The Economist, WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. VIII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

No. 380.

CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.

Peace Preserved	FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE :-
What War is 1346	Politica in Prussia 135
Peaceful Disposition of France 1347	Paris 18
What is to be Gained By the Agita-	NEWS OF THE WEEK:-
tion? 1348	Court and Aristocracy 13
Board of Trade Tables 1349	Metropolis
Woman's Rights-American Con-	Provinces 13
vention	Ireland 13
AGRICULTURE:-	Foreign and Colonial 13
Adjustment of Farming Contracts 1351	Commercial and Miscellaneous News 133
New Russian Tariff 1351	LITERATURE :-
Spirit of the Trade Circulars 1351	Popery in Power
THE BANKERS GAZETTE	AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.
THE BANKBAS GAZZITE	AND COMBRUIAL TIMES.
Bank Returns and Money Market 1356	LONDON MARKETS:-
The Bankers' Price Current 1358	State of the Corn Trade for the
Mails 1359	Week 136
Weekly Corn Returns 1359	Foreign and Colonial Produce
Commercial Epitome 1359	Markets 136
Monthly Indigo Statement 1360	Postscript 136
Colonial Wool Sales 1360	Additional Notices 130
Cotton 1360	Liverpool Markets 136
Marketsof Manufacturing Districts 1361	Gazette 136
Conn:-	Imports, Exports, &c
American Corn and Flour Markets 1361	Prices Current 130
Continental Corn Markets 1361	Trade and Navigation Accounts 126

THERA	IILW	AY MONITOR.	
	1364	Railway Share List	

The Bolitical Economist.

PEACE PRESERVED.

THERE is good reason to believe, and we make the statement with unfeigned satisfaction, that the danger of a war between Austria and Prussia has passed over. Baron Manteuffel and Prince Schwarzenberg have met at Olmutz, and have there agreed to the terms of an arrangement, which we will describe in the words of a correspondent, who derives his information from a high

"In consequence of the altered tone of Austria and Russia during the last fortnight, which the Economist noticed on the 23rd ult., the interview between Schwarzenberg and Man-"teuffel, at Olmutz, was agreed upon. It has taken place. The "latter has returned to Berlin, and has informed the deputies "that all is settled to his satisfaction. The Austrian Govern-" ment at Vienna has confirmed the arrangement, which provides

" Prussia and Austria are both to quit Hesse in thirteen days; "that Prussia is to be guaranteed in the free use of the military roads through Hesse, connecting the Rhenish Provinces with Prussia Proper; that the Diet of Frankfort is to be adjourned; "Frussia Proper; that the Diet of Frankfort is to be adjourned; that Commissioners representing Austria and Prussia are to "meet in free conference at Dresden, to determine the future "arrangements as to the Federal States of Germany. The "Elector of Hesse is to return to his capital, and to take new "Ministers, in conformity with the views of the Municipal Council. The Constitution is therefore preserved.

"The feeling here is, that 'peace is assurred;' that the condi-tions are such as will enable Prussia to retire with credit and "tions are such as will enable Frussia to retire with credit and
"honour from the extreme preparations made; and that the
"strong desire of all parties, including Denmark, to settle all
"these questions, will render the task, if not very easy, yet prac"ticable and possible.
"On the whole, therefore, we may consider all danger at an
"end, and may expect to see commerce resume its wonted

"end, and may expect to see commerce resume its wonted course."

We must add that the telegraphic intelligence from Berlin of the 4th announces that Herr Ladenberg, the advocate of the policy

of Radowitz, had left the Ministry, which gives a triumph and the supreme undivided control to M. Manteuffel. The Lower House had displayed a hostile spirit. In the committee appointed to draw up the address the Ministry had only four votes, while the party which condemned the arrangements concluded at Ol-mutz had 18. The King has consequently prorogued the Parlia-ment till January 3, and probably will dissolve it. While peace is preserved, therefore, between the two Powers, and preparations are making for holding a free conference at Dresden, to settle the affairs of Germany, it seems likely that a dispute between the King of Prussia and his own subjects may grow out of the contingency. Taught, however, by what happened in 1848-9, when facts proved that the Democratic party had much overrated its strength, we must not infer from the opposition in Parliament, and from the opinions expressed in some public journals, that the King would not be supported, even if he had preserved peace at any price, by the bulk of his subjects.

The deputies elected by the people, though popular men, are not likely to carry their constituents along with them in opposing the Royal will. The press in Prussia is not like the press here, incorporated for a long period with the public, reflecting its sentiments, and living by its support. In Germany the press rather ments, and living by its support. In Germany the press rather expresses the sentiments of a few writers, and is rather supported as a means of giving amusement and excitement by those who read to attain them, than by a hearty congeniality of matured opinion between the writers and the readers. Our Berlin correspondent justly tells us, while the deputies are full of wrath and the press is overflowing with anger, "the people are in a state of indifference." We are far from denying the influence of the press in Germany, particularly as forming opinions in future. press in Germany, particularly as forming opinions in future; but it is a great error to assume, so recently as it has become only partially free, that it is an exponent of the opinions and habits of the people, and an index to what they are likely to do. Though there is a great opposition between the King and a large party in his dominions, we are not disposed at present to apprehend that it will at once lead to very serious consequences

The felt necessity for peace, so powerfully expressed by M. Remusat in a report to the French Assembly, noticed elsewhere, which springs from the circumstances of the people, weighed with the Sovereigns and their advisers, and will no doubt weigh even much more powerfully with the people themselves, and will, we much more powerfully with the people themselves, and will, we hope, continue to preserve, as it has now imperatively commanded, the preservation of peace. When we run over the many untoward circumstances that have recently occurred; the arrogant claims of Austria; the vague and new pretensions of Prussia; the hostile spirit that has existed, for almost ages, between them; the singularly untimely death of Count Brandenburg; the calling out the Landwehr in Prussia; the King's vague declamation; the warlike spirit which he evoked; the eager desire for a conflict in the Democratic party as a means of obtaining ends, not unrighteous nor unjust, in the main, the infamous character of the Prince and the Minister who set infamous character of the Prince and the Minister who set the contest in motion, and their intemperate invasion of the con-stitution of Hesse; when we recur to all these, we can but conclude, that the necessity for peace, which has surmounted them all, has obtained prodigious force in Europe. If it do not warrant a hope that war has become almost impossible, it is, at least, a full justification for those who advocate a peace policy, and who have relied on the preservation of peace. The principle and who have relied on the preservation of peace. The principle that could carry nations peacefully through such dangerous contingencies, must have acquired, since 1815, a vast preponderance. That the middle classes, the monied classes, the bankers and mer-That the middle classes, the monied classes, the bankers and merchants, the industrious classes now influence everywhere the deliberations of statesmen, if they do not control and command their conclusions,—cannot be denied; and the injury, the almost ruin entailed on many of them by fluctuations in the value of public securities—by the stoppage of trade, the result of the mere preparations for war—seems destined to impress on them, and through them on the rulers of society, the indispensable necessity of avoiding if possible even an apprecach in future to the horrid calamic ing, if possible, even an approach, in future to the horrid calamities of war.

WHAT WAR IS.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF RULERS.

The menace of war still hangs over Central Germany. We still hope and believe that such a calamity may be avoided; but in the mean time, such numbers on both sides in Germany seem willing to encounter it, and anxious to provoke it, and it is canvassed by many among ourselves in a tone so little befitting the awful seriousness of the subject, that we cannot, we believe, do a greater service than by recalling to the minds of the people some of the realities of that war which we generally think of only in the abstract, and therefore speak of with such unbecoming levity; and by reminding monarchs and statesmen of the fearful weight of responsibility for any considerations whatever, and of the inexpiable guilt they incur if these considerations are trivial, fallacious, or inadequate.

incur if these considerations are trivial, fallacious, or inadequate.

