to sell, during the last two days, and more regularity in price. Brazil and Egyptian may be quoted ½d per lb lower during the week. East India are offered freely at ¼d per lb decline. The sales this day are estimated at 4,000 bales. The extreme low prices of the middle of the week are not now accepted. Speculation this week, 5,730 American, 100 Surat. Export, 100 American, 200 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1849.
(From our own Correspondent.)
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

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

We are still unable to report any improvement in our market as regards prices or the amount of business doing; indeed the little that has been done in both yarn and cloth is at lower prices, but so very few sellers can be found that are willing to submit to the prices offered, and the offers are so very numerous and extensive, that we have no hesitation in saying that we have seen the worst. The first sign of improvement is already manifest—a greater anxiety on the part of buyers to operate—which we have no doubt will be immediately followed by better prices being obtainable. There is no feature in the market that requires more particular notice, except that the effect of spinners going from coarse to finer counts is already showing itself, and 20's to 40's if not now, will soon be as unprofitable to the producer as 16's to 24's, and if the present course be persevered in, we expect soon to see the positions they stood in a few weeks ago reversed. We think the view taken by all writers on this point that we have read, has been more calculated to check speculation in cotton, than to show what the result of such a course will be upon our yarn market, and is consequently only a one-sided view. It is well known in the trade that an advance in cotton affects coarse counts more than fine, and it so happens that the advance now in question came upon spinners at a time when the low range of Nos was already more unprofitable than the finer range; therefore, this sudden change may be fitly compared to a drowning man catching at a straw, as assuredly it is merely an act of self preservation, and that too at considerable loss, when compared with spinners who have everything adapted for producing a finer range, as a great part of the machinery necessary for preparation where the spinner has every thing adapted for producing a lower range, is not required, and consequently adds to the cost of producing. And again, the mere act of spinners going from the production of coarse to that of finer yarn, because the fine happens to be paying the producer rather better than the coarse, will certainly not increase the demand for finer counts, at a time when it is well known the supply was quite equal to the demand. As to finer fabrics being produced, that cannot be carried much farther than it was three months ago with advantage to the manufacturers, as every buyer now calculates the price per lb of his purchases of grey cloth, and looks at that more than the price per yard

When on this subject, we may notice a circumstance which has an important bearing upon the consumption of cotton; it is the fabrics now sent to India and China, as compared with what they were five to ten years ago. Ten years ago, scarcely any shirtings were sent either to India or China under a 66 reed with 68 to 72 picks in the inch, and all made from 36's warp and 36's weft; about that time 60 reed shirtings with 64 to 68 picks made from the same yarn, were begun to be sent, and not without misgivings about the result of the experiment. Ever since then the demand for lower qualities has rapidly increased, and now, and during the last two years, comparatively few shirtings have been sent to these markets finer than a 60 reed, the great bulk being a 52 to 54 reed with 40 to 56 picks to the inch, and nearly every quality is now made from 30's and 32's yarn instead of 36's, and when we add to this that a greatly increased business is now carried on with India—Bombay in particular—in domestics, longcloths, and T cloths, chiefly made from 20's yarn; it will account in some measure for our greatly increased consumption of cotton during 1849.

We think the table given in last week's Economist, from Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular, showing our exports to India and China of great importance: and as a means of drawing attention to it we subjoin the exports of plain cottons to Bombay for the past six years—each year ending 30th November, which is considered the close of the season for shipments to that market, by which it appears that the supply during the last three years has been 10,873 packages less than the three previous years.

Year	packages	Year	packages
1844	32,464	1847	14,238
1845	25,734	1848	19,984
1846	27,266	1849	40,369
Average per year	28,488	Average per year	24,563

MONTHLY TRANSACTIONS.

Month	Imported.		Exported.		Taken for Consumption.		Prices of Georgia Cotton.	
	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848
January	172,246	95,008	30,000	9,250	155,000	120,000	to do	to do
February	170,200	80,830			169,306	109,720	4½	5½
March	114,368	92,451	21,200	10,250	96,418	105,701	3½	5½
April	338,527	199,042	19,500	16,000	118,577	91,442	3½	4½
May	306,770	289,519	23,700	13,000	163,770	136,119	3½	4½
June	216,814	275,217	20,100	18,000	157,044	125,317	4	5½
July	195,560	170,376	39,900	28,300	193,160	167,576	4½	5½
August	86,527	116,644	39,600	28,400	151,427	130,144	4½	6
September	58,420	106,423	27,000	27,000	82,120	98,823	4½	6
October	85,590	128,561	15,000	27,500	217,090	102,351	5½	6½
November	48,855	102,366	19,600	12,600	79,565	145,566	5½	6½
December								
Total	1,798,917	1,657,437	215,300	189,800	1,574,867	1,324,777		

LEEDS, Dec. 4.—The business to-day and on Saturday has been only small but still a fair average for the time of year. We have no change in prices. Business dull in the warehouses, the object being with all to keep down stocks.

HUDDERSFIELD, Dec. 4.—The market has been dull, as might be anticipated at this season of the year. A few buyers from Ireland, and some from London, are in town, but we have heard of no important purchases. After the results of the present wool sales are known, there is every reason to hope that we may expect greater briskness. Much complaining in the fancy trade.

MACCLESFIELD, Dec. 4.—We have no new feature to notice since our last trade here remaining in the same satisfactory position we then reported it, accompanied by a better demand for manufactured goods generally. The dyers, we understand, are pretty full of orders. The position of the silk market is firm, with a tendency to improvement. A large business is reported in Italian and China silks since our last, and we may add that a rise of 4s to 6s per lb is now fairly established upon the latter from the lowest point.

ROCHDALE, Dec. 3.—The demand for flannels continues very brisk, considering that it is the time of year when the flannel business is usually flat. We have had a fair business doing at former prices. There is very little change in the wool market; the demand is limited, and prices firm.

LEIGH, Dec. 3.—We are glad to learn that manufacturers have begun to give out large quantities of work to their weavers. It is many years since weavers were so brisk in the month of December. We understand that one or two new warehouses are about to be opened in Leigh by Manchester firms. It is to be hoped that the present favourable state of things will continue.

HALIFAX, Dec. 1.—There was not much animation in our Piece hall to-day; but there is not, on the whole, any diminution in the amount of business done; and prices, especially for some descriptions of fancy goods, are struggling upwards, though not at a pace equal to those of the raw material. The spinners continue extremely busy; and the orders for export are so extensive that the home manufacturers can scarcely obtain supplies, even at slightly advanced quotations. The upward tendency of wool is maintained and there is a fair amount of business doing.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market has continued heavy since our last for the medium and lower grades, and for these we reduce our notations; the better descriptions, being comparatively in small supply, have not varied in price. There is a fair demand for Canada for export, but for Western and State the inquiry is confined to the wants for City and Eastern use, the market closing in favour of buyers. The sales of Wednesday were 9,000 bbls. Thursday 12,500, and yesterday 8,700—including within the three days, 5,900 bbls Canada at 4 dol 75c, and 700 do. Canada fine 4 dol 37½c, both in bond. We quote unimpacted 3 dol to 4 dol 25c; sour, 4 dol 12½c to 4 dol 37½c; fine, 4 dol to 4 dol 25c; common State, 4 dol 62½c to 4 dol 75c; straight do. 4 dol 75c to 4 dol 81½c; favourite do. 4 dol 87½c to 4 dol 93½c; mixed Ohio and Indiana, 4 dol 68½c to 4 dol 75c; straight do. 4 dol 81½c to 4 dol 87½c; mixed Michigan, 5 dol to 5 dol 6½c. Corn meal is steady at the recent decline; 800 bbls Jersey sold at 3 dol 6½c to 3 dol 12½c; 200 good State, 3 dol; and brandywine, 3 dol 25c cash.

Export from 1st to 13th November.

	1849.	1848.
Wheat flour	19,387	115,027
bbls.		bbls.

GRAIN.—The market for wheat is inactive, but holders are for the most part firm, and prices have not varied; the sales include 3,500 bushels white Genesee

at 1 dol 18c to 1 dol 20c; 700 red do. 1 dol 10½; 2,000 fair to good red Southern, 91 to 105 cents; 2,100 fair Wisconsin, 90c; and 3,300 inferior Chigago, about 65c, cash. Corn has been dull since our last, and prices have gradually receded, the market closing heavily, owing in part to the unfavourable foreign advices by the America, published yesterday; the sales are 42,000 bushels, closing at 62½ to 63 cents for mixed Western, 63 to 63½ for yellow do. and 63½ to 64 for round yellow.

Export from 1st to 13th November.

	1849.	1848.
	bush.	bush.
Wheat	16,846	88,124
Corn	65,827	328,196
Barley	3,401	1,856

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—FLOUR.—In our review of Wednesday last we stated that a slight improvement in the price of flour noticed at the close of the previous week had been sustained, and reported sales to the extent of about 5,000 barrels for the three days previously at 4 dol 87½c to 5 dol per barrel for superfine Illinois and St Louis.—Since that time the market has undergone but little change in any respect, and the transactions of Wednesday, Thursday, and yesterday summed up about 4,500 barrels, the bulk of them being at 4 dol 90c to 5 dol for Illinois and St Louis, 4 dol 37½c to 4 dol 62½c for unbranded, and 5 dol 40c to 5 dol 62½c per barrel for extra and choice brands. A considerable portion of the recent receipts has either been for shipment, or held under limits.

GRAIN.—The receipts of corn have continued hardly adequate to the demand, and prices have consequently been well sustained, at a range of 52 to 56 cents per bushel, the bulk of the sales, which amount to some 6,500 sacks only, being at 54 to 55 cents per bushel for prime white and yellow. Yesterday there was not much left on the Levee unsold. The rates for oats have been unchanged, the principal sales being at 40 cents for good St Louis, and 30 to 37 cents per bushel for inferior to good Ohio, Kentucky, &c. There has been some little wheat offering, but we hear of no sales.

EXPORTS OF FLOUR, PORK, BACON, LARD, BEEF, AND CORN, FROM 1st SEPT. TO 10th NOV. 1849.

Ports.	Flour.	Pork.	Bacon.	Lard.	Beef.	Corn.
	bbls.	bbls.	hhd.	kegs.	bbls.	sacks.
New York	4,913	958	...	4,645	70	2,734
Boston	28,133	1,887	...	28,753	169	32,211
Philadelphia .....	...	100	16	...	...	...
Baltimore .....	...	100	...	...	...	...
Other U. S. ports	19,494	1,641	1,987	3,615	321	9,022
Great Britain .....	...	...	...	3,650	...	17,051
Cuba	150	339	225	32,029	...	...
Other foreign ports	4,925	3,729	...	30,276	33	4,650
Total	56,715	8,754	2,228	102,968	593	65,671
Last season	137,528	5,278	1,075	79,760	403	228,728

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of wheat from the counties of Essex and Kent by land-carriage samples at last Monday's market at Mark Lane was only moderate, and the demand was languid, caused by the condition of the wheat being generally bad, and before sales could be effected a decline of 1s to 2s per qr had to be made, whilst foreign was in limited request at a reduction of about 1s per qr. There were extensive importations, the whole amounting to 23,400 qrs, from the undermentioned places:—810 qrs from Amsterdam, 1,018 from Anclam, 1,611 qrs from Antwerp, 925 qrs from Bremen, 78 qrs from Caroliensiel, 1,240 qrs from Dantzic, 277 qrs from Dunkirk, 25 qrs from Fauborg, 84 qrs from Ghent, 119 qrs from Groningen, 4,830 qrs from Hamburg, 195 qrs from Harlingen, 1,397 qrs from Konigsberg, 625 qrs from New York, 360 qrs from Nieuport, 3,750 qrs from Odessa, 420 qrs from Pillau, 1,690 qrs from Rostock, 1,432 qrs from Rotterdam, 680 qrs from St Malo, 1,429 qrs from Stettin, and 410 qrs from Wismar. Town-made flour was unaltered in price, but other sorts were 1s per sack lower:—the arrivals were, 4,863 sacks coastwise, 6,006 sacks per Eastern Counties Railway, and 4,708 sacks and 1,774 barrels foreign. The supplies of barley were extremely large: 2,897 qrs coastwise, and 32,925 qrs foreign, total 35,822 qrs; and a decline of 1s per qr generally having been submitted to a fair sale was experienced for the finest qualities. Beans were about the same as the previous week, but peas were 1s per qr cheaper. Of oats the supply was immense, 1,114 qrs coastwise, 689 qrs Scotch, 1,040 qrs Irish, and 51,654 qrs foreign, making a total of 54,497 qrs. A decline of 6d to 1s per qr took place in the secondary sorts, but all the best heavy samples realised about former rates.

There was only a moderate attendance at Liverpool on Tuesday, and all descriptions of wheat were in slow demand at 1d per 70 lbs under the currency of that day se'night: average 36s 1d on 292 qrs. Flour met a dull sale at 6d per sack less money. Barley in limited request, and somewhat cheaper. No variation in beans or peas. Oats declined ½d to 1d per 45 lbs, and oatmeal 3d per 240 lbs. There was a fair inquiry for Indian corn, at 6d per 480 lbs advance.

At Hull the supply of wheat was moderate, and a better sale was experienced at a decline of 1s per qr. Foreign sold at former prices: average 36s 6d on 480 qrs. Barley met a fair demand at previous rates. Beans and peas maintained their late value. Oats were unaltered in price.

Nearly former rates were obtained for the best samples of wheat at Leeds, with a moderately fair inquiry, but other sorts were 1s per qr cheaper; only a limited sale: average 40s 6½d on 2,373 qrs. Barley dull, at a reduction of 1s per qr. Beans were also 1s per qr lower in price. Oats in moderate request at a decline of ½d per stone.

The supply of all descriptions of grain at Lynn was good, and wheat continued to be very dull, and before sales could be effected, 1s per qr lower rates had to be taken: average 37s 8½d on 1,646½ qrs. All spring corn receded 1s per qr in value.