The wars of Napoleon—the last general wars, happily, which have desolated Europe—were among the most destructive on record. It appears from authentic documents which Mr Alison has collected, that from the commencement to the close of the revolutionary wars, the levies of soldiers in France exceeded four mil-lions, and that not less than three millions of these, on the lowest calculation, perished in the field, the hospital, and the bivouac. we add, as we unquestionably must, at least an equal number out of the ranks of their antagonists, it is clear that not less than six millions of human beings perished in warfare in the course of twenty years, in the very heart of civilised Europe, at the commencement of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. But even these stupendous numbers give us no adequate conception of the destruction of human life directly consequent on the wars of the Revolution and the Empire. We must add the thousands who perished from want, outrage, and exposure, and the hundreds of thousands who were subsequently swept away by the horrors of that pestilence, which took its rise amid the retreat from Russia, and the crowded garrisons of the campaign of 1813, and for several years afterwards desolated in succession every country of Europe. And even when we have summed up and laid before us in all the magnitude of figures, the appalling destruction of life here exhibited, we can still gather only a faint and remote conception of the sufferings and the evils inflicted by this awful scourge. Death in the field is among the smallest of the miseries of war; the burned villages—the ruined commerce—the devastated harvests—the towns carried by assault—the feeble and the lovely massacred and outraged—grief, despair, and desolation carried into innumerable families—these are among the more terrific visitations of military conflict, and the blackest of the crimes for which a fearful retribution will one day be exacted at the hands of those who have provoked, originated, or compelled them. If anything could awaken the statesmen of our age to a just estimate of war and the warrior, surely their deeds, and the consequences of these deeds, should do so when exhibited on a scale of such tremendous magnitude. Yet so far the impression made seems to have been both feeble and imperfect. Our views with regard to war are still in singular discordance both with our reason and our religion. They appear to be rather the result of a brute instinct than of obedience to the dictates either of a sound sense or of a pure faith. On all the other points, Christianity is the acknowledged foundation of our theory of morals, however far we may swerve from it in practice; but in the case of war, we do not present to keep up again the shadow of allegiones to the not pretend to keep up even the authority of our nominal lawgiver. even the shadow of allegiance to the

authority of our nominal lawgiver.

A state of war (says Robert Hall) is nothing less than a temporary repeal of all the principles of virtue. It is the primary object of war, and is considered to be the primary duty of the warrior, to inflict the maximum of injury upon the enemy; and so distinctly is this principle laid down that we have seen courts-martial held upon deserving officers in which the only charge against them was, that they had not done as much mischief to their antagonists, as, under the circumstances, it was considered they might have done; that they had spared some preperty which might have been destroyed, and suffered some fellow creatures to escape with life, who, by greater exertion, might have been slain; and in which the accusation was preferred in broad and naked terms. The morelity of peaceful times is directly opposite to the maxims of war. The fundamental rule of the first is to do good, of the latter to inflict injuries. The former commands us to succour the oppressed, the latter to overwhelm the defenceless. The rules of morality will not suffer us to premote the dearest interests by falsehood, the maxims of war applaud it when employed for the destruction of others.

How happens it that our notions on the subject of war are so widely different from what we have a right to suppose they would be among a Christian people? from what they would be, if Christianity had any share in their formation? We think their singular discrepancy may be traced to two sources. In the first place, the whole tone of feeling among educated minds, and through them among other classes, has become thoroughly perverted and demoralised by the turn which is given to their early studies. The first books to which the attention of our youth is sedulously and exclusively directed, are those of the ancient authors. The first poet they are taught to relish and admire is Homer; the first histories put into their hands (and with which through life they are commonly more conversant than with any other) are those of Greece and Rome; the first biographies with which they become familiar are those of the heroes and warriors of the wild times of old. Now in those days the staple occupation of life, at once its business and its pastime, was war. War was almost the sole

profession of the rich and great, and became in consequence almost the sole theme of poets and historians. It is therefore the subject most constantly presented, and presented in the most glowing colours, to the mind of the young student, at the precise period when his mind is most tenacious and most susceptible of new impressions; the exciting scenes of warfare fill him with deeper interest than any other, and the intellectual and moral qualities of the warrior—quick foresight, rapid combination, iron resolve, stern severity, impetuous courage—become the objects of his warmest admiration. He forgets the peaceful virtues of charity and forbearance, or learns to despise them; he sees not the obscurer but the loftier merits of the philanthropist and the man of science; he comes to look upon war as the noblest of professions, and upon the warrior as the proudest of human characters, and the impression thus early made withstands all the subsequent efforts of reflection and religion to dislodge it. It is difficult to over-estimate the mischief wrought by this early misdirection of our studies; and that the impression produced is such as we have represented, every one will acknowledge on a consideration of his own feelings.

The other source of our erroneous sentiments with regard to war may be found in the faulty and mischievous mode in which history has generally been written. In the first place, little except war has been touched upon, and the notion has been thus left upon the mind, either that nations were occupied in war alone, or that nothing else was worth recording. Those silent but steady labours which have gradually advanced the wealth of a country and laid the foundation of its prosperity and power—those toilsome investigations which have pushed forward the boundaries of human knowledge, and illustrated through all time the age and the land which gave them birth—that persevering ingenuity and unbaffled skill which has made Science the handmaid of Art, and wrought out of her discoveries the materials of civilisation and national pre-eminence—and, greater than all, that profound and patient thought which has eliminated the great principles of social and political well-being;—concerning all these history has been silent, and the whole attention, both of the teacher and the student, has been concentrated upon the "loud transactions of the outlying world," while the real progress of nations, and the great and good men who have contributed thereto, have alike been consigned to oblivion.

Again, historians have never given a full and fair analysis of what war is. They have described the marches, the sieges, the able manœuvres, the ingenious stratagems, the gallant enterprises, the desperate conflicts, the masterly combinations, the acts of heroic daring, with which war abounds, and they have summed up these descriptions of battles, which we read with breathless interest, by informing us that the victory was gained with a loss of so many thousands killed and wounded, so many thousands made prisoners, and so many standards and pieces of artillery taken from the enemy. But this is only the outside colouring of war, and goes little towards making us acquainted with its real character. Historians rarely tell us of the privations endured, the diseases engendered, the tortures undergone during the campaign, still less of the vices ripened, the selfishness confirmed, the hearts hardened, by this "temporary repeal of all the principles of virtue." They do not speak of the ties broken—of the peasants ruined—of the hearths made desolate—of grief never to be comforted—of shame never to be wiped away—of the burden of abiding affliction brought on many a happy household—of all the nameless atrocities, one of which in peaceful times would make our blood run cold, but which in war are committed daily by thousands with impunity. Historians rarely present us with such pictures as the following, and yet these are the

Such was the terrible battle of Eylau, fought in the depth of winter, amidst ice and snow, under circumstances of unexampled horror. The loss on both sides was immense, and never in modern times had such a field of battle been strewed with such a multitude of slain. On the side of the Frussians 25,000 had fallen, of whom 7,000 were already no more; on that of the French upwards of 30,000 were killed or wounded, and nearly 10,000 had left their colours under pretence of attending to the wounded. Never was spectacle so dreadful as the field presented on the following morning. Above 50,000 men lay in the space of two leagues, weltering in blood. The wounds were, for the most part, of the severest kind, from the extraordinary quantity of cannon-balls which had been discharged during the action, and the close proximity of the contending masses to the deadly batteries which spread their grape at half musket-shot through their ranks. Though stretched on the cold snow, and exposed to the severities of an arctic winter, they were burning with thirst, and piteous cries were heard on all sides for water, or assistance to extricate the wounded men from the heaps of slain or the load of horses by which they were crushed. Six thousand of these noble animals encumbered the field, or, maddened with pain, were shricking aloud, amid the stifled groans of the wounded.—Alison, vi., p. 35.

On Sunday forenoon I found a crowd collected round a car in which some wounded soldiers had just returned from Russia. No grenade or grape could have so disfigured these victims of the cold. One of them had lost the upper joints of all his ten fingers, and he showed us the stumps. Another wanted both ears and nose. More horrible still was the look of a third, whose eyes had been frozen; his eyelids hung down rotting, the globes of the eyes were burst, and protruded from their sockets. It was awfully hideous; but a spectacle yet more dreadful was to present itself. Out of the straw in the bottom of the car, I now beheld a figure creep painfully, which one could scarcely believe to be a human being, so wild and distorted were the features; the lips were rotted away, the teeth stood exposed; he pulled away the cloth from before his mouth, and grinned on us like a death's head.—Alison, ix., 112.

The following is a description of the state of the town and garrison of Dresden in 1813:—

rison of Dresden in 1813:—

The ravages which a contagious fever, the consequence of their privations, made on the inhabitants added to the public distress. Not less than 300 were carried off by it in a week among the citizens alone. Two hundred dead bodies were every day brought out of the military hospitals. Such was the accumulation in the churchyards, that the grave-diggers could not inter them, and they were laid naked in ghastly rows along the place of sepulture. The bodies were heaped in such numbers on the dead carts that they frequently fell from them, and the wheels gave a frightful sound in cracking the bones of the bodies which thus lay in the streets. The hospital attendants and carters trampled down the corpses in the carts, like baggage or straw, to make room for more, and not unfrequently some of the bodies gave signs of life, and even uttered shricks under this harsh usage. Several bodies thrown into the Elbe for dead were revived by the sudden immersion in cold water, and the wretches were seen struggling in vain in the waves, by which they were soon swallowed up. Medicine and hospital stores there were none; and almost all the surgeons and apothecaries were dead.—Alison, ix., 643.

For many of the horrors that were perpetrated at the taking of

For many of the horrors that were perpetrated at the taking of Badajoz history has no language and poetry no pencil. Even the Iron Duke, who had given up the place to plunder, when he became aware of some of the scenes which there occurred, shed tears of mingled anguish, rage, and shame. On another occasion, in the same war, after the sacking of a town that was taken by assault, the infuriated and intoxicated soldiers were seen running about with infants impaled and writhing on the point of their bayonets. These facts we had from an English officer. These are ghastly pictures; but we must not shrink from them if we would conceive aright what military glory really is and how alone it can be purchased.

We might multiply pictures yet more fearful. But we cannot refrain from quoting a few passages from a letter of Sir Charles Bell to Francis Horner, written after the battle of Waterloo, whither he had gone to assist in giving the necessary surgical attendance to the wounded:—

When a statesman declares war in consequence of any of the ordinary motives thereto, for the sake of a rich colony which he is desirous to obtain, to prevent an ambitious neighbour from acquiring what might render him a formidable rival, to restore a monarch dethroned by a people weary of his manifold oppressions, to resent a private wrong, or avenge a diplomatic insult, his thoughts on the matter seldom travel beyond the appointment of a general, the issuing of a manifesto, the levying of troops, and the imposition of taxes for the maintenance of the contest. He is, therefore, wholly unconscious what in reality he is doing, and if a sage were to go to him, as Nathan went to David, and say, "Sir, you have given orders for the commission of murder on "a monstrous scale; you have directed that 50,000 of your subjects "shall send as many of their fellow-men, wholly unprepared for so "awful a change, iato a presence where they must answer for their manifold misdeeds; you have commanded that 30,000 more shall pass the best years of their life in hopeless imprison-"ment, shall in fact be punished as the worst of criminials, when they have committed no crime but by your orders; you have arranged so that 20,000 more shall lie for days on the bare ground horribly mutilated, and slowly bleeding to death, and at length "be succoured only in order to undergo the most painful opera-tions, and then perish miserably in an hospital; you have given "orders that numbers of innocent and lovely women, as beautiful and delicate as your own daughters, shall undergo the last indignities from the license of a brutal soldiery; you have issued a fat, which, if not recalled, will cut off at a stroke the delight of many area, will indicat more thereeasely near sintenance. "many eyes, will inflict upon thousands, now virtuous and con-"tented, misery which can know no cure, and desolation which in this world can find no alleviation." If such a message as this were conveyed to him, every word of which would be strictly true, would he not disown the ghastly image thus held up to him, and exclaim. "Is the sevent a don't has he should do this thing an exclaim, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"
And if statesmen could realise all this before they put their hand to the declaration of hostilities, would they not rather thrust it into the flames?

We are aware that to many all this will appear idle and declamatory—wholly unworthy of men who pretend to an acquaintance with social and political science; yet nothing can be more unquestionable than that we have added no unreal touches, no undue colouring, to the picture, and our remarks should be thought worthy of the more attention, because we do not belong to those who consider that under no circumstances can war be righteously undertaken. On the contrary, few can read its details with more thrilling interest, few would share in its hardships and its perils with heartier zeal, in a cause clear enough and grand enough to justify and hallow the adoption of so terrible an agency; but we know that such causes are infinitely rare—that, judging from the past history of our race, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, war is a folly and a crime; and that where it is so, it is the saddest and wildest of all follies, and the most heinous of all crimes.

dest and wildest of all follies, and the most heinous of all crimes.

We should do well to translate this word war into language more intelligible to us. When we pay our army and navy estimates, let us set down, so much for killing—so much for maining—so much for making widows and orphans—so much for bringing famine upon a district—so much for corrupting citizens and subjects into spies and trators—so much for letting loose the demons of fury, rapine, and lust, within the fold of civilised society. We shall know by this means what we have paid our money for; whether we have made a good bargain, and whether the account is likely to pass—elsewhere. We must take in, too, all those concomitant circumstances which make war, considered as battle, the least part of itself, pars minima sui. We must fix our eyes, not on the hero returning with conquest, nor yet on the gallant officer dying in the bed of honour—the subject of picture and of song—but on the private soldier, forced into the service, exhausted by camp sickness and fatigue; pale, emaciated, crawling to a hospital, with the prospect of life—perhaps a long life—blasted, useless, and suffering. We must think of the uncounted tears of her who weeps alone, because the only being who shared her sentiments is taken from her; no martial music sounds in unison with her feelings; the long day passes, and he returns not. She does not shed her sorrows over his grave, for she has never learned whether he even had one. If he had returned, his exertions would not have been remembered individually, for he only made a small imperceptible part of the human machine called a regiment. These are not fancy pictures; if you choose to heighten them, you can every one of you do it for yourselves.—Sins of Government the Sins of the Nation.

Now, we ask, what pretexts are there in the manifestoes of any

Now, we ask, what pretexts are there in the manifestoes of any of the parties who are now threatening the peace of Europe, which can warrant, or in any degree justify, them in drawing down upon the people such horrors as those we have described. Civil freedom—political independence—are we allow well worth fighting for, if they can be obtained by fighting, and can be obtained by no other means. The Hessians alone, of all the parties involved in this quarrel, have a clear case, and a worthy, spotless, and honourable cause. They have behaved admirably, and we shall bitterly regret to see them compelled to submit to their tyrannical Elector, who has not scrupled to call in the aid of foreign bayonets to enable him to trample on the liberties of his own people. If Prussia interfered solely and genuinely on behalf of constitutional freedom in Hesse, we should wish her all success. But unfortunately her conduct has been such that neither friend nor foe can trust her. She has forfeited her right to stand forward as the champion of constitutional rights. Europe cannot respect her: France and England cannot trust her. Her conduct in the Schleswig-Holstein affair has been irreparably damaging. The cloven foot has crept out on too many occasions lately. The nation is known to be ambitious; the monarch is known to be weak, vacillating, and imperious. For a King who so long denied his subjects a promised constitution—who endeavoured to cancel it as soon as given—who, when compelled to restore it, did all in his power to render it a mockery and a delusion—who hates and dreads a free press, and is even now fulminating decrees against it—for such a man to stand forth as the defender of constitutional right seems to us an insolent assumption. Freedom needs a purer and more trusty champion than the feeble, busy, mutable, unstable King of Prussia. If his conduct on all former occasions had been upright and consistent, his protest on behalf of Hesse would have been authoritative and effectual, because France and England would have

England would have backed it. As it is, he has forfeited his claim to interfere on behalf of the oppressed, for he himself is an oppressor. On the other hand, whatever grounds of complaint Austria may have against Prussia, her interference in support of the illegal despotism of the Elector of Hesse is wholly unwarrantable. The Elector was clearly in the wrong, and the conduct of his subjects had been singularly modest, constitutional, and prudent. The interference of Austria is therefore an encroachment on the part of despotic will, and as such has our heartiest condemnation;—and the proceedings of Russia are, if possible, even more indefensible. It is painful that our sympathies can be given to neither party in this contest;—but upon those who let loose the hell-hounds of war upon quiet and unoffending people be the anathema of every lover of justice, every friend of freedom, every worshipper of the price-less blessings of peace.

PEACEFUL DISPOSITION OF FRANCE.

It is as bad for nations as individuals to have a quarrelsome neighbour, and one of the first effects of the squabbles in Germany has been to induce the Government of France to augment its army by nearly 40,000 men. The decree of the President calling them out was dated November 17, and to the Legislative Assembly a bill has been lately submitted to provide for the expense. The extraordinary credit required is 6,840,000f, or the hostile attitude of Austria and Prussia has at once inflicted a fine on France to the amount of 273,600l, besides the inconveniences suffered by the conscripts and their friends. In the report of M. de Remusat to the Assembly on the project of law, it is expressly stated that the motive for raising these men and incurring this ex-

pence was the disturbed state of Germany. When small states or tribes of men annoy great states in this manner, their conduct is held to be a sufficient excuse for binding them or conquering them; and, according to the ordinary course of proceeding, we must conclude that only the vast difficulty and cost of the task prevent France from seeking some similar indemnification from her now troublesome neighbour.