There was a fair supply of wheat at Ipswich, and the trade was slow, in consequence of the rates of that day week being demanded: average 41s 9d on 1,227 qrs. A fair business was transacted in barley at 1s per qr less money. Beans were without variation. Peas declined 1s per qr. Oats were in fair request at previous prices.

The fresh supplies at Mark Lane on Wednesday of foreign grain, English barley, and Irish oats, were good, but of all other articles very small. Wheat was only in moderate demand, at Monday's rates. Barley met a fair inquiry at former rates for fine malting and sweet grinding qualities. Beans and peas were without alteration in value. Fine heavy oats were inquired for, and previous rates were given for such.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were:—40s 2d on 97,974 qrs wheat, 28s 1d on 93,855 qrs barley, 16s 4d on 19,564 qrs oats, 24s 1d on 72 qrs rye, 28s 6d on 3,919 qrs beans, and 30s 2d on 2,980 qrs peas.

The supply of wheat at Birmingham was smaller than the previous week, but what transactions took place were at a reduction of 1s per qr: average 40s 9d on 1,990½ qrs.

There was a similar decline at Bristol, with a slow demand and moderate supplies: average 37s 1d on 516½ qrs.

A good supply was brought forward at Newbury, and the trade was depressed at 1s to 2s per qr less money than on that day se'night: average 43s 4d on 1,233 qrs.

The trade was extremely dull at Uxbridge, at an abatement of 1s per qr, the supply was about the same as previously: average 45s 9d on 927½ qrs.

The fresh supplies of English wheat were moderate at Mark Lane on Friday, good of English barley and Irish oats, and large of foreign grain. There was no material change in the value of fine wheat, but sales were only made to a limited extent. Grinding barley met a steady demand at former prices. Beans and peas were unaltered in value. Fine oats were rather more saleable, at fully as much money.

The London averages announced this day were:—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	3,028	45	0
Barley	2,077	28	7
Oats	2,779	17	8
Rye	37	25	1
Beans	639	28	10
Peas	652	33	1

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
English	2,160	5,530	2,490	140	3,640 sacks
Irish .....	...	...	...	4,900	...
Foreign	17,340	18,610	...	18,980	1,780 sacks 2,604 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

		Per quarter.	s	d
Wheat .. Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, 1849	37 42	Old	40	43
Do do white do	44 50	Do	45	50
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red do	36 41	Do	40	42
Northumberland & Scotch do	36 40	Do	40	42
Rye .. Old	25s 26s	New	24	26
Barley ... Grinding	22 23	Distilling	23	24
Malt ... Brown	48 50	Faleship	50	55
Beans ... New large ticks	27 28	Harrow	31	34
Old do	30 32	Do	36	38
Peas ... Grey	27 28	Maple	30	32
White, old	28 29	Boilers	29	31
Oats ... Lincoln & Yorksfeed 13 14 Short small	15 17	Poland	18	20
Scotch, Angus	17 23	Potato	21	25
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	14 16	New	14	16
Do, Galway 13s 14s, Dublin & Wexford feed	14 15	Potato	17	18
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	16 17	Potato	17	18
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	16 17	Do	17	18
Flour ... Irish, per sack 32s 32s, North &c.	30 31	Town	39	40
Tares ... Old feeding	24 28	Winter	40	44

FOREIGN.

Wheat ... Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white	46 45		
Do do mixed and red	41 44		
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	41 42		
Silesian, white	40 41		
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	33 34		
Do do do, red	33 34		
Russian, hard	36s 40s	Soft	34 38
Canadian, red	49 42	White	42 44
Italian and Tuscan, do	39 42	Do	44 46
Egyptian	25 26	Fine	27 29
Maize ... Yellow	27 28	White	27 28
Barley ... Grinding	19 23	Malting	25 26
Beans ... Ticks	25 27	Small	26 30
Peas ... White	27 29	Maple	26 30
Oats ... Dutch brew and thick	18 19		
Russian feed	14 16		
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed	13 18		
Flour ... Danzig, per barrel 21s 22s, American	23 24		
Tares ... Large Gore 32s 34s, old 24s 25s, new	28 32		

SEEDS.

Linseed ... Per qr crushing, Baltic 41s 44s, Odessa	44s 45s	Sowing	50 52
Rapeseed ... Per last do foreign 28s 29s, English	29s 30s	Fine new	30s 31s
Hempseed ... Per qr large	34 36	Small	30 32
Canaryseed ... Per qr 8s 8s. Caraway per cwt	32 35	Trefoil 7et	14 17
Mustardseed ... Per bushel, brown	9 12	White	7 9
Cloverseed ... Per cwt English white new	32 42	Red	34 44
— Foreign do	32 40	Do	28 42
Trefoil ... — English do	14 16	Choice	17 18
Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 6l 0s to 7l 10s, English per M 9l 5s to 9l 10s			
Rape do	4l 0s to 4l 4s, Do per ton		3l 17s to 4l 0s

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—Rather more business has been done, but not at any improvement in prices, partly owing to the large supplies of foreign pressed upon the market. The sales of colonial at the commencement went off with more spirit, and there was a steady demand for West India, which has since continued, a fair amount of business having been done at last Friday's rates. 150 hhd's Barbadoes offered by auction sold with spirit, some of the lots bringing 6d advance: fine, 40s to 40s 6d; low middling to good yellow, 37s 6d to 39s 6d. Refiners have bought to a moderate extent, and the quantity on show is again much reduced. There was some falling off in the deliveries of colonial last week, 2,600 tons being cleared, 1,600 tons consisting of West India, against a total of 2,559 tons in the corresponding week of 1848. The stocks on 1st inst were estimated at 35,602; against 47,882 tons at a like period in the previous season. The aggregate increase is 4,312 tons, owing to the continued heavy stocks of foreign.

Mauritius.—On Tuesday 3,101 bags were brought forward, and about 2,800, chiefly of the new found buyers, extreme rates being paid for good grocery; the lower qualities not in very brisk demand; good to fine strong yellow sold at 38s 6d to 40s; extra fine, 40s 6d to 41s 6d; middling to fair, 36s 6d to 38s; fair to good brown, 34s 6d to 35s 6d; very low dark to middling, 29s 6d to 33s; about 700 bags of last season's crop were taken in at high rates. The deliveries during last week were only 4,371 bags; 12 casks, equal to 276 tons, and the stock on 1st inst showed a deficiency of nearly 5,000 tons, as compared with the previous season's at same period.

Bengal.—Although the sales at the commencement of the week were again large, amounting to 5,524 bags, nearly three fourths sold steadily at last Friday's prices: good to fine white Benares, 40s to 41s 6d; one small lot, 42s; low middling to good middling, 38s to 39s 6d; Mauritius kinds, fine strong grocery, 38s 6d to 39s 6d; middling to good, 36s to 38s 6d; low to middling soft, 34s to 35s 6d; brown, 33s. Grainy kinds meet with a steady demand at full prices. Arrivals have been very large since the 1st inst.

Foreign.—The market has continued quiet since last Friday, yet importers have brought forward very large supplies in the public sales, and rather easier rates were accepted for the parcels which sold. 198 casks St Croix were all taken by

the grocers: fine bright yellow, 42s to 43s 6d; good, 39s 6d to 41s 6d; low and heavy to middling, 37s 6d to 39s. 912 casks Cuba Muscovado were all withdrawn at 35s to 38s 6d for low soft to fair greyish yellow. 258 casks Porto Rico sold from 36s 6d to 40s for low heavy, to good yellow, being for the grocery steady rates, but other kinds rather cheaper; 3,500 boxes Havana, duty paid or allowed, were nearly all bought in at full prices ranging from 36s 6d for good brown up to 42s for fine strong yellow; washed partly sold at 36s 6d to 41s 6d. 255 boxes good strong dry grey, in bond, sold at 22s to 23s. There have been few sales made by private contract.

Refined.—An advance of 6d has been paid upon the lower class of goods, on account of their scarcity, but the demand is not very brisk. Yesterday, brown patent lumps were held at 47s 6d to 48s; middling to good titlers, 48s to 49s 6d; fine, 50s to 51s and upwards; wet lumps, 46s to 47s 6d. Pieces and bastards have been sold to a fair extent, and prices of the former are rather higher. Treacle continues dull at 15s to 19s. A further advance of 6d is demanded for sugars refined and in bond, but there have not been many sales made. Fine crushed is now held at 29s 6d; No. 2 sold at 28s 6d. There have been a few parcels Dutch sold at last week's quotations. In loaves little has been done, as 10lb are held at 31s 6d to 32s, and 6lb 32s 6d to 33s per cwt. Other goods remain as last quoted.

MOLASSES.—A large business done in West India: about 500 puns are reported at 14s 6d to 17s 6d for low St Lucia to fine Antigua.

COCOA.—The market is firmer, with a good demand by the trade, and 259 bags Trinidad found ready purchasers at an advance of 1s to 2s on the rates of last week: good red, 44s to 46s; ordinary to fair greyish, 39s 6d to 42s 6d; grey, 39s 6d to 41s per cwt. Business has also been done by private contract. The deliveries are large, but the stock still much in excess of last year's at corresponding period. Foreign has been firmer.

COFFEE.—The speculative demand has not been so animated, yet the late advanced rates fully sustained during the week, although the home trade continue to operate with caution. Some few small parcels Jamaica brought upon the market, have been withdrawn at high prices. At the close of last week, Native Ceylons advanced to 51s to 51s 6d, but since then the demand has fallen off, and only a few thousand bags good ordinary reported sold at the former price. Only 381 bags were offered by auction to yesterday, and only a portion sold at 50s 6d for good ordinary of old import, the remainder being taken in at 51s to 51s 6d. The good to fine marks of plantation have brought several billings higher rates, but other kinds sold without alteration. 3,039 bags 668 casks were submitted to yesterday (Thursday), which nearly all found buyers, partly on speculation; good mid to fine bold colour realised 65s to 93s; low middling to middling, 56s 6d to 63s 6d; good to fine fine ordinary, 50s to 56s; triage and ragged, 32s to 45s; pea berry, middling to good colour, 57s 6d to 75s per cwt. Last week the deliveries showed a considerable decrease, not exceeding 2,803 bags 180 casks, shippers taking 553 bags 27 casks, leaving the stock on 1st inst 107,775 bags 12,689 casks, against 143,362 bags and casks at same time in 1848. Mocha is in good demand, and a large business done at 61s to 65s. The stock keeps moderate. 140 bags ordinary Java were taken in at 50s. Other kinds of East India are quiet, with few parcels offering. The scarcity of foreign still prevents business of importance being done. A cargo of Costa Rica has come in.

TEA.—The arrival of three vessels in addition to those reported last week, has caused a further increase in the supply of many kinds, but there is not a very active demand by the trade. The finest congous, ranging from 1s 7d to 1s 9d, continue to find a steady sale at comparatively high rates, while the secondary grades meet with less inquiry, and there is a fair supply. Several sales in scented teas have been made at lower rates than were paid for the late arrivals. The demand for Canton-made green teas is steady at about former prices, although the market is better supplied. The fine kinds of green meet with more inquiry, and in most cases the dealers have paid very full prices. The Bella Marina, Coromandel, and Fortitude, have arrived at this port since the 1st inst.

RICE.—Considerable speculative purchases have been made in East India since last Friday, and an advance of 6d paid for about 25,000 bags, by private contract, the greater part consisting of white Bengal, as 9s 6d to 11s for middling to fine. 1,155 bags offered by auction yesterday sold quite 6d higher than last week: good middling to good white, 10s to 10s 6d; broken low to good middling, 8s 6d to 9s 6d. 1,580 bags Madras found buyers at a similar improvement; middling pinky, 9s to 9s 6d; Native grain 8s 6d per cwt. The total stock of East India on 1st inst, was 23,260, against 23,050 on same date last year.

PEPPER.—There are still many buyers of black, but few parcels offering, even at an advance of 1d to 1 1/2d per lb. Sifted Sumatra is worth 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d, and nothing now to be bought at the former price. A sale of Malabar this day will give quotations. The stock shows a further decrease, being 43,826 bags, against 68,000 bags at corresponding time in 1848. The deliveries are large. White has brought stiffer rates.

PIMENTO is so scarce that prices are almost nominal. 5 1/2d per lb has been paid for trifling lots.

OTHER SPICES.—There have not been any further sales of common East India ginger this week. Jamaica is still rather scarce. 13 cases brown nutmegs were taken in at very high prices, from 2s 8d to 3s 7d. Several parcels have arrived. Mace is scarce, and sells readily at extreme rates. 118 boxes cassia lignea sold at 10s to 12s under the prices of the previous small sale; fine 11s to 11s; good mid to good, 10s to 11s; mouldy, &c., 9s to 10s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—There has been rather more inquiry for East India, and a moderate business is reported privately. 1,938 bags Bengal offered on Tuesday were all sold at steady prices; refrac 5 to 3 1/2 good grey 27s to 28s; 11 to 6 1/2 per cent, 25s 6d to 26s 6d. Fine qualities are still rather scarce. Arrivals have been very large since last Friday. The deliveries in November did not exceed 550 tons, and the stock on 1st instant was 2,183, against 1,216 tons at same time in 1848.

COCHINEAL.—The market has been rather quiet, but yesterday there was an improved demand. At public sale 176 bags Honduras brought previous rates, and nearly all found buyers; low to good silver grain, 3s 7d to 4s 1d; common to good blacks, 4s 2d to 5s; low, 3s 11d. 137 bags Mexican were partly sold at previous rates, from 3s 6d to 3s 7d for low to ordinary silver. 7 bags Tenerife, 2s 10d to 4s 5d. The deliveries last month amounted to 1,500 serons.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES in London to Dec. 1, with Stocks on hand at that date.

	1849	1848	1847	1846
Imports serons	12,293	12,137	10,069	7,304
Deliveries serons	12,676	10,689	8,432	8,362
Stock serons	4,650	4,422	3,710	2,042

DRUGS, &c.—There have been few sales of East India produce this week, and prices do not show any change worth notice. Several parcels East India castor oil have come in. Camphor is still quoted at 50s, and the market quiet. Gums are quiet. There is a good demand for Cutch, and 1,266 bags Pegue sold at 16s to 16s 6d, being rather dearer. The stock of gambier is much reduced, and 10s 6d demanded. 37 bales Bengal safflower brought extreme rates, selling from 5 1/2 15s 6d to 7 1/2 12s 6d per cwt.