Neither the President nor the Committee, however, of which M. Remusat was the reporter, dreams of any such thing. The President professes to observe between the contending parties of Germany "the strictest neutrality." The Committee, which conceives that it was expressly authorised to consider the measures of the Government in all their relations, and what policy under the circumstances it is fit for the Government to adopt—which reviews, too, all the circumstances of Germany—comes to the conclusion, that it is "the duty of France, and of every other power "foreign to the Germanic body, to abstain from all intervention in "the affairs which divide them, unless (it adds) unforeseen events, "unless the consequences of the struggle, should come to change "the face of things, and gravely compromise the interests of the "neutral Powers and the essential bases of the balance of "Europe." "France (it further says), who bears towards Austria and Prussia sentiments only of esteem and benevolence, respects the rights of both, but can espouse neither the resentments nor the pretensions of either power." "If they go to war," it continues—and we beg to quote the passage at length, as a testimony to the necessity of preserving peace, and as a rule for all the Sovereigns of Europe,—

"France will behold the combat with strict impartiality. She

"France will behold the combat with strict impartiality. She cannot desire the victory of either, for such a victory would menace the subjection of Germany to the absolute preponderance of one sole power. This result would be as contrary to justice as to the interests of Europe; it would be, without any doubt, opposed to the permanent policy of France. In the name of its own policy, as well as of general interests, France is, therefore, formally opposed to war. There is finally a consideration which strikes all minds. War, in breaking out, might bring in its train evils still greater than those of war itself. The soil of Europe is still covered with fires only half extinguished. War might reanimate these. War might furnish with chances fatal theories, hopes, and passions. War is the last resource of subversive factions; it might shake, even to its foundations, European society; it might become only the improvident signal of a social war. This thought ought to dominate all other thoughts in the mind of the Cabinets of Europe, particularly of those which have nobly entered upon the way of wise reforms and serious progress."

After a further declaration that France should remain neutral

After a further declaration that France should remain neutral but not indifferent to the fate of Europe, in which she will labour for the maintenance or re-establishment of peace, the report says:—"We ought to say that in all these points we have found our-"selves in perfect harmony with the Ministers; their intentions are ours, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the loyalty well known by the Assembly, has given explanations most cal-culated to justify the confidence with which he inspires us. We are satisfied that he has neglected nothing in order to prevent a "rupture. He will not cease to protest in favour of general peace; and if war should break out, he will do all to circumscribe it within the circle of German affairs, and to preserve the world from a universal conflagration."

This language is the more remarkable, because the Assembly claims the right of dictating the foreign policy of France. "France can only fight if war is consented to by the Assembly." "It is the Assembly which pronounces the decisive word." This report expresses the opinions and the determination, at least in relation to the present Executive Government, of the chief statesmen of France. M. Remusat is the spokesman on this occasion for M. Thiers, M. Molé, and the other notables of the Assembly. Not contented with enforcing on the Cabinet the necessity of remaining neutral, the report insists that the Government must take no step beforehand to forestall and tend to hamper the deliberations of the Assembly. "All constraint when the Assembly had to form a resolution would be fatal." Not satisfied with now professing neutrality, it plainly avows its intention only to support and avow the acts of the Executive Power, while its own votes are respected. "The neutrality of France will be a consecrated fact in Europe only when the National Assembly shall have pronounced these words, 'France is Neutral.'"

There is no doubt that under the guidance of the Committee, the Assembly will pronounce for neutrality.

There is no doubt that under the guidance of the Committee, the Assembly will pronounce for neutrality. Instead of watching anxiously therefore for an opportunity of making inroads on other countries, the Assembly really watches that the Executive shall not break the neutrality. The Assembly is quite aware of the danger society would incur from the discontented masses on the one hand and from the ambition of the Executive on the other, and it professes neutrality in the strongest terms; and in the strongest terms recommends peace as the only policy for all nations. It has been supposed, and often asserted, that the instant the popular voice could make itself heard in France it would be all for war. The world was said to be indebted to Louis Philippe for the peace it enjoyed—that he controlled the popular passions, kept down the desire for war, and prevented France from

overflowing on Europe. Here she is promised an opportunity; the hand that kept her in check is mingled with the dust; she is governed by an Assembly chosen by almost universal suffrage, and the legal expression of the popular will is for neutrality and peace, and it emphatically warns the Executive to be careful to preserve them. We have already stated that the general habits of society, or the general laws which govern its destiny, are more to be relied on than mere diplomacy to preserve peace; and we regard this report and determination of the Committee of the Assembly to be an illustration of the general fact. It is a testimony to the necessity of peace given by the representatives of a people supposed to be the most restless and warlike of Europe.

WHAT IS TO BE GAINED BY THE AGITATION?

Religious excitement may perhaps be maintained for a considerable period amongst a people who are tolerably easily provided with the necessaries of life, who aspire but little after its comforts and its luxuries, a great portion of whose time is given to Saint's days, Church holidays, and gorgeous processions, and who have none of the worldly excitement which is proper to an ambitious, a money-making, a trading, and a rapidly progressive nation. At the beginning of the present agitation, on the 2nd ult., we expressed our "regret that the public attention should be diverted "from more important matters to religious disputes, that never lead "to any beneficial results." More than a month has now elapsed—there have been meetings from one end of the land to the other—letters, addresses, pamphlets, leading articles innumerable have been published, and not one point has been cleared up—not one feasible measure suggested—no road marked out for the nation to move in or goal to be reached. There is simply a great agitation—vague, indefinite, objectless. For some idle or half employed gentlemen, who must have excitement, careless of its source or its consequences, and some persons, who fancy themselves, with the great interests they claim to represent and to advocate, to be deeply involved, the agitation may be suitable; but for the bulk of the industrious classes, for men of business generally, for all who have definite ideas of worldly prosperity which they hope to realise, the agitation must be distasteful, and they will help to put an end to it. It is proclaimed in more places than one to be a contest for principles, and such a contest was never settled on the platform, on the hustings, or on the battle-field. Reason, knowledge, calm investigation, the progress of intelligence, all of which are obscured or delayed by turmoil, may settle it—nothing else can; and those who wish well to our institutions, including the Church, and we speak on this point with perfect sincerity and considerable knowledge of what its enemie

In the address of the Prelates of the Church to Her Majesty, the latest exposition we have seen of what is complained of and what can be done, there are no other tangible and definite ideas expressed to which the Legislature can attach a measure than the denial of the Pope's supremacy, as interfering with a prerogative constitu-tionally belonging to Her Majesty, and than "beseeching Her Ma-" jesty to discountenance, by all constitutional means, the claims and usurpations of the Church of Rome, by which religious divisions " are fostered, and the labour of our clergy impeded in their endea-"vours to diffuse the light of true religion amongst the people com"mitted to their charge." Now, as to Her Majesty's supremacy,
considered politically, as we said last week, any enactments declaring it or trying to enforce it can only weaken it. "It is the
essence of our national existence," and no more needs to be declared and enforced by law till some person practically denies it, than the geographical nature of the empire needs to be declared and enforced by law. It is already so certain-so well established —so triumphantly spread too—over the world, as to be irresistible alike in argument and in fact, If, indeed, a spiritual supremacy be claimed by Her Majesty, "it is perfectly well known," said the Duke of Argyle at the Edinburgh Bible Meeting on Wednesday "titled the property of the same of th Wednesday, "that the supremacy of the Crown has not been ac"knowledged by any of the churches in Scotland, or any of the
"dissenting bodies in the whole kingdom. It belongs exclusively
"to the Established Church of England." In that Church, too,
it is disputed and denied by a large party. The Catholics, of it is disputed and denied by a large party. The Catholics, of course, deny it. The Prelates cannot mean that Her Majesty's spiritual supremacy should be asserted over any one or all of these different religionists, for that would involve Her Majesty in a contest with a very large body of her subjects, if not the majority of them. They can only aim at confirming her supremacy, so far as that is spiritual, over the Church, and now to push that would tend to a complete schism, if not to the destruction of the Church. The Prelates specify no particular way in which the supremacy is to be asserted, and we therefore conclude that this document leaves us as much without a guide out of the present contention as

When the Prelates go on to speak of the people committed to their charge, and connect that with the Queen's supremacy, which extends over the whole empire and the whole people, they make a statement calculated to rouse against their claims all the Dissenters, all the Presbyterians, all the Roman Catholics, and all the Anything-arians of the whole empire. We are told by Dr Hampden, in his address of the 29th ult., that the present is a

time when the friends of the Church of England should stand forth with unfaltering tongue and firm hand. The Morning Herald declared on Wednesday "that the best interests of The Morning Herald declared on Wednesday "that the best interests of "the Church have been placed in jeopardy by the move"ment set on foot in consequence of the Pope's aggression."
The Rev. Mr Bennet, the minister of St Barnabas, has made a bitter attack on the religion of the Prime Minister. Following his lead, the Herald of Thursday asserts:—"It suits the purpose of this minister to be a Protestant to-day, a Tracta-"rian to-morrow, and the creature of a Romish hierarchy the day following, precisely as it tickles his taste; to kneel with Dr Cumming in the morning, and to take part with mummeries and Popish antics in the afternoon." Already, therefore, the religious principles of some of the highest individuals in the kingdom are called in question. Thus, while the Church is convulsed, an inquisition by clergymen and newspapers is instituted into the faith of individuals. No doubt that will be followed up, and the land will be filled with a persecuting spirit, ending in religious

The Duke of Argyle, at Edinburgh, referred to "that feeling of " alarm which is prevalent in the whole English laity and a great portion of the clergy-that the ground is not safe beneath their " feet-that the men to whom they naturally look up to as their "spiritual guides and instructors, may in a moment be found "spiritual guides and instructors, may in a moment be found
"amongst the number of those who are crossing to the camp of
"the enemy." He referred, also, to that part of the Bishop of
London's charge, in which "he expresses a hope that the people
"would not give their countenance to the proceedings of what are
"called the Oratorians—attend their services, or listen to their lec"tures—lest they should weaken the strength of their own con"rictions and the attachment to the Church of which they were " victions and the attachment to the Church of which they w "ministers. If (adds his Grace) it indeed be true that the faith and attachment of the clergy of the English Church are at the " mercy of men, such as the Oratorians or any other class of contro-"versialists of the Romish Church, all I would say is, alas! for the Church of England—that Church which has so long been considered the bulwark of the Protestant world; she who " has given forth so many martyrs to the truth; she from whom "infant nations are at this moment deriving the very forms of faith and worship. Conceive of a Prelate of a Protestant "Church in the nineteenth century advising not fight but flight." Surrounded, therefore, as the Church of England is, with dangers, traitors within her own bosom, assailed from without, her adherents distracted by different teachings, it is not for the interest of the Church, and not for the interests of religion, to promote an agitation that cannot be directed to any tangible objects, and may overwhelm those institutions which the agitators hold to be most dear.

to be most dear.

We can repeat, however, with some confidence, notwithstanding the attacks on the Prime Minister—the agitation now assuming a political character—notwithstanding Mr Roebuck's letter, which, deprecating the revival of contention, gives it a fresh impetus and a new direction—that the agitation is diminishing. The journal which most zealously promotes it even while it admits that it is pregnant with evil to the Church, finds room for a column of fashionable intelligence. Pages allotted to meetings have dwindled into columns; men begin to perceive that there is nothing tangible aimed at, that contention can but generate contention, that it cannot restore the penal laws, nor confirm the tention, that it cannot restore the penal laws, nor confirm the Protestantism of doubters and waverers, that it is weakening the Church, interrupting business, stopping political improvement, and has not within itself the means of continued life. Even if it were much more progressive than we deem it, we should regard it as inimical to social welfare, from fostering unruly passion, from being calculated only to set man against man, and should conclude that our duty required us to deprecate its existence, its continuance, and its extension.

The above view which was in type before we saw the results of the meeting of Lay Members of the Church, held on Thursday at the Freemason's Tavern, is not altered either by the meeting or its resolutions. That the public are deeply interested in this question we admit; but even if they were not, it is at all times active held in this metropolis, containing somewhere about in this question we admit; but even it they were not, it is at all times practicable in this metropolis, containing somewhere about 200,000 mature men, many thousands of them with little or nothing to do, to collect three or four thousand, or crowd any room in the metropolis to excess. Nightly as many are collected to witness M. Jullien's Tambour Major and to listen to the Prussian Choristers. A much larger meeting of the opposite party in the Church was held in St. Martin's Hall only a few months ago, to take measures against the Queen's supremacy in the Gorham take measures against the Queen's supremacy in the Gorham Case—an agitation which has almost entirely died away, and has left the agitators most dismally stranded, as a warning to their op-We do not infer, therefore, any accession to the agitaponents. tion from the meeting, while we are more than ever deeply impressed, by the resolutions then agreed to, that there is a total want of any object at present—what may come out of it we do not venture to predict-around which a popular or national agitation can long group itself.

The first resolution expresses the deepest indignation at the recent act of the Bishop of Rome, in defiance of Her Majesty's prerogative; the second affirms "that the Court of Rome would never have attempted such an act of aggression had not encou-

ragement been held out to that encroaching power by many of "ragement been held out to that encroaching power by many of "the clergy of our own Church, who have, for several years past, "shown a desire to assimilate the doctrines and services of the "Church of England to those of the Roman communion." According to the lay members of the Church, therefore, a certain body of our own clergy are the real cause of the Papal act of aggression, and the Pope must be held exonerated, if the resolution be true, by the apology and defence thus made for him.

Quite in accordance with this deduction, the third resolution Quite in accordance with this deduction, the third resolution affirms that "the true and effectual remedy for the dangers which "beset our Protestant Church belongs to no human power, but "only to the Supreme Head of the Church, whose Almighty aid "is to be sought by humble, persevering prayer." No reasonable beings will, we apprehend, dream of keeping alive an angry agitation as a means of securing the aid of the Almighty. Human activation is to effect something by human power, which the great agitation is to effect something by human power, which the great agitators here declare human power cannot attain. That must kill agitation. Very properly they propose no renewal of Penal Laws, suggest no punishments nor restrictions on the Catholics or on the Pope, but they say "by the British constitution and the existing " laws, there is vested in her Majesty, as the earthly Head of our "Church, a wholesome power of interposition, which power we entreat her Majesty now to exercise. The records of the reigns of her Majesty's illustrious predecessors, both before and since the glorious Revolution, furnish many examples of the manner in which the mischiefs and abuses which at various times have sprung up in the Church have been dealt with by the exercise of "the royal authority; and it appears to this meeting, that on no former occasion has a more urgent need existed for such an " interposition."

That no doubt may remain as to what is meant by by this re-solution, the address moved in consequence refers at length, amongst other practices of the Puseyites, to "the manner in which "what is termed 'the Sacramental system' is carried out—by an exaggerated veneration for the chancel, in our parish churches; "its costly decoration, as a place especially holy—its separation, in some instances, from the body of the church, by the Popish " rood-screen; and its enrichment by symbolical ornaments, such as crosses, candlesticks, tapestry, &c.:—all intended to bring back into the Church the ideas of an altar and a sacrifice; notwithstanding their sedulous exclusion from all the formularies of the

The movement, therefore, so far as it has any tangible object, at present is merely directed to restraining and putting an end to Pusevite ceremonies in the Church, and banishing the quasi-popish sect, the tempters to Romanism, from amongst their assumed more orthodox brethren. Now that object must be opposed by a considerable portion of the laity, opulent and respectable gentlemen—of whom the Hopes and the Manners may be quoted as specimens—who go heartily with the Puseyites; by all the Puseyite clergy, who claim for themselves, and probably with justice, quite as much sincerity as their opponents, and who, so far as argument goes, seem to have triumphed over them, for they have led away the congregations from the other party, which now in despair apparently calls for the aid of the secular arm—of the "exercise of the Royal authority" to suppress Puseyism. The whole agitation results in the continuation of the attack by one party in the Church of England on the other, which has been for some time in progress, and the attacking party is neither popular nor beloved. That an agitation can be continued with any advantage to the agitators, which is at length brought to the only tangible point of a mere schism in the Church, we must express our thorough disbelief.

BOARD OF TRADE TABLES.

The Tables of the Board of Trade, inserted in another place, coming down to the 5th of November, and therefore including only a small portion of the period influenced by the preparations for war on the Continuet, continue, we are happy to say, to present the same cheering results which we have had to report, mouth the same cheering results which we have had to report, month after month, ever since the Legislature began to act on the principles of Free-trade. The imports of cattle, sheep, ashes, most of the dye stuffs, embroidery and needle-work, several sorts of glass, guano, hides, most of the manufactures of leather, some of the manufactures of lines, some metals as copper and iron bars, cocoa manufactures of lines, total and the manufactures of lines and the manufactures and the manufactures of lines and the manufactures and the manufactures and the manufactures and the manufactures and the manufactur and olive oil, opium, potatoes, butter, eggs, India silk manufactures, most spices, tea, timber, tobacco, wine, wool, particularly wool from our own possessions, have all been considerably greater on trom our own possessions, have all been considerably greater on the ten months of the present year than in the ten months of 1849. On the contrary, the imports of bark, brimstone, cocoa, coffee, corn of all kinds, flour, most kinds of fruits, plain linen, train and and palm oil, several kinds of provisions, quicksilver, saltpetre, flax-seed, silks, both raw and of European manufacture, all kinds of spirits, sugar, except refined from foreign possessions, turpentine, cotton wool, &c, have all diminished; the chief diminution, such as fruit and cotton, being dependent on the failure of the such as fruit and cotton, being dependent on the failure of the crops abroad, while those in spirits may be due to the improved habits of the people, and the great quantity imported last year.