TRICHOPTERINE.—Sales have been made in rough to the extent of about 1,000 barrels at the quotations. Spirits are steady, at 30s for British drawn.

Stocks of Drugs, &c., in the Docks on Dec. 1.

	1849	1848		1849	1848
Aloes	3,353	4,651	Opium	116	289
Camphor	7,099	6,500	Rhubarb	940	1,961
Colombo root	2,233	2,304	Safflower	710	873
Galls	490	41	Sarsaparilla	423	934
Gums—Animi	1,281	1,806	Senna	1,028	1,175
Arabic, East India	3,151	2,714	Shellac	6,462	6,274
Gamboge	452	426	Terra japonica	759	1,179
Olibanum	479	941	Cutch	450	311
Oil, castor	1,159	572	Turmeric	297	430

LAC DYE.—There is a steady demand for this article at full prices: 50 chests middling quality were bought in at 10d per lb.

METALS.—The low rates of discount giving great facility to the operations of speculators, prices have again advanced, and the market has a firm appearance. Welsh bar iron is now selling at 5 1/2 5s, being again rather higher. Scotch pig has been sold to some extent at an advance of 3s to 3s 6d—viz., 47s 6d to 49s 6d—but yesterday the price receded to 45s 6d to 47s, according to brands. Spelter has become quiet, and not more than 15/ 10s can now be obtained. The stock in warehouse on the 1st instant was 3,930 tons. East India tin is rather firmer, 71s being demanded for Straits. British is unaltered, but there are few sellers. Copper and other metals are as last quoted. Quicksilver has advanced to 3s 4d per lb.

HEMP.—Rather higher rates have been paid for clean Petersburg and other kinds, at which a few sales are reported. Manilla is not offering at such low prices, the supply having become moderate. Juice is again lower, owing to the very large arrivals this week.

LINSEED.—The market is quiet, but former prices have been paid for several parcels St Petersburg just in—viz., 41s to 42s 6d per quarter; in other kinds few sales reported. There has been a steady demand for linseed cakes, but no improvement in the value can be quoted, the supply being still large, with consumption moderate for the season, and considering the low prices ruling.

OILS.—Few sales have been effected in fish during the week, as several arrivals have taken place, which will shortly be brought upon the market: prices remain without alteration. There is a steady trade demand for sperm. Cod and seal are quiet at our last quotations. Southern, which continues rather scarce, has brought rather higher rates. Linseed must be quoted 3d lower, sales having been made in parcels on the spot at 28s, but for delivery in early months of 1850, 29s paid. Rape supports its value, as the supply is still limited. The stock of palm keeps very low: sales are making in fine at 32s to 32s 6d.

TALLOW.—Finest St Petersburg Y. C. has been selling at 38s 6d to 38s 9d, good 3d less; Odessa, 37s 6d to 37s 9d. Sales to a considerable extent are reported for arrival in January to March at 38s 3d to 38s 6d; now 3d more is asked.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market was steady to-day, and extreme rates paid, few public sales being held. About 450 casks sold in the West India market, making the week's business 2,200 casks at the full prices of Friday last. Mauritius—There was not a public sale held to-day. Bengal—Only 303 bags, consisting of Mauritius kinds, were offered, and sold steadily at 36s 6d to 38s 6d for middling to good yellow. Madras—406 bags sold from 29s 6d to 31s 6d for middling damp brown to low damp yellow. Refined—The market continues steady.

COFFEE.—Native Ceylons were quiet to-day, with few buyers at 51s for good ordinary. 100 bags plantation sold at fully previous rates. Some business was done in Mocha privately.

RICE.—1,550 bags Bengal were nearly all taken in a shade above the previous value, viz., 10s 6d to 11s for middling to good white.

PEPPER.—872 bags good heavy shot Malabar found buyers at 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d per lb.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—A further considerable decline in prices was established to-day, 199 boxes selling at 101s 6d to 102s 6d for fine; middling to good 94s to 99s per cwt.

GINGER.—286 bags Malabar, duty paid, were taken in at 26s 6d for middling wormy.

RUM.—A Government contract is declared. The sales this week have not exceeded 200 puns Jamaica: 31 to 35 o.p., 2s 3d to 2s 6d: favourite marks, 3s 2d to 3s 7d per gallon.

SAFFLOWER.—255 bales Bengal sold at rather higher rates from 5 1/2 15s to 7 1/2 2s 6d.

COWRIES.—Live shells sold at 75s to 78s.

OIL.—450 casks cocoa nut were chiefly bought in at 31s to 33s 3d per cwt. TALLOW.—At public sale to-day higher rates were paid. 151 casks Australian all sold: sheep, 36s to 38s; beef, 36s 9d to 37s 3d; 739 casks South American more than half sold from 33s 6d to 36s per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar, for the lower description of goods is 6d to 1s dearer, in which best lumps and pieces participate. Bastard and treacle remain flat. The bonded for loaves is 6d dearer.

DRY FRUIT.—Arrivals this week: two vessels with fruit from Smyrna, four from Denia, one Patras, one Malaga, and one Mogadore with almonds. A steady business doing.

Clearances of Dry Fruit for the week ending Dec. 3.

	Currents	Spanish Raisins	Smyrna Raisins	Figs	Almonds
cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt

1849	15,429	8,349	1,854	2,865	872
1848	6,953	11,761	1,523	1,642	1,153
1847	11,326	9,571	613	1,563	165

GREEN FRUIT.—The arrivals of oranges are of an extensive character, and prices are lower. Four cargoes from St Michael, Terceira, and Fayal, sold by Keeling and Hunt, at public sale, went at a reduction of 2s to 3s per box. Messina lemons 1s per case lower. French chestnuts 3s per brl higher, black Spanish improved in price, Barcelona without alteration. Almeida grapes in request. A small parcel of Seville sour oranges has arrived, and sold immediately upon being landed.

SEEDS.—Our trade in seeds is this week not lively, although the supplies are limited, the buyers having sufficient stock for present consumption. Canary and rape seeds fully as dear.

FOREIGN WOOL.—The public sales of colonial wool are going off with the same good spirit as at their commencement, and at increased prices. The advance will be very considerable, we expect, by the close of the sales.

COTTON.—The market has been dull, and the transactions limited, prices being very irregular. Yesterday, 600 bales Surat, were offered at public sale, and sold at 3 1/2d to 4d, very ordinary to middling, establishing a decline of 3 1/2d per lb from the highest point; there are, however, few sellers at this decline. Sales of cotton wool from Friday, Nov. 30, to Thursday, Dec. 6, inclusive: Surat 400, at 4 1/2d to 4 3/4d, fair to good.

FLAX AND HEMP.—In flax very little passing. Hemp—a few sales have been made at a trifling advance.

TIMBER.—Arrivals large. Some large sales by auction, but very little doing in the wholesale market.

METALS.—No change to report as respects copper, the demand for home consumption is good. Exports to the East are large. Tin is very firm, and prices, though unaltered at present for British, are looking up. Foreign tin in much demand, and prices in consequence high. Iron—Scotch pig, after a fall of about 2s per ton, are again firm.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11.—150 hhd's Barbadoes, 6,000 bags Bengal sugar, 1,000 bags 20 casks Ceylon coffee. 500 bags 1,000 robins Aleppy pepper. 9,600 bags Madras rice. 250 chests shellac. 300 baskets gambier. 1,000 slabs Straits' tin. 150 tons Sapan wood.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.—1,800 bags Costa Rica coffee; 400 bales Bengal safflower; 1,100 bags Bengal saltpetre.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.—150 casks Ceylon coffee; 200 bags Trinidad cocoa.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.—14 tons East India and Cape ivory; 260 casks M-o-P. shells.

PROVISIONS.

The supply of bacon being rather in excess of demand has caused a further depression in prices of at least 2s per cwt. The butter market remains stationary, and firm in demand.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with columns for Stock and Delivery for BUTTER and BACON. Rows include years 1847, 1848, 1849 and Irish/Foreign butter/Bacon.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.—Since our last report our markets have been heavily supplied with both town and country killed meat. Owing to the change in the weather the general demand is heavy, and prices have a downward tendency. About 1,800 carcasses of foreign meat have been on sale. The arrivals from the provinces have exceeded 12,000 carcasses.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.—The supplies of meat on sale were seasonably extensive. The general demand ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices.

At per stone by the carcass.

Table listing prices for various meats: Inferior beef, Midding ditto, Prime large, Prime small, Veal, Mutton, inferior, midding, prime, Large pork, Small pork.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.—A further increase has taken place in the importations of foreign stock into London; during last week they amounted to not less than 5,743 head, against 3,898 head in the corresponding period in 1847, and 2,321 do in 1848. Amongst the arrivals were 17 sheep from Oporto. The general quality of the stock has somewhat improved. The imports for the week consisted of—beasts 907, sheep 4,525, calves 235, pigs 76.

At the outports 2,900 head of stock have been received, and 17 oxen have arrived by sea from Ireland for this market.

The number of foreign beasts and sheep on offer in to-day's market was seasonably extensive, but that of calves was limited. All descriptions were very dull in sale.

Fresh up this morning the arrivals of home-fed beasts were on the increase, and of fair average quality. The weather being very unfavourable for slaughtering, the attendance of buyers small, and the dead markets heavily supplied, the beef trade was in a very depressed state, at Friday's decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs, and a total clearance was not effected. The highest figure for the best Scots was 3s 10d per 8lbs.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,100 short-horns; from the Eastern, Western, and midland counties 600 Herefords, runts, Devons, Scots, &c.; and from other parts of England 500 of various breeds. The remainder of the bullock supply was derived from abroad and the neighbourhood of London.

There was a further increase in the supply of sheep. For all breeds the demand ruled heavy, and prices were quite 2d per 8lbs beneath those obtained on Monday last. The top quotation for old Downs was 4s per 8lbs.

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

Pigs—the number of which was limited—moved off slowly at late rates.

SUPPLIES.

Table showing supplies of Beasts, Sheep, Calves, and Pigs for Dec 6, 1847, Dec 4, 1848, and Dec 3, 1849.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.—Our market to-day was very moderately supplied with beasts, and at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday. The number of sheep was limited, and all kinds ruled dull at the late decline in the quotations. Calves had a downward tendency. The pork trade was heavy, at late rates. Milch cows, at from 14l to 18l each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs to sink the offals.

Table listing prices for various types of beasts and sheep: Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Inferior sheep.

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 798; sheep, 3,140; calves, 140; pigs, 230. Foreign supply:—Beasts, 120; sheep, 600; calves, 39; pigs, —. Scotch:—Beasts, —; sheep, 40.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Dec. 3.—Our market continues to be well supplied, particularly from the continent, all of which are selling heavily, with the exception of choice Yorkshire Regents, which are inquired after. The following are this day's quotations:—

Table listing potato prices per ton for York Regents, Wisbech do, Scotch do, Scotch cups, French whites, and Rhenish and Belgian do.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec 3.—Our trade remains without any variation since our last report, and prices continue firm at the annexed quotations:—Sussex pockets, 12s to 13s; Weald of Kents, 14s to 16s; mid and East Kents, 15s to 24s.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.—Our market has become less active than for some time past. In some instances, rather lower prices have been accepted for most descriptions of hops, the supply of which on offer is comparatively small. Present rates as under:—new mid and East Kent pockets, 6l 10s to 12l; new Weald of Kent ditto, 6l 5s to 8l; new Sussex ditto, 5l 10s to 6l 15s; new Farnhams, 11l 11s to 13l; yearling Kents, 3l to 4l 12s; yearling Sussex, 2l 4s to 3l 17s; old hops, 11l to 4l.

WORCESTER, Dec. 1.—Our market has become very quiet, but prices are firm at former rates where business is done.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.—Carr's Hartley 15s—Davisons West Hartley 15s—East Adairs Main 13s 9d—Hastings Hartley 15s—Old Tanfield 14s 6d—Ord's Redheugh 14s 6d—West Wylam 15s 6d—Anthracite 25s—Birchgrove Graigola handpicked 19s 6d—Cow-

pen Hartley 15s—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s 6d—North Abbey Graigola 22s—Sidney's Hartley 15s. Wallsend: Brown's Gas 13s 9d—Hetton 19s—Howdon 17s 9d—Whitworth 15s—Tees 19s. Ships at market, 24; sold, 19; unsold, 5.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.—Carr's Hartley 15s 6d—East Adairs Main 14s—Hastings Hartley 15s—Old Tanfield 14s 6d—Ord's Redheugh 14s 6d—West Wylam 15s 6d—Lambton Primrose 17s 9d—Birchgrove Graigola handpicked 19s 6d—Cowpen Hartley 15s 6d—Derwentwater Hartley 15s—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s 3d—Sidney's Hartley 15s. Wallsend:—Brown's Gas 14s—Bell and Brown 17s 6d—Burraton Killingworth 17s 6d—Hedley 17s—Hotspur 16s 3d—Belmont 18s—Hetton 18s 9d—Haswell 19s—Lambton 18s 3d—Stewart's 18s 9d—Dennison 16s 9d—Hartlepool 18s 9d—South Hartlepool 17s 6d—Tees 18s 9d. Ships at market, 49; sold, 39; unsold, 10.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There has been considerable activity in the market for foreign, and holders are very firm in consequence of the advance obtained at the public sales now going on in London.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Since Tuesday the grain market has continued dull, but without any change in prices. This morning the transactions in any article were again upon a very limited scale, the general currency not, however, varying from our quotations of Tuesday, with the exception of Indian corn, which could hardly be bought without paying a small advance.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There is no change to notice this week in the market for Staffordshire iron, which continues generally firm. In Welsh bars there was, in the early part of the week, a slight decline, owing to some parcels being pressed upon the market for cash; but they have since recovered their price, and are at present firm at previous rates. Scotch pig iron has also declined from 2s to 2s 6d per ton, from a similar cause, but it is again firmer, and considerable business has been done at 47s to 47s 6d for No. 1 Gartsherrie; 46s to 46s 6d, No. 1, other good brands; and 45s 6d, mixed Nos., cash f.o.b., at Glasgow. Tin plates continue in good request at a slight advance. Other metals without change.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3.