The imports of the month present a great increase in wheat and

flour over the imports of the corresponding month of last year, as

		Wheat.		Flour.
		9 9 169	**********	grs 595,835
1853	\$50 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000		**********	188,603

This verifies a statement we made two weeks ago, and explains the present depression in the price of corn, while there is every probability that such large importations cannot take place in the next immediate months.

The increase of our exports in the ten months have been, of foreign and colonial merchandise, cheese, cotton yarn, embroidery, some species of glass, silk, cotton, wool, &c.; of our own produce and manufactures, the exports of almost all articles except cotton yarn have increased, giving as the result of the ten months:

—Total declared value of exports:—

the mount of the second	£
1850	55,038.206
1849	49.398,648
1848	40,091,744

The declared value of the exports for the month, and the corresponding month of 1849 and 1848 was as follows :-

			2
Month ended Nov. 5,	1850		4,751,804
-		************************	4,568,234
_	1848		3,556,884

In running over the articles exported in the month it will be found that, as against the corresponding month of last year, there is a decrease in alkalies, candles, cotton yarn, cordage and cables, fish, metals, silk manufactures, woollen manufactures, &c., indicating probably to some extent the effect of even the rumours of war on our trade. On the whole, however, these returns to the 5th of November continue to be of the most favourable character, and fully justify the anticipations of those who assured us that Free-trade would secure the national prosperity.

The shipping returns are as follows:

Entered Inwards British vessels United States' vessels Other countries	1848 311,500 42,740	nonth	1849 379,393 30,677	ov. 5.	1850 326,058 54,164 140,397
	461,357		468,803		520,619
CLEA	RED OUT	WARD			
	1848		1849		1850
British vessels	253,590	******	273,064	*****	272,295
United States' vessels	38,689	*****	32,624	******	46,470
Other countries	98,265	*****	122,166	*****	105, 38
	300 541		427.854		423.803

With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered inwards was 878,087 in 1848; 979,706 in 1849; and 944,067 in 1850: the clearances outwards were, 975,743 in November, 1848; 1,009,762 in 1849; and 1,019,652 in 1850.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. AMERICAN CONVENTION.

It is our duty, as journalists, not to withhold from our readers any movement at all significant of the spirit of the age,—however unwise or unimportant such movement may appear to us to be. It will be news to most Englishmen that there has for some years existed in America a convention or association for the assertion, extension, and enforcement of the rights of womanhood, as those rights are understood by the members of that association. Recent arrivals from America have brought us detailed reports of the annual meeting of this singular convention, which was held in the town of Worcester, Massachusetts. We confess to having read them with some amusement and considerable amazement; and will extract a few of the resolutions which were passed and the remarks which were made at the said meeting, for the edification of English readers—premising that the lady-speakers were persons of unstained character, high consideration, and a respectable, if not high, position in society, and the few gentlemen who took a part are men whose names are not unknown to the world, and who are distinguished as men of zeal and benevolence, if not remarkable for moderation and sobriety of judgment.

Mrs Davis, who presided on the occasion, delivered an address of extraordinary copionsness of words, and not devoid of a certain kind of loose eloquence, in which she set forth the equality of women in the eye of nature,—inveighed against the tyrant sex,—
geminded her female hearers that "who would be free, themselves
must strike the blow,"—conceded to man the right to a certain
pre-eminence, "under the dynasty of muscles," as long as the material world was unsubdued,-but contended that the time was now come when women must not only be admitted to an equality of rights with men, but to a rivalry with them in all occupations and professions. "They know not what they do," is the apology that crucified womanhood must concede in justice and in pity to

" the wrong-doer.

Mrs Ernestein Rose delivered an address of much earnestness and beauty, on the vast services rendered by women to society, and was sure that when these were fully appreciated, woman's rights would be at once conceded. She complained bitterly that, though so much had been said in praise and reverence of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Pilgrim Mothers had never been heard of, though the services which they had rendered to the infant community must have been at least as great.

Mrs Lucrotia Mott, a grief little Oreland (to be least of the least of the little Oreland (to be least of the least

Mrs Lucretia Mott, a quiet little Quaker, (to whose gentleness and excellence we can ourselves bear willing testimony,) objected

to any "language implying kindness in giving women their rights. "She was not disposed to receive them in such a way: she was in favour of demanding them. She wanted a resolution framed that should express that demand." She then informed the meeting that steps had already been taken for furthering their great cause. "A medical school had been instituted at Philadel"phia for the education of female physicians, and a large number "had already entered their names as students."

A fourth speaker who, we are ashamed to say, was a man, argued that women who had families would still have ample time to devote to their professional avocations, if their husbands took an equal share (as they ought to do) in the care of the children.

Lucy Stone "could not allow the meeting to separate without unburdening her heart. She desired that women should be some thing more than the mere appendages of society: she wanted that when woman dies, it may not be written on her grave-stone that she was the 'relict' of somebody." We presume that Miss Stone is resolved not to be a "relict."

Miss Hunt and Mrs Mercy both addressed the meeting, and explained that they had for some time practised as physicians.

Miss Brown, of Oberlin, "was introduced to the convention as

explained that they nau io.

Miss Brown, of Oberlin, "was introduced to the convention as a young lady who had studied theology in the Oberlin Institute, and fitted herself to preach the Gospel, with a view of devoting her life to that work. She was of the orthodox faith, but had been

The following resolutions were then passed :-

"That the very contracted sphere of action prescribed for women, arising from an unjust view of her nature, capacities, and powers, and from the infringement of her just rights as an equal with man, is highly injurious to her physical, mental, and moral developement.

"That women are clearly entitled to the right of suffrage, and to be considered

"That women are clearly entitled to the right of suffrage, and to be considered eligible to office, the omission to demand which on their part is a palpable recreancy to duty, and the denial of which is a gross usurpation on the part of man.

"That it is impossible woman should make full use of the instruction already accorded to her, or that her career should do justice to her faculties, until the avenues to the various civil and professional employments are thrown open to her, to arouse her ambition and call forth her nature.

"That, since the great fundamental law of truth, that moral and intelligent beings are bound to obey God rather than man, is as binding on woman as on man;—therefore, it is the imperious duty of every woman to obey the dictates of her own enlightened conscience, in all matters of religion and benevolence, without asking the consent of her father or husband."

Now we recalling accorded to those fair and peremptory resolve.

Now, we readily concede to these fair and peremptory resoluwrongs which need to be redressed. There are points in the law of property, in the law of divorce, in the law relating to the custody of children, which press unjustly upon the weaker sex, and which call loudly for amendment. We are not at all disposed either to deny the abstract equality of women, or their claim to consider the law. But beyond this we cannot follow the equality before the law. But beyond this we cannot follow the American citoyennes. Equality does not imply similarity. Women may be entitled to the same rights as men, and yet not fitted for the same tasks, not qualified for the discharge of the same duties. When we say that women are essentially distinct from men in character, in temperament, in capacities, we make no assertion of superiority for our sex. Each sex has its peculiar vocations; each its special qualifications and disqualifications. Nature has enacted and recorded these in language which cannot be mistaken, and which neither sex can disregard with impunity. It has made woman soft, impulsive, tender, strong where the domestic affections or family duties are concerned, and specially adapted to the managing of children. It has made man hard, energetic, ambitious, comparatively phlegmatic, and more capable than women of re-pressing and commanding emotion. He would be as much out of place in the management of a nursery, as woman would be in the command of an army. We do not hold that one vocation is nobler than the other; but assuredly they demand different qualifications;

and Nature has provided accordingly.

The American ladies claim for their sex equal eligibility to all professions and occupations, to medicine, the law, the church, and even to official business. Have they ever considered the incongruities which would result were they to share with men all these various departments. One very able and somewhat celebrated lady, we know (now, alas! no more), was only withheld from applying to the President for the post of Ambassador to Rome, by a feeling that "the age was scarcely yet ripe for such an appointment." Fancy the contre-terms, the embarrassments that would have resulted from accrediting a lady to a conclave of Cartenant of the courts. dinals, all vowed to celibacy. Fancy her pleading in the courts of law, or presiding on the bench,—and cause after cause interrupted and postponed to enable her to suckle one infant, or to bring another into the world. Fancy her as Secretary of State, transacting business with the attachees of foreign powers. Or, fancy the orthodox theologian above mentioned, when she had obtained ordination from some Bishop more liberal than the rest, entering the pulpit in her governand surpline and preaching from entering the pulpit in her gown and surplice, and preaching from the 1st Corinthians xiv., 34, "Let women keep silence in the churches

Have these ladies ever asked themselves whether female nerves and female strength would be adequate to endure the severe application which the law, medicine, and the public service require from their votaries? Do they not know the intense labour demanded from the students of any of the learned professions— labour which often breaks down the constitution of the strongest

men? How would they endure the horrors of the dissecting-room, the intricacies of the statute-book, the wearing toil of the official bureau? And what would become of their brothers, their parents, their children, while they were studying or practising these absorbing and exhausting professions? Where would be the gentle amenities of home—the cheerfulness of the fireside circle—the well-regulated household—the orderly and happy family? Would the men have to perform their duties? or would these duties have to be left undone? In either case domestic comfort and family happiness must be the sacrifice.

No! women have their sphere—a sacred—an indispensablenoble one,—a sphere in which they are unrivalled and cannot be replaced. It is not by leaving their own lines of eminence and elbowing men out of theirs, that they can hope either to amend their position or elevate their nature. They are first-rate mothers, wives, daughters, formers of their childrens' minds, soothers and counteractors of their husbands' asperities, comforters for the wretched, Samaritans for the wounded and the sick. And would they forfeit and exchange all this, to become incompetent surgeons—third-rate physicians—shallow lawyers—wordy, inconsiderate, and excitable senators—hasty, impulsive, and discredited ministers of state? Those who would thus "leave their sphere and rush into the skies," can have no adequate consciousness where their true strength and excellence resides.

Agriculture.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF FARMING CONTRACTS.

While we believe that the greater part of the agricultural land of this country may be made far more productive, both to landlords and tenants, than it is at present—that higher rents than existing rents can and will be paid, and larger profits than present profits will be obtained by the occupiers of farming land-we cannot doubt that, under actual circumstances, rents are higher than they ought to The majority of farmers hold as yearly tenants, a position of quite sufficient to render all expectation of increased profit, the majority of farmers hold outlays of capital nearly hopeless. Their through enterprise and bold outlays of capital nearly hopeless. Their farms are, in many cases, overburdened with trees and hedges which they cannot remove, and overrun with game and other vermin they are not permitted to destroy. Their land usually requires draining or some other permanent improvement, and the deficiency of farm buildings and accommodation for stock is well-nigh universal. Taking these burdens and deficiencies, by all or some of which most of our farms are affected, it may well be said that farms, as at present held, are too highly rented, and the profit of occupying them is very precarious; while it is, at the same time, demonstrable that, by a more rational adjustment of the contracts between landlords and tenants, rents and profits might be simultaneously increased.

But it approve the ten effect represented that more abstracted from

rents and profits might be simultaneously increased.

But it cannot be too often repeated, that mere abatements of rent, to the extent of 10 or 15 per cent, or even more, which some professed farmer's friends trumpet forth as acts of great generosity on the part of landlords to be received by tenants with exuberant thankfulness, do not constitute any approximation to such rational adjustment. On the contrary, they rather serve to perpetuate existing evils, by evading, instead of meeting and overcoming, present difficulties. Yet such evasion of immediate pressure seems to be nearly all our landed proprietors contemplate. They appear to be unconscious that the art of husbandry has advanced as far as is possible under the trammels which the private management of their estates, and the operation of laws upheld solely in compliance with their prejudices, have imposed which the private management of their estates, and the operation of laws upheld solely in compliance with their prejudices, have imposed on the cultivators of land. Some proprietors, like Sir James Graham and the Duke of Portland, recommend their tenants to adopt practices, such as the abandonment of tillage for grass, which are actually retrograde changes in their present system. Others again, like Earl Fitzwilliam, assume that prices being lower than heretofore, revaluations and abatements of rent will meet the necessities of the times. At Earl Fitzwilliam's rent audit, recently held, he is reported to have thus addressed himself to his assembled tenants :-

Owing to an act of the legislature the price of sgricultural produce has experienced considerable reduction, and it is my opinion that the average price of corn will rule low—lower probably than the present price. Holding this opinion, it is only an act of justice on my part towards my tenantry to make such an equitable adjustment of their rents as the nature of the case may require; and I shall at once cause a minute investigation to be made into the merits of each farm, with a view to the reduction of the rent, which will be retrospective, so far as it relates to the last half-year.—Applause followed, but was checked by Earl Fitzwilliam, who said—I see no grounds for an expression of thanks or applause. That which I propose to do is only an act of justice, inasmuch as the staple articles of your production have greatly fallen in price.

It is plain that Lord Fitzwilliam supposes the farmer's profit to be

staple articles of your production have greatly fallen in price.

It is plain that Lord Fitzwilliam supposes the farmer's profit to be mainly dependent on high prices, and has never considered the fact that there are far more effective means of aiding farmers than by a mere adjustment of rent. Earl Spencer too has, in a letter to his agent in Northamptonshire, stated his views on "the difficulties at present weighing upon his tenantry." After stating that he does "not consider the time has yet arrived when permanent adjustment of the relations of landlord and tenant, under the altered state of the law, can be satisfactorily settled," his lordship proceeds to say:—

I propose that for three years from Lady-day, 1850, to Lady-day, 1853, there

De satisfactorily settled," his lordship proceeds to say:—

I propose that for three years from Lady-day, 1850, to Lady-day, 1853, there shall be a reduction of ten per cent. on the present rents. Before the close of that period we may reasonably anticipate that the present causes of uncertainty, so far as they are of a temporary character, will have passed away, and the main considerations by which the relation of landlord and tenant ought to be regulated will have assumed a more settled and permanent character. I am inclined to believe that prices will be lower than they have been; but I also believe it will be found that considerable relief has been obtained by the reduction of taxation and increased facilities of communication, diminishing, in

some important items, the cost of production of food, while the extended demand arising from an increasing and prosperous population, I can hardly doubt, will be found to secure steadiness and certainty in the market for that produce.

I am aware that in the step I am now taking I am making a diminution of my income. I do so with great cordiality. My late brother, as you know, offered to put his tenants upon leases. The offer was declined. The confidence thus shown in my family does not fall dead on my heart; and when I find, as I have done, by reference to the records of my estates, that all my tenants, with one exception, being yearly holders, their tenure of the same land, from ms and my ancestors, by them and their ancestors, has averaged about ninety years, I reciprocate their sentiments of generous confidence.

The postponement of a permanent adjustment of the new relations

ciprocate their sentiments of generous confidence.

The postponement of a permanent adjustment of the new relations of landlord and tenant, which Lord Spencer seems to be aware must eventually take place, is probably judicious, especially with tenants who have declined leases. The only rational grounds on which a farmer can decline a lease are these, either that he is unsettled in his farm and does not wish to bind himself for a term of years, or that he is deficient in the capital and enterprise requisite for a successful prosecution of his business, or the terms of the offered lease or other circumstances of his tenure, are not such as a prudent and provident man would like to accept permanently. The refusal, which Lord Spencer sentimentally attributes to confidence in his family, is far more likely to be caused by the absence of spirit and business-like energy on the part of his tenants, or to the feeling of uncertainty which has been generated amongst farmers by the absurd attempt to keep up prices by Act of Parliament, so mischievously persisted in for thirty-five years. The time has arrived when prejudices, however hallowed by sentiment or antiquity, in the very matter-of-fact business of letting and hiring a farm, must give way to an intelligent acknowledgment that such a contract is simply the exchange of equivalents. knowledgment that such a contract is simply the exchange of equiva-lents. Another proprietor of large estates, Lord Yarborough, has also written to his agent, in terms not much unlike Lord Spencer's.

On the greater part of my Lincolnshire estates, the corn crops this year have On the greater part of my Lincolnshire estates, the corn crops this year have been deficient both in quantity and quality, and I believe the very large quantity of wheat of bad quality, compared with the good, which is brought to market, tends to make the averages rule lower than they would otherwise do. I am still of opinion that the low price of corn is not attogether attributable to Free-trade, and, therefore, that this is not a time for making any permanent alteration in rents; but whatever may be the cause, the result is the same to the tenant-farmer, if he must sell his corn to meet his engagements. I propose, therefore, at the rent days in January, to make a return of 10 per cent. on the half-year's rental.

His lordship, who has the reputation of being a shrewd man, wisely puts his reductions on the peculiar condition of the crops of the past season, and judiciously intimates his doubts whether present prices are altogether attributable to Free-trade.