COFFEE.—On the advance. SUGAR (RAW).—Havana sold at 30 1/2 to 31 1/2; Surinam at 25 1/2 to 26 1/2. DYES, &c.—Indigo met with a steady demand. Cochineal—No transactions to report.—Dyewoods—Prices nominally the same. Quercitron bark—No change in the value.—Madders continue in fair request; prices improving. TEA remains in good demand. COTTON.—Less demand since our former report. WOOL.—809 bales passed the hammer. SEEDS.—Rape.—Calm. Nothing done in Linseed. Clover.—Red and white in demand. Mustard.—Brown is scarce offered. CORN.—Little business was done. Barley rather better. Oats the same. Buckwheat sold at an advance.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.

BRISTLES.—Some purchases made for the last ship at 1 to 2 b. ro. decline. Stock moderate. FLAX.—Contracts seem likely to open at 80, 80, and 70 b. ro. cash down. HEMP.—About 300 tons very inferior clean, outshot, and half clean taken at low prices; 83 b. ro. offered for fine. LINSEED.—About 6,000 chetverts, all that was to be had, taken on contract at 25 1/2 b. ro., with 7 b. ro., 10 down for good seed. TALLOW quiet, and without business. SHIPS all gone; the navigation at an end. WEATHER.—Sharp frost, and East wind. IMPORTS in trifling demand, as usual at this time for want of roads.

The Gazette.

Tuesday, Dec. 4.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Ryder, Gunston, and Co., Maranham, merchants—Pennington and Ryder, Liverpool; Pennington and Co., Bahia; and Ryder and Co., Pernambuco, merchants—J. and B. Lunn, Dukinfield, snaths—Woodward and Bond, Tiverton, Somersetshire, tanners—Eves and Horner, Liverpool, architects—Tetley and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, woad spinners—J. and J. Lawton, Warrington, licensed victuallers—The Patent Decorated Glass Company, Castle street, Southwark—Morris and Davis, Hereford, hop merchants—Simmons and Johnson, Maidstone, and Borough, corn merchants—Smith and Jackson, Manchester, fustian manufacturers—Ogle, Son, and Co., Preston, Lancashire, ironfounders; as far as regards J. Ogle—Tinkler and Lambert, Harp lane, Custom house agents—H. and M. Jeffery, Brabourne, Kent, and elsewhere, farmers—Gillam and Thomas, Birmingham, attorneys-at-law.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

W. Labrey, Manchester, grocer—first div of 5s 8 1/2, any Tuesday, at Mr Hobson's, Manchester. T. Stother and W. Richards, Manchester, joiners—final div of 1 1/2, and a final div of 3s 7d on the separate estate of T. Stother, any Tuesday, at Mr Hobson's, Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.

John Hawke, King William street, hatter. George Evans Baker, Broadway, Deptford, grocer, and Union row, High street, Cambridge, milliner. Joshua Evert Cooper, West Ham, Sussex, brickmaker. James Bowler, the Crescent, Southwark-bridge road, hat manufacturer. John Peake, Cricklade, Wiltshire, draper. John Robinson, Portwood, within Brinnington, Cheshire, cotton spinner. William Lyon Bickley, Sheffield, innkeeper. William Storey, Leeds, wool dealer. William Weekes, Inwardleigh, Devonshire, edgetoolmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

P. and C. Gray, Edinburgh, jewellers. J. Gillespie, Port Glasgow, baker. J. Murray, Glasgow, tea merchant. J. Meikle, Leamnahogow, Lanarkshire, carrier.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

William Sheward, pawnbroker, Norwich. John Ward, chemist, Bishopsgate street Withia. James Adderson, butcher, West Dereham, Norfolk. Stephen Hopkins, grocer, Sedgely, Staffordshire. Joseph Beaman, iron manufacturer, Smethwick, Staffordshire. William Congreve, corn merchant, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Richard Thomas, draper, Saint Columb, Cornwall. Samuel Shephard, Cullompton, Devonshire, merchant. Samuel Colville, dealer in canvass, Liverpool. Joseph Spencer, cotton spinner, Manchester. George Davison, carpenter, Alawick, Northumberlandshire.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

Table listing various commodities such as LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Dyewoods, Fruit, Flax, Hemp, Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Oils, Provisions, Rice, Salt, Seeds, Silk, Spices, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Turpentine, and Wool, with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities including Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Oils, Provisions, Rice, Salt, Seeds, Silk, Spices, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Turpentine, and Wool, with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities including Seeds, Silk, Spices, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Turpentine, and Wool, with their respective prices.

Table listing various commodities including SUGAR-REF. contd., Tallow, Tar, Tea, Timber, Tobacco, Turpentine, and Wool, with their respective prices.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1848-9, showing the stock on hand on Dec. 1 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

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

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1848 tons	1849 tons	1848 tons	1849 tons	1848 tons	1849 tons
British Plantation.						
West India	74,174	73,969	68,429	80,147	2,851	19,300
East India	36,371	40,526	36,058	44,987	13,748	12,576
Mauritius	32,128	25,024	28,039	36,689	11,501	6,113
Foreign .....	...	...	28,099	18,165	...	...
	143,613	139,519	160,625	173,988	51,100	37,989
Foreign Sugar.						
Cheribon, Siam, & Manila ..	7,771	4,299	2,377	2,720	5,180	3,017
Havana	21,962	28,944	9,191	11,003	11,666	23,771
Porto Rico	5,027	9,407	757	845	2,758	6,556
Brazil	15,464	15,544	9,786	8,224	4,137	8,649
	50,224	58,144	22,111	22,792	24,061	41,993

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
 From the British Possessions in America 25 0^s per cwt.
 — Mauritius 25 2^d —
 — East Indies 29 8^d —
 The average price of the three is 27 0^d —

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
MOLASSES.			
West India	3,404	8,599	3,273
		5,669	5,277

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1848 gal	1849 gal	1848 gal	1849 gal	1848 gal	1849 gal	1848 gal	1849 gal
West India	2,611,170	2,156,940	817,020	1,000,485	1,105,650	1,109,885	2,063,800	2,182,995
East India	547,920	575,415	283,545	477,495	168,705	113,895	367,650	439,965
Foreign	104,940	82,485	135,495	30,600	7,515	990	87,810	129,165
	3,264,030	2,814,840	1,235,970	1,508,580	1,281,870	1,224,765	2,541,870	2,752,065

COCOA.—Cwts.

	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
Br. Plant....	16,906	24,443	546	606	16,383	17,960	7,193	13,319
Foreign.....	11,232	9,363	5,143	8,615	2,969	3,615	5,423	8,827
	28,138	33,806	5,689	8,651	19,343	21,665	12,626	22,146

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
Br. Plant....	29,468	9,939	2,978	2,116	23,214	19,282	23,620	10,662
Ceylon	249,050	278,533	26,547	59,458	194,927	200,353	179,262	198,163
Total BP.	278,518	288,463	29,525	61,574	218,141	219,635	202,822	208,765
Mocha	13,772	14,496	2,161	3,511	12,989	10,383	12,546	13,248
Foreign EI.	11,970	11,758	10,295	32,246	2,909	7,152	48,744	20,201
Malabar	31	...	45	...	169	159	289	129
St Domingo.	6,757	1,500	9,693	2,312	148	73	2,517	1,634
Hav. & P Ric	8,328	26,786	4,654	38,052	5,638	750	7,323	5,243
Brazil	74,124	66,317	74,569	71,873	21,797	16,535	37,835	14,215
African	36	1	36	...	...	...	1	2
Total For...	115,018	130,888	101,453	148,094	43,561	35,052	109,255	54,772
Grand tot.	393,536	419,351	130,978	210,568	261,702	254,687	312,077	263,537

RICE.

	1848 Tons	1849 Tons	1848 Tons	1849 Tons	1848 Tons	1849 Tons	1848 Tons	1849 Tons
British EI...	20,242	19,091	1,916	4,205	13,556	13,342	19,383	21,118
Foreign EI.	4,601	1,410	471	1,773	1,187	755	3,662	2,142
Total.....	24,843	20,411	2,387	5,978	14,743	14,097	23,045	23,260

	1848 Bags	1849 Bags	1848 Bags	1849 Bags	1848 Bags	1849 Bags	1848 Bags	1849 Bags
PEPPER.								
White	1,979	1,775	318	606	2,725	3,483	4,469	3,148
Black.....	58,244	39,041	20,498	34,348	28,742	30,612	67,991	43,846

	1848 Pkgs	1849 Pkgs	1848 Pkgs	1849 Pkgs	1848 Pkgs	1849 Pkgs	1848 Pkgs	1849 Pkgs
NUTMEGS								
Do. Wild.	1,365	2,063	452	236	1,135	928	492	415
CAS. LIG.	791	9	68	2	197	380	1,439	1,072
CINNAMON.	3,427	8,557	2,352	7,588	1,344	945	68	61
	3,971	5,788	4,721	5,590	1,125	1,213	2,551	2,469

	1848 bags	1849 bags	1848 bags	1849 bags	1848 bags	1849 bags	1848 bags	1849 bags
PIMENTO								
	15,050	21,219	16,698	18,742	6,298	3,411	688	1,101

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	1848 Serons	1849 Serons	1848 Serons	1849 Serons	1848 Serons	1849 Serons	1848 Serons	1849 Serons
COCHINEAL.								
	12,982	12,348	...	...	10,371	12,753	5,039	4,485
LAC DYE.								
	1,219	2,886	...	...	2,685	3,894	4,266	3,413
LOGWOOD...								
	4,320	5,314	...	...	5,394	5,628	1,913	1,462
FUSTIC ...								
	1,323	1,703	...	...	1,531	1,780	490	500

INDIGO.

	1848 chests	1849 chests	1848 chests	1849 chests	1848 chests	1849 chests	1848 chests	1849 chests
East India.	22,720	32,391	...	...	25,946	31,187	29,779	30,072
Spanish.....	1,248	2,306	...	...	1,738	2,923	1,981	452

SALTPETRE.

	1848 tons	1849 tons	1848 tons	1849 tons	1848 tons	1849 tons	1848 tons	1849 tons
Nitrate of Potass ...	9,656	8,663	...	...	9,154	8,320	1,216	2,183
Nitrate of Soda	921	5,689	...	...	2,295	3,955	874	2,714

COTTON.

	1848 bags	1849 bags	1848 bags	1849 bags	1848 bags	1849 bags	1848 bags	1849 bags
American...	1,781	2,086	...	...	1,708	3,043	624	193
Brazil	328	344	...	...	116	648	409	165
East India.	44,479	24,943	...	...	44,572	45,022	40,683	21,286
Liverpl., all kinds.....	1,502,889	1,636,879	137,880	180,400	1,251,730	1,469,130	474,680	380,570
Total.....	1,547,487	1,664,552	137,880	180,400	1,298,186	1,517,843	516,396	402,144

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR DECEMBER.

The following is a list of the railway calls for the month of December, so far as they have yet been advised. For the corresponding month of last year they were 1,490,010/. The total calls for 1849 now amount to 19,626,377, against 33,260,249 in 1848:—

	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total £
		Already paid.	Called.		
Aberdeen, New St 6s 8d	4	6 5 0	2 1 8	33,200	69,167
Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe, and West Yorkshire, A.....	1	21 0 0	1 0 0	12,000	12,000
Bristol and Exeter 100/	15	9 0 0	2 0 0	15,000	30,000
Do. 33/ 6s 8d	15	27 10 0	0 16 8	15,000	12,500
Dundalk and Enniskillen	31	27 10 0	2 10 0	9,641	24,102
Great Northern, 12s scrip	31	10 0 0	2 10 0	93,068	232,670
Leeds and Thirsk, preference fifth	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	45,000	45,000
Do. extension 1848, No. 36,512 to 40,394	1	5 0 0	2 10 0	3,883	9,708
Shrewsbury and Hereford	1	4 0 0	1 0 0	40,000	40,000
Valle de Neath	15	8 0 0	2 0 0	27,400	55,000
Total					530,147

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—The directors of this company, and the committee appointed to confer with them as to the best mode of dealing with the question of the Hull and Selby purchase, and the preference shares created for that purpose, have resolved to recommend that 4½ per cent in perpetuity, instead of the 4 per cent recommended in the report of the Committee of Investigation, be guaranteed on the 10l per share already paid on the Hull and Selby shares, and 5 per cent on the remaining 15l per share, in case the directors should hereafter deem it necessary to call up that sum.

OPENING OF THE EASTERN UNION RAILWAY TO NORWICH.—Yesterday the extension to Norwich was opened to the public for the conveyance of cattle, goods, &c. This precaution is deemed necessary in order that the line may be properly consolidated for the running of passenger trains. The Eastern Counties and the Eastern Union Companies, it is understood, have not as yet come to an amicable arrangement relative to the trains; and the former company have resolved on increasing the fares on the Colchester line, which joins the Eastern Union, and lowering those on the present Norwich route, via Cambridge, for the purpose of keeping the main Norfolk traffic.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.—Railway shares opened with great buoyancy this morning and a large business was transacted at advanced prices. Some reaction, however, soon followed, although not to the full extent of the improvement, but at the close of the day the market presented symptoms of general steadiness.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.—The railway market was not altogether so firm at the close of business, and sales then produced an unfavourable impression upon prices.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.—The railway market was more active towards the close of business, and prices recovered in some degree from the depression experienced in the early part of the morning.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.—The railway share market was firmly supported to-day, and prices in some instances exhibited an improvement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF THE IRON BUSINESS IN WALES.—The increase of the iron business is, probably, unexampled in the history of the world. The population during the 40 years, from 1801 to 1841, increased, in Newport, from 1,423 to 13,766; in Trevechan, from 1,742 to 14,942; in Aberystwith, from 805 to 11,272; in Bedwelly, from 619 to 22,413. This is the progress in Monmouth; in Glamorgan the increase has been, if not in the same enormous proportion, still enormous in itself. Thus, during the same period, the increase at Merthyr has been from 7,705 to 31,977; at Cardiff, from 1,870 to 10,077; at Swansea, from 6,831 to 16,787. The progress in the actual trade is shown by the returns to be equally astonishing; in 1820, the iron sent from the works for shipment to Newport, was 45,462 tons; in 1847, 240,637. The quantity at Cardiff, in 1820, was 50,157 tons; in 1847, it was 220,953; and this is exclusive of a quantity of iron shipped from smaller ports, which owe their existence to the last 20 years. We scarcely believe that any other country would show a similar result in one branch of business. The quantity of coal sent in 1846 from the four ports of Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelly, and Newport, amounted to 1,847,318 tons. The value of the shipments of iron alone from the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Carmarthen, was estimated in 1847, at four millions sterling.

BEGGING CHILDREN.—A correspondent of the Times makes the following excellent suggestion respecting the swarms of half-naked children which swarm the streets of London:—"These poor children, there is no doubt, are hired by begging impostors to create a sympathy, and I feel confident, from what I have seen, that it has proved a source of great profit. I would recommend to all those who are charitably disposed to relieve these little outcasts, to give them a penny roll at the first baker's shop they come to. This I have tried with very great success, and I believe it has put these slave dealers to their wits' end more than anything else; at the same time we know that we are relieving the hungry without benefiting the real impostor.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE IN THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—It is stated that a new machine has been invented for sawing ships' timbers, calculated to have an influence in cheapening construction which will be of some importance in connection with the repeal of the navigation laws. It has been introduced into the ship-building establishment of Mr Wigram, (where four of them are now being put up), and is alleged to have been found upon trial to produce not only a considerable saving in wages, but also in materials. Its construction is simple, and it cuts the floors, the futtocks, and nearly every other part of the timbers required in a ship, so as to render them capable of being at once placed in their position without any operation of hand labour.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No. of shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London.		No. of shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London.		No. of shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London.	
				M.	F.					M.	F.					M.	F.
16600	50	50	Aberdeen	14	12½	18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	50	.....	6000	20	18	Shrewsbury and Chester	14	.....
33260	8½	8½	— Preference	8½	7½	18000	16½	10	— New	10	.....	15000	10	9	(Nor. W. Min.)	7	.....
95000	20	6½	Ambergate, Not. and Boston	.....	.....	18000	50	50	Leeds and Bradford	100	110	2500	20	18½	— Oswestry	9½	7½
50000	20	20	Birmingham & Oxford Junction	.....	.....	27820	50	50	Leeds & Thirsk	9	.....	27600	10	1	— New	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	calls duly paid, or with a guarantee	26	25½	7411	20	3½	— Pref. 6 per cent, No. 1.	2	.....	17500	10	10	— 8 per cent preference	15½	15½
.....	.....	.....	— without a guarantee	23	.....	3883	20	5	— No. 2	5	.....	165000	20	6½	Shropshire Union	3½	3½
35000	20	10	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee.	15	.....	7645	20	5	— No. 3	1½	.....	20000	50	50	South Devon	6	5
.....	.....	.....	— without a guarantee	14	.....	10000	12½	9	— Pref. Qrs., 1848, 7 p. ct.	8½	.....	20000	25	25	— Preference	8	.....
55500	27½	27½	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	10	.....	111900	Av	11½	London and Blackwall	4	3½	78750	12	84	South Staffordshire	4½	4
12600	26	14½	Boston, Stamford, and Birm.	.....	.....	Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	82	82	56000	Av.	33½	South Eastern (Dover)	20½	20½
15000	100	90	Bristol and Exeter	56	54	Stock	100	100	— New, guaranteed 5 p. c.	132½	131	28000	32	32	— No. 1	.....	.....
15000	33½	27½	— Thirds	16½	15½	43077	Av.	12½	London and Greenwich	10	.....	42000	33	30	— No. 2	.....	.....
45428	17½	17½	Buckinghamshire	16½	16½	11136	20	20	— Preference or Priv.	23	.....	31500	30	30	— No. 3	.....	.....
Stock	50	50	Caledonian	12½	12½	168360	25	12	— London and North Western	116	114½	285000	10	10	— No. 4, registered	6½	6½
74518	10	10	— Preference	9½	9½	Stock	100	100	— New ½ Shares	13½	12½	56000	50	43	— No. 4, scrip	6½	6½
42000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	10½	10½	65111	20	7	— Fifth Shares	13½	12½	37500	20	12	South Wales	17	.....
31256	15	15	— Preference	10½	10½	70000	10	1	— 10½ Shares M. & B. (c.)	3	2½	14000	25	16½	South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole	8½	8
22800	25	25	East Anglian—L. and E. and L. and D.	1½	.....	Stock	.....	50	London and South Western	32	31½	26650	20	8	Sheffield, Rotherham, and Goole (N. div.), qua. 5 p. ct.	16½	.....
10030	18	18	— E. and H.	.....	.....	39889	50	42½	— New Shares	24½	.....	6700	50	17½	Taff Vale Extension	.....	.....
34285	3½	3½	— E. and H., 6 per cent pref.	1½	7½	4433	40	34	— Thirds	19	.....	27500	20	8	Thames Haven Dock and Railway	.....	.....
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	7½	7½	106512	16½	16½	— New Scrip, 1848, pref.	7	7	12500	20	20	Vale of Neath	.....	.....
67592	10	10	— New, guar. 6 per cent	11½	11½	34000	50	5	— Lowestof, guar. 4 per cent.	14	.....	2186	50	50	Waterford and Kilkenny	3	.....
144000	6½	6½	— Extension 5 per cent, No. 1	7½	7½	6000	20	20	— 6 per cent	.....	.....	2880	2	25	Wear Valley, 6 per cent, guar.	29	28½
144000	6½	6½	— Ditto, No. 2	6½	6½	6000	20	13	.....	.....	.....	24106	25	15	.....	.....	.....
16097	50	50	— Northern and Eastern, 6 per cent	55	54	82500	16	5	Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock	.....	.....	50000	16	12	Windsor, Staines, & South-Western	.....	.....
12208	12½	12½	— ½ Shares	.....	.....	7000	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	18	17	30000	50	45	Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth	32	.....
6156	50	43	— New	47	46	18000	25	25	— ½ Shares, No. 1	12	.....	Stock	25	25	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	18½	18
35432	25	25	East Lancashire	13½	12½	10640	25	25	— ½ Shares, No. 2	5½	.....	126000	25	20	— York & Newcastle Ext.	12½	12
48165	25	25	— New	13½	.....	41200	12½	12½	— ½ Shares, No. 3	3½	.....	159000	25	8	— G. N. E. Purchase or Preference	4	4
34720	6½	6½	— New ½ Shares	.....	.....	8700	10	10	— New, 10½ preference	9½	.....	Stock	50	50	York and North Midland	19½	19
46140	6½	6½	— 6 per cent Preference ½ Shares	.....	.....	12000	50	50	— Gt. Grimsby & Sheffield	6	.....	62950	25	25	— Preference	7½	7
24000	25	25	East Lincolnshire	28½	28½	32750	20	20	— Do.	9	.....	50000	25	25	— East and West Riding Extension	.....	.....
Stock	50	50	All Edinburgh and Glasgow	30	29½	16000	12½	12½	— Do.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24125	25	25	— ½ Shares	.....	.....	28000	25	25	— Sheffield and Lincolnsh.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
197466	25	20	Great Northern	7½	7½	16800	25	25	— Grimsby Dock	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
of 25/	12½	12½	— ½ shares, A, deferred	3½	3½	43210	162½	82½	— Manchester and Lincoln Union	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
each	12½	7½	— ½ shares, B, 6 per cent guaranteed	4½	4½	Stock	100	100	Midland	52	51½	44122	6½	6½	Anglo-Italian, late Italian & Austrian	.....	.....
93668	12½	10	— 5 per cent preference	8½	8½	77323	50	30	— New	9½	9½	75000	20	20	Boulogne and Amiens	6½	6½
6690	100	100	All Great North of England	230	220	Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	30	27½	66000	20	20	Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon)	12½	13½
7500	40	35	— New	87	.....	6630	50	40	— Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham	122	122½	10000	25	17½	Demerara	.....	.....
10000	30	30	— New 30½ Shares	71	.....	Stock	100	100	— Bristol and Gloucester	27	25½	100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	1½	.....
10000	15	15	— New	36	.....	9550	20	15	— Norfolk	2	.....	50000	50	34	East Indian	4	4
50000	50	50	Great Southern & West (I.)	31½	32	15000	20	20	— Guaranteed 5 per cent	17	.....	100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsula	5½	.....
25000	100	100	Great Western	61	59½	21000	5	5	— Guaranteed 5½ per cent.	4½	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	do	.....
28000	50	41	— ½ Shares	29	28	60000	50	4	— Northern Counties Union	.....	.....	38500	2	7½	Louvain a la Sambre	.....	.....
93000	25	23	— ½ Shares	12½	11½	32000	25	25	— North British	11½	11½	150000	20	10	Luxembourg	2½	2½
37500	20	20	— Fifth Shares	12	11½	32000	12½	12½	— Halves	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69790	17	15	— New	7½	6½	96000	6½	6½	— ½ Shares	22	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8000	50	45	All Hull & Selby	95	.....	78400	8½	8½	— Thirds	3½	.....	50000	20	20	Namur and Liege	6½	6½
8000	25	25	— ½ Shares	58	.....	104500	5	5	— Preference	5½	5½	40600	20	14½	Northern of France	12	12
9000	12½	12½	— ½ Shares	21½	.....	168566	20	17½	— North Staffordshire	8½	8½	130000	20	7	Orleans and Bordeaux	3½	3½
13000	100	98	Lancashire and Yorkshire	60	.....	30000	50	50	— Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn Reading, Guildford, and Reigate	11	11	40000	20	11	Paris and Lyons	.....	.....
13000	50	49	— ½ Shares	30	.....	40000	15	15	— Royston and Hitchin	5	5	80000	20	10	All Paris and Rouen	31	.....
19500	25	23½	— ½ Shares	14	.....	Stock	25	25	— Scottish Central	17½	16½	72000	20	12	Paris and Strasburg Constituted	6½	6½
126819	20	10	— Fifts	4	3½	12000	25	25	— Scottish Midland	.....	.....	250000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	9½	9½
48441	32	16½	— Thirds, reg.	16½	.....	52006	15½	12	— Shrewsbury & Birm., Class A	5	4½	40000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	2½	2½
105500	10	10	— New, guar. 6 per cent	12½	12½	52000	9½	8	— Class B	2½	2½	80000	20	13	Tours & Nantes Constituted	4	4
71656	20	10	— West Riding Union	4	.....	19375	8	8	— New guaranteed	10½	10½	30764	20	8½	West Flanders	.....	.....
14520	25	25	— Preston and Wyre	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16720	12½	10	— ½ Shares (A)	16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mil.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital.				Name of Railway.	Week ending	RECEIPTS.				Miles open in 1849	Miles open in 1848
			1846	1847	1848	1849			Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total receipts.	Same week 1848		
			£	£	£	£								
1,474,566	1,366,713	25,000	.....	.....	.....	Aberdeen	Dec. 1	500 0 0	267 0 0	767 0 0	520	13	57	31
500,000	481,742	12,677	.....	.....	5	Belfast & Ballymena	.....	1 261 19 7	176 16 7	438 16 2	336	12	37½	37½
2,200,000	1,256,336	83,752	2½	2½	5	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chesb.	2	529 16 4	227 2 4	756 18 8	668	47	16	16
3,600,000	2,833,184	33,332	.....	4½	4	Bristol and Exeter	1	2245 5 6	959 3 10	3204 9 4	.....	37	85½	85½
8,460,000	5,149,320	33,437	.....	.....	1½	Caledonian	Nov. 18	2439 0 0	3935 0 0	6374 0 0	4529	40	160	141
4,739,332	3,525,034	37,211	.....	.....	.....	Chester and Holyhead	25	936 0 0	326 0 0	1262 0 0	1147	13	94½	80
800,000	783,874	20,967	4	2½	27½	Dublin & Drogheda	29	560 14 8	106 16 7	667 11 3	614	19	35	35
400,000	383,358	55,223	8	7	7	Dublin & Kingstown	Dec. 4	.....	.....	832 10 0	902	107	7½	7½
700,000	660,156	13,900	4	8	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	1	457 12 1	467 8 11	925 1 0	.....	19	47½	47½
1,445,400	1,306,334	19,264	.....										

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Ten Months ended the 5th of November 1849.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the ten months ended 5th November 1849, compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1848.

1849.]

1375

Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.		Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls								
Cows	19,642	17,466	Free	Free				
Calves	18,063	14,804	—	—	57,749	36,528	Free	Free
Sheep	14,107	11,801	—	—	245,805	211,968	—	16,410
Lambs	98,396	98,445	—	—	23,849	35,137	Free	Free
Swine and Hogs	1,825	2,864	—	—	433,459	382,008	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	1,316	1,889	—	—	51,963	42,592	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	71,067	103,363	—	—	13,958	17,050	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal.....	292,466	305,359	—	—	2,869	78,865	—	—
Brimstone	30,334	24,298	—	—	19,855	18,925	—	—
Caoutchouc	593,833	739,479	—	—	63,810	74,479	—	—
Clocks	3,165	4,439	—	—	115,128	125,656	—	—
Cocoa	53,041	52,732	50,907	50,829	7,203	8,557	—	—
Coffee:—Of British possessions.....	4,763	7,086,878	2,493,536	2,687,973	4,763	5,221	—	—
Foreign	27,553,555	32,112,664	24,917,093	24,914,011	565	865	—	—
Total of Coffee	18,924,018	20,418,464	5,961,951	4,098,452	8,597	15,702	59,863	58,854
Corn:—Wheat.....qrs	46,477,553	52,531,128	30,909,017	29,012,463	82,500	86,765	Free	Free
Barley	1,846,195	3,353,442	41,716,619	3,975,485	1,231,387	1,553,472	267,614	313,680
Oats	732,292	1,122,865	711,181	1,287,906	184,269	269,058	13,097	14,527
Rye	786,881	1,061,615	782,618	1,148,207	5,119	13,705	275,452	207,467
Peas	28,805	225,903	26,489	239,915	55,483	38,960	36,003	38,871
Beans	106,929	170,297	103,601	216,618	3,065	2,443	8,747	6,745
Indian Corn, or Maize.....	413,098	409,540	398,845	428,980	98,099	102,892	131,615	106,636
Buckwheat	1,210,283	1,991,587	1,210,531	1,994,621	25,082	22,454	5,093	6,736
Beer or Bigg	185	275	193	275				
Malt	1	843	...	1,749				
Total of Grain	5,124,579	8,336,367	4,950,110	9,293,756	61,287	51,454	52,944	48,776
Wheatmeal or Flour	897,315	2,872,870	883,918	3,433,092	131,241	65,690	12,973	25,177
Barley Meal	23	213	21	213				
Oatmeal	2,483	35,584	1,902	35,166				
Rye Meal	29,961	18,857	28,277	24,065	452,142	612,802	288,473	495,294
Pea Meal	103	398	103	398	51,439	70,335	Free	Free
Bean Meal	5	2	5	1	608,085	832,747	—	—
Indian Corn Meal.....	190,540	101,787	189,994	101,795	85,258	113,741	—	—
Buckwheat Meal	72	673	72	673	274,268	459,174	—	—
Total of Flour and Meal.....	1,120,501	3,030,384	1,104,295	3,595,403	849,483	1,352,635	—	68,928
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	5,444,723	9,202,191	5,265,623	10,321,015	82,697	72,945	75,839	12,582
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India								
Piece Goods	157,242	160,225	Free	Free	3,961	3,667	8,626	3,962
Quilted Shoes and Clogs.....								
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles,								
Women's Boots & Calashes.....pairs								
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Calashes: viz, Women's Boots & Calashes.....								
Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace.....value £								
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides).....lbs								
Hides, untanned:—Dry								
Hemp, undressed.....tons								
Guano.....								
Fancy ornamental Glass								
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented...lbs								
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not thickness.....square feet								
All Silvered and Polished Glass of whatever thickness.....								
Shades and Cylinders.....cwt								
Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and all Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick,								
Raisins								
Oranges								
Lemons								
Figs								
Fruits: viz,—Currants.....								
Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax, cwt								
Embroidery and Needlework.....value £								
Valonia								
Cutch								
Terra Japonica.....								
Shumac								
Madder Root.....								
Logwood								
Lac-dye								
Indigo								
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal								
Do								
Cotton Yarn.....lbs								
Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up...£								
Other Articles.....value £								
India Piece Goods								
Cotton Manufac. not made up (con.)—East India Piece Goods								

* The consumption of the several species of corn exhibited above for the year 1848 includes those quantities entered previously to the 1st March 1848, which were exempted from duty under the temporary act 11 Vic. c. 64.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1848	1849	1848	1849		1848	1849	1848	1849
Leather Manufactures (cont.)—Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather.....pairs	58,696	83,558	55,310	81,019	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin broad stuffs.....lbs	260,632	304,629	195,131	157,005
Men's Boots and Shoes.....pairs	21,251	23,696	16,661	18,188	Ribbons.....	203,592	260,829	179,327	182,197
Other Sorts.....	1,038	934	749	375	Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs.....	8,025	5,827	5,339	5,678
Boot Fronts.....	406,466	461,065	402,312	461,575	Ribbons.....	46,902	42,132	47,165	44,273
Gloves.....	2,652,619	3,051,897	2,457,166	2,537,734	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—broad stuffs.....	39	17	5	5
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated.....value £	4,274	3,858	3,409	3,251	Ribbons.....	2,282	3,431	2,311	3,527
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French.....pieces	1,319	1,692	571	697	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs.....	27,730	26,541	24,203	20,687
Cambrics and French Lawns.....pieces	24,324	23,765	24,077	23,382	Ribbons for velvet or silk embossed with velvet	35,086	46,665	34,519	45,009
Damasks and Diaper.....square yds	7,066	4,713	6,907	3,152	Push for making hats.....	129,636	138,609	127,253	123,289
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up.....value £	14,120	28,065	Free	Free	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	258,492	408,893	133,006	114,392
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up.....	10,858	12,310	3,845	6,580	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea.....lbs	292,465	337,778	72,388	65,051
Mahogany.....	25,522	22,952	Free	Free	Cinnamon.....	273,447	556,603	14,972	47,593
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore (entered under act 8 and 9 Vic. c. 90).....	14,168	...	8,405	...	Cloves.....	48,826	173,291	104,692	113,785
Weight of Metal.....	...	...	2,005	...	Mace.....	35,523	28,654	14,769	16,506
Copper Ore (entered under act 11 and 12 Vic. c. 127, and previous resolutions).....	27,460	43,171	34,475	42,749	Nutmegs.....	222,026	145,615	126,559	147,030
Copper, unwrought and part wrought.....cwt	13,892	31,926	5,733	29,705	Pepper.....	7,033,538	3,525,944	2,591,076	2,638,738
Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	18,746	22,984	Free	Free	Pimento.....	17,108	21,653	3,519	2,970
Steel, unwrought.....	280	787	...	...	Spirits: viz.—Rum.....proof galls	5,587,959	4,681,671	2,334,267	2,400,635
Lead, pig and sheet.....	3,088	6,404	1,662	4,333	Brandy.....	1,973,765	3,128,172	1,295,334	1,824,331
Spelter.....	9,692	12,901	Free	Free	Geneva.....	324,078	380,280	19,434	22,339
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	3,550	26,480	3,705	14,954	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt	1,776	5,407	2,059	5,689
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti.....tuns	16,474	14,542	a Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed.....	2,481,059	2,629,836	2,251,051	2,570,732
Palm.....	383,255	397,312	...	...	Of Mauritius: Equal to white clayed.....	211	742	177	830
Cocoa-nut.....	47,791	42,364	...	...	Not equal to white clayed.....	815,766	836,410	728,786	910,531
Olive.....	6,334	14,279	...	...	Equal to white clayed.....	29,477	55,025	31,049	74,195
Oil Seed Cakes.....	59,260	43,955	...	...	Not equal to white clayed.....	994,445	950,039	1,126,882	1,045,029
Opium.....	100,441	85,396	56,530	37,824	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed.....	...	...	4,256	2,794
Potatoes.....	492,063	865,431	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed.....	...	...	1,136,486	348,077
Provisions: viz.—Bacon.....cwt	195,916	370,134	...	...	Not equal to brown clayed, entered since July 11, 1848.....	1,460,982	1,502,598	7,112	19,361
Beef, salted, not corned.....	94,826	121,460	...	...	Without distinction of quality.....	...	...	12	...
Beef, fresh, or slightly salted.....	6,626	352	...	...	Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	5,783,716	5,980,057	5,287,870	4,977,838
Pork, salted.....	232,782	328,998	...	...	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.....	16,643	53,892	15,339	51,831
Butter.....	239,802	232,139	243,078	237,708	Foreign.....	148,619	201,039	19,598	13,404
Cheese.....	319,519	279,286	325,913	302,320	Molasses.....	414,902	978,245	546,191	666,783
Eggs.....	78,251,637	86,258,229	78,245,637	86,258,199	Tallow.....	1,149,531	1,046,542	1,183,204	1,083,240
Hams.....	7,199	11,553	6,469	9,051	Tar.....	10,433	13,290	Free	Free
Lard.....	274,552	139,074	Free	Free	Tea.....	41,384,421	41,863,880	40,832,718	41,782,977
Quicksilver.....	1,504,639	2,107,592	...	...	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batlen Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale.....hundreds	75	24	79	47
Rice.....	860,784	884,639	619,497	476,744	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	395,912	351,325	404,148	382,657
In the husk.....	34,524	32,230	c17,652	27,983	Foreign.....	270,779	237,383	321,018	281,791
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre.....cwt	362,919	490,028	Free	Free	Slaves.....	34,682	52,953	Free	Free
Seeds: viz.—Clover.....	72,820	111,804	113,932	160,332	...	...	...	...	...
Flaxseed and Linseed.....	629,815	437,131	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	...
Rape.....	59,401	15,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tares.....	19,809	26,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk: viz.—Raw.....	3,342,293	4,061,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waste, Knubs, and Husks.....	8,100	11,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thrown.....	757,887	494,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

^a Except Spermaceti of Foreign Fishing. ^b To March 1 Free. ^c To March 1 Free.

Articles.	Entered for Home Consump.		Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
Timber (con.)—						
Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads	468,140	405,583	472,074	415,098	Free	Free
Foreign	257,582	169,061	315,940	233,734	224,170	200,378
Tobacco, viz.—Unmanufactured	15,409,700	10,262,188	22,434,291	22,677,900	6,389	6,389
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	1,333,972	1,369,998	174,197	175,656	193,280	163,767
Turpentine, common	289,934	331,747	Free	Free	572,717	364,372
Watches	58,023	72,504	55,320	68,265	5,145,804	5,606,000
Wholly or in part made up					5,911,801	6,134,139
					5,598,674	6,094,219
					57,477,271	63,780,224
					886,670	1,130,528
					533,851	544,313
					82,077	97,344
					Free	Free
					5,354,029	5,422,656
					Free	Free
					—	—
					—	—
					—	—
					69,682	85,870

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the ten months ended 5th November 1849, compared with the Exports in the corresponding periods of the year 1848.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1848	1849		1848	1849
Cheese.....cwt	2,836	4,515	Spices, viz.—Cassia Lignea	258,942	492,289
Cocoa.....lbs	856,666	3,161,058	Cinnamon	411,351	510,547
Coffee, viz.—Of British Possessions.....	2,541,873	5,801,310	Cloves.....	159,954	91,502
Foreign	17,303,453	24,024,819	Mace	24,823	28,309
Total of Coffee	19,845,226	29,826,129	Nutmegs	131,554	70,592
Corn, viz.—Wheat	4,334	369	Pepper	3,400,228	3,879,787
Barley.....	...	65	Pimento	16,239	19,915
Oats	5,906	4,847	Spirits, viz.—Kum.....proof gallons	934,779	1,388,588
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	9,558	17,780	Brandy	738,438	1,014,477
Cotton Manufactures not made up:—viz., East India Piece Goods	134,078	134,244	Geneva	284,871	338,824
Do,	52,436	51,579	Sessions in America	112	125
Other Articles	74,078	92,035	Of Mauritius.....	185	24
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	14,673	18,993	Of British Possessions in the East Indies...	2,610	686
Do,	486,408	533,967	Foreign	290,216	494,580
Do,	55,022	34,799	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	293,123	495,415
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs, viz.—Cochineal.....cwt	9,132	12,218	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy; viz.—	91	149
Indigo.....	41,326	58,511	Of British Possessions	87,134	164,193
Lac-dye	3,753	5,720	Foreign	4,198	4,318
Logwood.....	3,247	2,258	Melasses.....	2,954,573	4,390,111
Terra Japonica	411	1,259	Tobacco; viz., Unmanufactured.....	7,641,753	12,847,346
Catch	338	621	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	901,156	1,269,942
Embroidery and Needlework	23,020	28,161	Wine, viz.—Capé.....gallons	533	1,458
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	21,653	15,351	French	184,679	166,843
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, covered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq ft	19,816	15,778	Other sorts	1,114,018	1,282,028
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented.....lbs	133,921	44,739	Total Wine.....	1,299,230	1,450,329
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	144,042	172,297	Wool, viz.:—Cotton	596,394	800,825
Guano	10,199	12,327	Sheep and Lambs'	4,569,668	8,844,538
			Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	35,174	102,002
			Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	146,004	171,040
			Wholly or in part made up	12,915	11,474
				237,810	360,068
				12	
				3	
				6,495	
				841	
				16,353	
				3	
				3	
				4,494	
				399	
				4,722	
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				4,494	
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				4,722	
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				16,353	
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III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, in the ten months ended 5th Nov. 1849, compared with the Exports in the corresponding periods of the year 1848.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1848	1849	1848	1849		1848	1849	1848	1849
Alkali: viz.—Soda	428,297	604,748	£ 194,102	£ 262,728	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	162,056	147,026	£ 448,623	£ 383,348
Beer and Ale	108,396	110,499	330,420	327,994	Bar, bolt and rod	290,407	344,583	2,314,805	2,236,869
Butter	32,861	48,265	136,291	162,275	Wire	1,431	2,839	35,119	65,683
Candles	1,303,877	2,067,581	47,391	70,233	Cast	17,457	12,146	185,346	131,527
Cheese	4,687	5,600	17,998	20,514	Wrought of all sorts	67,437	104,531	973,530	1,182,384
Coals and Culm	2,465,741	2,531,205	952,921	966,689	Steel, unwrought	5,936	6,546	232,385	262,728
Cordage and Cables	41,092	67,817	80,601	123,118	Copper, in bricks and pigs	59,327	127,671	265,055	547,043
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	865,551,529	112,114,546	12,518,150	15,601,380	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	142,580	201,033	641,126	853,062
Lace and Patent Net	57,557,649	89,659,349	282,774	393,921	Wrought of other sorts	9,365	15,284	51,223	75,663
Thread for Sewing	2,856,840	3,971,773	258,012	340,135	Brass of all sorts	10,089	18,869	50,793	91,324
Stockings	159,856	234,924	58,239	92,824	Lead	5,339	15,368	100,572	259,624
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	333,488	285,213	Tin, unwrought	32,813	31,501	131,694	126,985
Total Value Cotton Manufac.	109,284,008	130,892,093	4,789,407	5,838,933	Tin plates .....	...	...	454,336	608,180
Cotton Yarn	45,107,303	51,756,216	604,775	673,504	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	2,235,685	2,338,465	209,956	237,936
Earthenware	181,623	285,858	182,709	280,260	Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	144,891	180,459
Fish: viz.—Herrings .....	...	...	37,885	57,077	Salt	15,336,933	16,529,960	217,283	227,063
Of other sorts	12,893	14,757	67,297	68,958	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	166,877	298,574	199,545	326,888
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	18,640	15,425	25,843	20,518	Stockings	9,739	13,814	19,146	27,998
Bottles, Green or Common	164,320	192,814	97,826	109,910	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	71,525	120,795
Plate Glass .....	...	...	13,048	10,439	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	169,192	314,507	120,763	170,150
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	204,014	209,885	Stockings .....	...	2,051	...	1,494
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	757,774	988,255	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	1,402	13,420
Hardware and Cutlery	7,116	13,138	1,527,055	1,774,576	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	412,381	660,745
Leather, Unwrought	9,624	12,693	54,278	95,047	Silk, Thrown	32,237	81,345	20,670	62,256
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	879,352	1,363,100	6,398	8,552	Silk Twist and Yarn	103,801	276,358	35,045	86,300
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	162,684	231,017	Soap	78,935	88,409	122,539	138,730
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	72,048,284	90,233,211	88,083	83,498	Stationery .....	...	...	214,891	264,852
Lace of Thread	28,450	139,280	2,077,528	2,556,586	Sugar, refined	211,725	194,835	371,572	340,531
Thread for Sewing	1,564,518	2,324,919	1,082	5,270	Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	3,057,365	9,469,736	144,600	445,955
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	155,441	216,792	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece	...	...	2,911,421	3,843,173
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	7,933	15,224	pieces	1,414,071	2,010,363	2,911,421	3,843,173
Linen Yarn	8,899,920	14,611,365	2,242,004	2,793,872	Entered by the Yard	26,159,152	41,316,153	1,512,855	1,970,664
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	387,671	595,544	Stockings	77,228	126,464	44,537	64,986
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	192,566	116,441	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	248,758	257,711
Total declared value .....	...	...	524,269	481,697	Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	4,717,571	6,136,534
					Woollen Yarn	59,427	89,463	623,779	917,685

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, Dec. 1849.

NOTICE.—WE, the undersigned, hereby give Notice to our several Agents and the Trade, that Letters Patent have been granted for our invention in the application of the DOWN of the EIDER, to purposes of WEARING APPAREL, and that after this date we shall take such proceedings as we may be advised, in order to restrain others from making, or causing to be made, any infringement upon our said patent and invention.

(Signed) H. J., and D. NICOLL,
Dec. 1, 1849. REGENT STREET, and CORNHILL.

THE NOVELTY most recently introduced by Messrs NICOLL is called NICOLL'S EIDER DOWN PALETOT, such novelty consisting in the adaptation of Eider Down to the several purposes of wearing apparel, but more particularly in the formation of NICOLL'S PALETOT, the original elegance and utility of which is, however, faithfully preserved.

Eiders are found in greatest numbers in Iceland and the Fern Islands, where their beautiful and delicate down is well known to be proof against the most severe cold, and even the small quantity which can be compressed and concealed between the two hands, will serve in the formation of a Paletot, which, while it has most extraordinary lightness, has, nevertheless, more warmth than the finest and thickest blanket, the great desideratum for a winter garment being thus accomplished, namely, personal warmth without fatigue.

Public inspection is invited at Messrs NICOLL'S, wholesale and retail warehouses,
114, 116, and 120 REGENT STREET, and 22 CORNHILL, London.

THE NICOLL is the distinguishing name given to a garment secured by Royal Letters Patent from general imitation. It has all the advantages of Messrs NICOLL'S original invention, the REGISTERED PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH. The NICOLL PALETOTS are charged One, Two, Three, and Three-and-a-half Guineas, according to the climate or purpose for which they may be required.

114, 116, and 120 REGENT STREET, also 22 CORNHILL, facing the Exchange.

THE SEAL FUR PALETOT.—The costly nature of the material will necessarily confine the use of this garment to a select few; but he who can afford the expense will pronounce it to be the most gentlemanly, elegant, and luxurious article of dress that can possibly be conceived. Messrs NICOLL will, however, continue to supply the SEAL FUR PALETOT at its present moderate price—that is to say, so long as the demand does not interfere with the supply; for it must be borne in mind that the number of seal Skins in the English market is very limited—at least such as are capable of adaptation to the present purpose, that of being formed into the graceful garment called NICOLL'S PALETOT. Registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65. An early inspection and purchase would, therefore, be desirable.—H. J., and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, and 120 REGENT STREET, and 22 CORNHILL, London.

CHRISTMAS.—One of the new patented inventions called NICOLL'S EIDER DOWN PALETOT will doubtless form a most acceptable gift at the approaching season of festivity, when it is somewhat difficult to select the best token of friendship or affection. The lightness and warmth of this garment will render it highly serviceable for covering an evening costume without causing the least disarrangement; and from the peculiarity of the formation of the whole, it precludes the necessity for any measurement being taken, as merely some slight description of height or appearance will suffice to enable the patentees to supply an EIDER DOWN PALETOT, at the cost of SIX GUINEAS, and which may fairly be described as one of the best preservatives of health ever yet introduced to the public.—H. J., and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, and 120 REGENT STREET, and 22 CORNHILL, London.

THE NICOLL PALETOT (Registered 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65) WAREROOMS, 114, 116, 120 Regent street and 22 Cornhill. Many have assumed the use of the word PALETOT, but Messrs NICOLL are the sole patentees of the design and material. The Wholesale and Counting House Departments for the London Branches in the Shipping and Woollen Trades are in Change alley, Cornhill, and 120 Regent street.

COCOA is a Nut, which, besides *farinaceous* substance, contains a *Blind Oil*. The Oil in this Nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to *rancidity*. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet, more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the *farinaceous* substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

NUNN'S VEGETABLE OIL.
4s 6d per Imperial Gal.

The above very Superior Article gives a CLEAR and BRILLIANT LIGHT in every description of Lamp, perfectly free from smell or smoke, does not clog or corrode the lamps in the slightest degree, is not at all affected by the temperature, and will be found the most cleanly and economical oil that can be used, and makes no deposit in cans or casks, however long it may be kept.

THOMAS NUNN and SONS beg further to state that this Oil will be found most efficient for oiling and lubricating every kind of machinery, including stationary, marine, or locomotive engines, carriage axles, &c., &c.—Orders addressed to THOMAS NUNN and SONS, Oil Merchants (38 years Purveyors to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn), 19 Great James street, Bedford row, London, will have immediate attention.

Engineers, Railway Companies, and parties whose consumption is large, will be supplied by contract at a reduced price.

DENT'S IMPROVED WATCHES and CLOCKS.—E. J. DENT, watch and clock maker by distinct appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia, most respectfully solicits from the public an inspection of his extensive STOCK of WATCHES and CLOCKS, embracing all the late modern improvements, at the most economical charges. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dials, jewelled in four holes, 8 guineas. Gentlemen's with enamelled dials, 10 guineas. Youths' silver watches, 4 guineas. Warranted substantial and accurate going lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 guineas. E. J. DENT, 82 Strand, 33 Cockspur street, and 34 Royal Exchange (Clock Tower Area).

NUMBER ONE SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.

The NEW SEASON'S TEAS are now beginning to arrive. We were the first to receive a chest of this new crop. These teas were growing in China in April last, shipped in Canton in July last, and in this present month we are supplying them to consumers in this country. Three ships from China are now in London, and two in Liverpool. We have carefully examined samples of their cargoes, and find our advices as to the quality confirmed. Our correspondent states that there has been a great quantity of tea, reported fine, shipped for England this year, a great portion of which, on careful examination and testing, will be found tarry, objectionable, and untrue.

Every year's import confirms the belief of the peculiar ability of the Chinese to manufacture spurious compounds, in imitation of genuine teas; and so much do they excel in practising these deceptions, that even members of the tea trade who have not had great experience, are often deceived in their selections, and consumers suffer in consequence. We have always been alive to the importance of having correct information from China as to the quality of the teas shipped, which our correspondent at Canton regularly and carefully forwards us, and at the same time to the necessity of complete dissection of the samples of the teas intended for our sale, in order to arrive at their nature and intrinsic quality, and to prevent disappointment to purchasers that otherwise might arise.

The great public favour and high character that distinguish the teas supplied at "Number One" are attributable solely to the great care and judgment exercised in their selection. This fact cannot be too strongly borne in mind, as a correct judgment of the requirements of the public, which can only be obtained by the experience afforded by a large business, is as difficult to meet with in the tea market as good tea itself.

As is our usual custom, we subjoin a table, showing the cost of the tea in China up to last mail, the cost of the tea to the merchant in this country, the duty payable on it to our government, and the present prices at Number One:—

BLACK TEAS.	Cost in China per Picul.		Cost in England per Picul.		British Present Prices at Number One.	
	taels	d	s	d	s	d
Congou—Moning, finest	25	34	1	10	2	24
—2d class	17	22	1	3	2	18
Hohow and Kaisow	16	21	0	11	2	14
—Old	15	20	0	11	2	14
—Finest clings	40	50	2	7	3	30
—Good to fine	21	38	2	2	2	24
—Common	15	22	0	10	2	14
Caper	15	22	0	10	2	14
Orange Pekoe, scented	20	32	1	6	2	24
Flowery Pekoe	28	55	2	9	3	30

At 1d per pound profit on the above prices we are prepared to supply the trade and large consumers in lots and quantities to suit the most extensive demand.

Though, from the statement of exports above given, it appears that up to our last advices 9,047,718 lbs of tea were shipped for this country over and above the same quantity as that shipped last year up to the same date, yet we do not think it would be prudent to suppose that we shall have a large total excess this year. The simple fact that the shipments have been made earlier will account for the present excess.

THE RESULT of the foregoing particulars affords the satisfactory information that we are enabled to supply an excellent Congou Tea of the true old-fashioned kind, strong, rich, and full flavoured, at the moderate cost of 4s per pound. Purchasers may rest assured that as we have ever made it our business to consult their interests, we shall continue to do so. Quality combined with economy, purity with quality, and excellence with cheapness, have ever been, and will ever continue to be the distinguishing characteristics of the teas supplied by us. Our selection will ever be found the greatest, the quality of the teas the best, and their prices the most moderate. As long as the concern stands "Number One," our friends, patrons, and ALL may rest assured that the goods sold will justify, maintain, and uphold the prominent position in which they have placed it.

DAKIN and COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS,
NUMBER ONE ST PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.
November 29.

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

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

MEDITERRANEAN.—Malta—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constantinople—On the 29th of the month. Alexandria—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadix, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the Company's Offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, and 87 High street, Southampton.

AUSTRALIAN LINE of PACKET SHIPS.—For Sydney, Direct, sailing the 16th of each Month, and Regular Traders, for Port Phillip, South Australia, Van Dieman's Land, &c.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.
To enable respectable persons to proceed to the Australian Colonies, viz., ADELAIDE, PORT PHILLIP, and SYDNEY, at the lowest possible cost consistent with security and comfort, say £15 per adult (including Provisions), the undersigned have established a Line of Superior First-class Ships of large tonnage for the especial accommodation of Passengers.

These Vessels will be subjected to the inspection of Her Majesty's Emigration Officers, both as respects the Hull, Stores, Fittings, Crew, &c., and will be despatched on the appointed days (wind and weather permitting,) for which written guarantees will be given. The tween decks of these splendid Ships are lofty, well lighted, and ventilated; and being fitted with every recent improvement to combine the convenience, safety, health, and well-being of all, they afford most desirable opportunities for the accommodation of a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers.

The Stores and Provisions are supplied in accordance with liberal dietary Scales, and are of the best qualities, and in all cases are examined and improved of before shipment by Government Officers appointed for the special purpose.

They are officered and manned by thoroughly competent persons, and carry duly qualified and experienced Surgeons; no charge being made either for medical attendance or medicine. Medical comforts (for the use of the Sick) in accordance with the Commissioner's Scale, are put on board these Ships and issued gratuitously as directed by the Surgeon.

The Days of Departure are the 1st and 15th of each Month from London, and the 11th and 25th from Plymouth. Load at the Jetty, London Dock.

Passengers from Ireland can readily join this Line of Ships at Plymouth, at a small cost, by the Belfast, Dublin, and Cork Steam Traders, and have every assistance rendered them on their arrival at Plymouth by Marshall and Edridge's Agent there.

These Ships having Spacious and well-arranged Cabins offer unusually good opportunities for first-class Cabin Passengers, who will be supplied with provisions (including live stock) of the best quality and in ample quantity. The passage money being most moderate and regulated according to the accommodation required.

Intermediate Passengers are taken at a reduced price; the Scale of Provisions being most liberal; and the Cabins and other arrangements for their accommodation being of the best description.

For terms of Freight or Passage money, particulars of the Ships now loading, Dietary Scales, and further information, apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior first-class Ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australian Colonies, Van Dieman's Land, &c., and who also take charge of Goods consigned to their care for shipment, forwarding the same by the earliest eligible conveyance.

MARSHALL and EDRIDGE,
34 Fenchurch street, London.

1st December 1849.

THE MECHAN DRESSING CASE,

the most portable ever invented, being only the size of a pocket book, containing one pair of Mechi's ivory handled peculiar steel razors, his magic strop, comb, and badger-hair shaving brush, price only 25s; the same with hair brush and soap dish, 35s. To military men, and as a steamboat or travelling companion this invention is an invaluable acquisition. An immense variety of other Dressing Cases, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, either in fancy woods or leather, at all prices, to suit either the economical or luxurious. An extensive stock of Writing Desks, Writing Cases, Work-boxes, and Bagatelle Tables, Razor Strops, Table Cutlery, Superb Papier Mache Articles, &c. Manufactory, 4 Leadenhall street, four doors from Cornhill.

CONTRACTS for IRON CABLES and MOORING CHAINS.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset place, Nov. 26, 1849.

The Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on TUESDAY the 15th January next, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying her Majesty's Dock Yards at Woolwich, Portsmouth, and Devonport with IRON CHAIN CABLES and MOORING CHAINS. The conditions of the Contracts and a form of the Tender may be obtained at the said office. No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day treaty, nor any noticed unless the party attends or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Iron Cables, &c.," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of 2,000l for the due performance of each of the three contracts.

SAMUEL TAMATOA WILLIAMS

(Son of the late Rev. John Williams, Missionary to the South Sea Islands) respectfully requests the attention of Merchants, Bankers, Solicitors, and all who desire excellence combined with cheapness, to the following Price-List of Stationery:—Fine Commercial Post, 4s 6d; Superfine do, glazed, 10s 6d; do Cream laid Post, do, 13s; do Glazed Draft, 9s; Extra Superfine brief, 18s; do Foolscap, 18s; Superfine Foreign Post, 9s 6d; do Copying Paper, 7s; do Yellow wove Post, from 6s 6d; do Cream laid Note, glazed, 7s; do Yellow wove, do, 5s; do Black bordered Cream laid Post, 12s; do do Note, 8s per ream. The Gentleman's Large Note, Cream laid, or Blue wove, in 5 quire packets, 1s 6d; Superfine Cream laid Note, in 5 quire packets, 1s.

Best Blotting Paper, pink, 15s 6d; white, 18s per ream. Superior Yellow wove Envelopes, 5s 6d; do Cream laid do, 7s; Adhesive do, 8s 6d; Official Envelopes, Blue wove, 15s; Extra super, 7s; do, 8s; do, 10s; Blue laid, 24s per 1000.

Best Vermillion Sealing Wax, 4s per lb. Mordan's large 4to Copying Machines, 31 3s; Foolscap, 5l. With stand and fittings complete, 4to, 31 3s; Foolscap, 71 7s.

Account books, ruled to pattern, and well-bound, so that they open easily, and lie flat. Lithographic, Letter-press, and Copper plate printing. A name plate, and 100 superfine cards, 4s.

EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE. Samples forwarded, and estimates given, when required.

SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Stationer, 29 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.

Thirty Shillings the Half Dozen. We are glad to notice a marked improvement in the method of making shirts. The shirt before us (Mr Ford's Eureka) appears in every way calculated to fit, and fully bears out the inventor's statement, as 'the most unique and the only perfect fitting shirt made.'—OBSERVER, Oct. 7, 1849.

List of prices with directions for self-measurement sent post free. Patterns of the new coloured Shirtings, forwarded to select from, on receipt of six postage stamps. RICHARD FORD, 185 Strand, London.

SHIRTS.—The ZETETIQUE PRIZE

SHIRTS, Registered May 2, 1849. Act 6 and 7 Vic. c. 65.—These are the most comfortable and best fitting Shirts ever invented. CAUTION.—Every shirt is stamped, and sold only by the Manufacturer. Price—Six for 40s, or Three for 21s. N.B.—THE NON-REGISTERED SHIRTS are Six for 20s, 25s, and 30s. Also all the Newest Patterns in Coloured Shirtings. Instructions for self-measurement, with List of Goods and Prices, sent post free to all parts.

JAMES WATSON BLACKBURN, 47 Cheapside, London.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES.

EACH OF INFALLIBLE ATTRIBUTES. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.—The unprecedented success of this discovery in restoring, improving, and beautifying the Human Hair is too well known and appreciated to need comment.

ROWLANDS' HAIR WASH.—A preparation from the choicest Oriental Herbs. It pleasantly and effectually cleanses the Hair and Skin of the Head from Scurf and every species of impurity, and imparts a delicate fragrance.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.—A preparation of unparalleled efficacy in improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, is invaluable for its beautifying and preservative effects on the Teeth and Gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure.

The august patronage conceded by our Gracious Queen and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and the confirmation by experience of the infallible efficacy of these creative renovating specifics, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at deception. The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS," preceding that of the article on the wrapper or label.

Sold by them at 20 Hatton garden, London, and by every respectable chemist and perfumer throughout the kingdom.

READ THIS, and judge for yourselves.

—Good Health, Good Spirits, and Long Life secured by that highly esteemed Popular Remedy, PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Hundreds who have kept their beds for years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, by the use of Parr's Life Pills, that their re-appearance amongst their fellow beings, who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous age.

"First—They increase the strength, whilst most other medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty-four hours, and, just as if having weakened, they will be found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

"Secondly—In their operation they go direct to the disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take; and if you will persevere in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, your disease will speedily be entirely removed from the system."

None are genuine unless the words "Parr's Life Pills" are in White Letters on a Red Ground on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the facsimile of the Signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane court, Fleet street, London," on the Directions.

Sold in boxes at 1s 1/2, 2s 9/3, and family packets at 11s each, by all respectable medicine venders throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box. Sold by all chemists.

CONSUMPTION.—This insidious and

generally fatal malady is too frequently neglected because its character is not suspected until the constitution is materially injured. It might in many cases be averted, were the remedial symptoms, "Cough," but timely checked by remedial measures; attention must be directed to the earliest stage of the complaint, for which no medicine can have been attended with more satisfactory results than "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES," when taken on the first appearance of Catarrhal Irritation. They have been long known and eulogised by the most eminent of the Faculty for their unerring efficacy in allaying Cough, and at the same time promoting a gentle and healthy expectoration, thus effectually arresting the progress of disease. These LOZENGES also afford certain and speedy relief in cases of Winter Cough in Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Affections.—They are prepared and sold in boxes at 1s 1/4, and tins 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 10s 6d each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79 St Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all druggists and patent medicine venders in the Kingdom.

52 FLEET STREET.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.—

Mr HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52 Fleet street. At home from Ten till Five.

JOSEPH LOADER, Upholsterer,

23 Pavement, Finsbury, 23. The extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment for Twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a sufficient guarantee to all Purchasers selecting from his Stock that they are of well-seasoned Material and the best Workmanship.

JOSEPH LOADER'S portable Bedstead, which forms an ottoman, settee, easy chair, and bedstead, with three cushions, stuffed in printed cotton, on brass socket castors, 21 2s to 31 10s; and Minter's patent reclining Chair, with leg rest, in Morocco leather, at one-half the prices charged by the Patentees, whose right of patent has expired.

J. L. also calls particular attention to his patent air-tight Bed-steps, carpeted and polished, at 11 9s and 17 15s, equal to the most expensive commodore, as well as the Patent Pedestal Washstands, marble top and fittings complete, particularly adapted for the office, surgery, or cabin.

*. Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.

JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, 23 PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, London, to whom it is requested, as a favour, that all Letters may be addressed in full.

JOHN SIMNITT, 18 BISHOPSGATE

STREET WITHIN, BOOTMAKER, having just returned from Paris, solicits the attention of the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and the PUBLIC to his choice stock of Parisian and English-manufactured BOOTS and SHOES, which he is confident cannot be equalled for elegance of design and quality, combined with superior workmanship.

JOHN SIMNITT calls attention to an entirely new process in the preparation of enamelled leather, whereby it is rendered beautifully soft and pliable, and so much changed in its nature as not to occasion that pain and inconvenience generally experienced on wearing new boots and shoes; they bear a beautiful polish, requiring no blacking; they do not crack or become hard, and resist wet better than any other leather.

JOHN SIMNITT takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous patrons for their kind support, and further solicits the indulgence of their future favours, which shall receive his best attention. J. S. also calls attention to the fact of his being supplied with the choicest leather direct from the foreign manufacturers.

N.B.—Lasts made expressly to the feet by J. S. himself.

DO YOU SUFFER TOOTH ACHE?

If so, use BRANDE'S ENAMEL, for filling decaying teeth, and rendering them sound and painless. Sold by Chemists everywhere, price 1s per packet.

AN AUTHOR'S TESTIMONIAL. The Bryn, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, December 25th, 1848.

SIR.—Having had a hollow tooth, of some years' standing, which was periodically giving me those excruciating paroxysms of torture which "scarce the firm philosopher can scorn," I, by chance, a few weeks back, purchased of my Newtown druggist (Mr Moore) a box of your valuable Enamel, and subsequently, I have not been distressed with that tearing, tormenting ache of aches, the tooth ache.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, G. B. WYTHEM BAXTER, Author of "Humour and Pathos," "The Book of the Busties," &c., &c.

CAUTION.—The great success of this preparation has induced numerous unskilful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy "Brande's Enamel" Advertisements. It is needful, therefore, to guard against such impositions, by seeing that the name of JOHN WILLIS accompanies every pack.

London: Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24 East Temple Chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet street. Wholesale by all the large Medicine Houses.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS, (as above), and you will insure the Genuine Article by Return of Post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several teeth.—AGENTS WANTED.

GUTTA PERCHA, City Establishment,

89 Gracechurch street, near the Spread Eagle. FENNEL and EMARY beg to call the attention of Merchants, Captains, Shippers, to their Price Current for large or small quantities of the various productions in GUTTA PERCHA, sent direct from the manufactory. The public generally, is informed that FENNEL and EMARY continue their successful mode of applying Gutta Percha to boots and shoes, and which has been so much approved of by their numerous patrons, that they have considerably extended their arrangements for the present season. They have likewise succeeded in producing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Caoutchouc over-shoes, fishing, shooting, and hunting boots, all with Gutta Percha soles, warranted impervious and lighter and less in price than those which have been commonly used. To be had, wholesale and retail, only of FENNEL and EMARY, 89 Gracechurch street, City.

LEAGUE BREAD COMPANY.

Established 1846. Completely Registered according to Act of Parliament. Bakery and Offices, 7 St John street, Clerkenwell. The object for which the above Company was established, and is now in operation, is to insure to the public, BREAD of a pure, wholesome, and nutritious character.

Experience daily proves how much our health is dependent on the quality and purity of our food; consequently, how highly important it is that an article of such universal consumption as Bread should be free from adulteration.

That various diseases are caused by the use of Alum and other deleterious ingredients in the manufacture of Bread, the testimony of many eminent Medical men will fully corroborate.

In "Dr Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry," under the Article Bread, he says:—Page 233, "The habitual and daily introduction of a portion of Alum into the human stomach (however small) must be prejudicial to the exercise of its functions, and particularly in persons of a bilious and costive habit." Page 234, "That acidity of stomach, indigestion, flatulence, head-aches, palpitation, &c. &c., may be the probable consequences of the habitual introduction of so much acidulous and acescent matter."

The great and chief recommendations of the BREAD manufactured by this Company, are, its perfect Purity, being warranted free from Alum or any other pernicious ingredient, and the great care and cleanliness enforced in its manufacture.

That the BREAD produced at the Company's Establishment does possess these desirable and essential qualities, is confirmed by the analysis of those eminent chemists, Dr Ure and Mr Scanlan, whose testimonial is subjoined, and to which the attention of the public is specially directed.

To the Directors of the League Bread Company. GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your request, we have carefully analysed the BREAD, both White and Brown, manufactured at your Establishment, 7 St John street, Clerkenwell, and find that it is composed of pure Wheat Flour, with the proper proportion of fine Salt, that the Yeast is sweet and fresh, being the product of a daily fermentation, that the Bread possesses the colour and quality of genuine Home-made Bread, and that it is quite free from Alum or any other adulteration too often used to give a spurious whiteness to Bread made of inferior Flour, so injurious to delicate stomachs.

We were much gratified by the inspection of your Bakery, which consists of well constructed Ovens, and spacious Apartments, all above ground, well ventilated and adapted to insure cleanliness and Bread of the most wholesome quality.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c. MAURICE SCANLAN, F.C.S. London, Aug. 7, 1849.

PURE UNADULTERATED BREAD, Full Weight, Best Quality, and the Lowest Possible Price.

The Public are requested to notice that the Company's BREAD is stamped "League Bread Company."

PURE DIGESTIVE BROWN BREAD.—The attention of the Public is respectfully invited to the BROWN BREAD manufactured by this Company, of pure Wheat Flour, and is strongly recommended by the Faculty to Invalids and all persons afflicted with weak digestion. It can be procured at all the Company's Depots (see List below), and at the Bakery, 7 St John street, Clerkenwell.

BISCUITS OF THE PUREST AND FINEST QUALITY.—The Biscuits manufactured by this Company are of the Purest and Finest Wheat Flour, and can be obtained at all their Depots (see List below), or direct from the Bakery.

Captains' and Abernethy's. Mixed Fancy Biscuits.	Very Superior Soda Biscuits.
Wine Biscuits.	A Variety of other Kinds of Biscuits.
Pure Digestive Biscuits.	Pure Biscuit Powder.
Emigrants' Biscuits.	

PURE WHEATEN FLOUR can be obtained at all the Company's Depots, in Bags stamped with the "Company's Brand." Families, Schools, Hotels, &c., can have it delivered direct from the Bakery, in Packages of not less than One Bushel of 86lbs each.

The Public are requested to notice that the following are the only Authorised Depots for the sale of the Company's Bread, Flour, and Biscuits:—

- At the BAKERY, 7 St John street, Clerkenwell.
- 138 Bishopsgate street.
 - 11 Fore street, Cripplegate.
 - 189 Kingsland road.
 - 21 High street, Kingsland.
 - 11 Rufford's row, Islington.
 - 6 Upper Copenh gen street, Pentonville.
 - 5 Marchmont street, Russell square.
 - 68 Red Lion street, Holborn.
 - 32 Seymour street, Euston square.
 - 38 Clipstone street, Fitzroy square.
 - 206 Tottenham court road.
 - 3 Broad street, Golden sq.
 - 2 Adams' terrace, Camden town.
 - 22 New Church street, Fournam market.
 - 91 Crawford street, Bryanstone square.
 - 46 James street, Oxford street.
 - 8 Upper St Martin's lane, Long acre (opposite Aldridge's Repository).
 - 25 Queen street, Piccadilly.
 - 4 London road, Southwark.
 - 26 York row, Kennington road.
 - 2 Beckford row, Walworth road.
 - 10 Frederick place, Old Kent road.
 - 3 Pleasant row, Old Kent road.
 - 128 Tooley street, Southwark.
 - 14 Church lane, Whitechapel.