NEW RUSSIAN TARIFF.

THE Times states, on the authority of Mr Henry Willis, agent to Messrs Schlusser and Co., of St Petersburg, that the following reductions in the Russian duties on imports are to take effect on the 1st of January next. Cotton manufactures, both white and plain, will henceforth be allowed to be imported. The duties on exports remain unaltered, except that isinglass will now be free of duty, which formerly paid half a silver rouble per pood:—

1850
1851

Cape Aloes. per pood 0 70 0 60 Bordeaux, refined 2 0 0 3 80 Cochineds 8 0 6 0 Object 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		À.	850		- 1	501	
Bordeaux, refined	81	r. ro		S	r. re	L CO.	
Bordeaux refined 3	Cape Aloesper pood	-0	7.0	*********	0	60	
Cochineal S 0 0 0	Bordeaux, refined	3	0	********	1	0	
Dyewoods, ground	Coloride of lime	2	0	*********	0	8.0	
Simple S	Cochineal	- 8	0	********	6	0.	
Ginger 2 50 2 8 Mare 10 0 7 50 Nutmegs 9 0 7 50 Galls 9 0 0 7 50 Galls 9 0 0 7 50 Galls 9 0 0 20 Sunac 9 0 0 75 0 0 40 0 20 Star anseed 1 20 0 0 0 20 Star anseed 1 20 0 0 5 0 20 Star anseed 1 20 0 0 5 0 20 Star anseed 1 20 0 0 5 0 20 Star anseed 1 20 0 0 5 0 20 Star anseed 1 20 0 0 5 0 20 Star anseed 1 20 0 40 Star anseed 1 20	Dyewoods, ground	0	35	*********	0	20	
Mare 10 0 7 50 Nutnegs 9 0 7 50 Gails 0 40 0 20 Gun, gamboge 2 50 1 80 - cherry 0 35 0 20 Annatto, Orleans 0 75 0 40 Quercitron bark 0 25 0 10 Radix galanga 1 10 1 0 Termeric 0 50 0 29 Sifflower 0 75 0 40 Sal ammoniac, raw 1 29 1 0 Sola, crystal calcined 0 5 0 20 Star anseed 1 20 0 40 Sumac 0 35 0 20 Tin 0 60 0 30 Tinplates 4 50 2 0 Tinplates <	- extracts	3	50	**********	2	50	
Nutmegs	Ginger	2	50	***********	2	0	
Galls 0 40 0 20 Gum, gamboge 2 50 1 80 — cherry 0 35 0 20 Annatto, Orleans 0 75 0 40 Quicksilver 2 80 2 40 Quercitron bark 0 25 0 10 Radix galanga 1 10 1 6 Tormeric 0 50 0 20 Sifflower 0 75 0 40 Sal ammoniac, raw 1 20 1 0 Sola, crystal calcined 2 35 1 6 Brinstone 0 6 0 3 0 20 Star anised 1 20 0 40 0 20 Star anised 1 20 0 40 0 20 Sumac 0 35 0 20 20 0	Mare	10	0		7	50	
Gum, gamboge	Nutmegs	9	0	*******	7	50	
— Cherry 0 35 0 20 Annatto, Orlean 0 75 0 40 Quicksilver 2 80 2 40 Quicksilver 0 25 0 10 Itadix galanga 1 10 1 0 Turmeric 0 50 0 29 Sifflower 0 75 0 40 Sal ammoniac, raw 1 29 1 0 Sal ammoniac, raw 1 29 1 0 Brimstone 0 6 0 3 Soda, crystal calcined 0 30 0 20 Star anisced 1 20 0 40 Sumac 0 35 0 20 Tin 0 60 0 30 Tinplates 4 50 2 0 Tinplates 4 50 2 0 Tinplates 5 5 6 Bichromate 3 0 2 5 Sago 2 50 1 50 White cotton goods 2 50 1 50 White cotton goods 2 50 1 50 Munac 0 30 2 50 Sago 2 50 1 50 White cotton goods 2 50 1 50 Turm, arac, cognue brandy per anker 28 70 18 50 Cloth, &c. → black, black blue, grass green, white and blue, white per ib 3 50 2 20 Other colours 50 2 20 Other colours 50 2 20 Other colours 50 50 Other colours 50	Galls	0	40	********	0	20	
Annatto, Orleans	Gum, gamboge	2	50	*********	- 1	80	
Annatto, Orleans. 0 75 0 40 Quicksilver 2 80 2 40 Quicksilver 0 25 0 10 Radix galanga 1 10 1 0 20 Turmeric 0 50 0 22 Sifflower 0 75 0 40 Sal ammoniac, raw 1 20 1 0 Brinstone 0 6 0 3 Sods, crystal calcined 0 30 0 20 Star aniseed 1 1 20 0 40 Sumac 0 35 0 20 Tin 0 60 0 30 Tinplates 4 50 2 0 Tinplates 4 50 2 0 Sighormate 5 0 5 0 Sighormate 5 0 5 0 Sighormate 7 0 5 0 0 40 Sumac 0 35 0 20 Tinplates 4 50 2 0 Tinplates 5 0 2 0 Tinplates 5 0 2 0 Tinplates 6 5 0 5 0 Sighormate 7 0 5 0 0 40 Sumac 0 30 0 20 Tinplates 7 0 0 5 0 20 Tinplates 7 0 0 0 0 20 Tinplates 7 0 0 0 0 20 Tinplates 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			35	*********	0	20	
Quicksilver 2 80 2 40 Quercitron bark 0 25 0 10 Radix galanga 1 10 1 0 Trameric 0 50 0 20 Sifflower 0 75 0 40 Sal ammoniac, raw 1 29 1 0 Feined 2 35 1 6 Brimstone 0 6 0 3 Soda, crystal calcined 0 30 0 20 Star anseed 1 20 0 40 Sumac 0 35 0 20 Tin 0 6 0 30 Tin 0 0 0 30 Tin 0 0			7.5	*********	0	40	
Quercitron bark			80	********	2	40-	
Radix galanga			25	**********	0	10	
Termeric			10		- 1	0	
Sifflower 0 75 0 40 Sal ammoniac, raw 1 29 1 0 Brinstone 0 6 6 8 Sods, crystal calcined 0 30 0 20 Star anseed 1 20 0 40 Sumac 0 35 0 20 Tin 0 60 0 30 Tinplates 4 50 2 0 Cotton twist 6 50 5 0 Bichromate 3 0 2 56 Sag0 2 56 Sag0 2 56 Sag0 1 50 First cotton goods 1 50 First			50		0	20	
Sal ammoniac, raw			7.5	********	0	40	
Fefined			20	*********	1	0	
Sods, crystal calcined			35	********	1	0	
Sods, crystal calcined	Bringtone	0	13		0	3	
Star aniseed			30	**********	0	20	
Sumac	Star anisced	1	20	********	0	4.0	
Tin 0 60 0 30 Tinplates 4 50 2 0 Cotton twist 6 50 5 0 Bichromate 3 0 2 50 Sago 2 50 1 50 White cotton goods — per 15 0 0 48 — printed, measuring from 10 to 124			35	*********	0	20	
Cotton twist 6 5 0 5 0 Bichromate 3 0 2 56 Sago 2 50 1 50 White cotton goods printed, measuring from 10 to 124 - printed, measuring from 10 to 124 - square arschines 6 0 0 2 50 Rum, arac, cognic brandy per anker 28 70 18 50 Cloth, &c. — black, black blue, grass green, white and blue, white per ib 3 50 2 20 Other colours 1 80 1 60		0			0	30	
Cotion twist 6 5 0 5 0 Bicbromate 3 0 2 56 Sago 2 50 1 50 White cotton goods printed, measuring from 10 to 124 square archines 0 0 0 2 50 Rum, arac, cognic brandy per anker 28 70 18 50 Cloth, &c.—black, black blue, grass green, white and blue, white per ib 3 50 2 20 Other colours 1 80 1 60	Tinplates	4		********		0	
Bichromate	Cotton twist	6	50		5	0	
Sago		3	0		2	56	
White cotton goods		2	50	*********	1	5.0	
- printed, measuring from 10 to 124 square arychines	White cotton goodsper 1b	0	0	**********	0	48	
square arschines	- printed, measuring from 10 to 124						
- more than 124 do per anker 28 70 18 50 Cloth, &c.,black, black blue, grass green, white and blue, white per ib 3 50 2 20 Other colours 1 80 1 60		C	0		1	20	
Rum, arac, cognic brandyper anker 28 70		0	0	**********	2	50	
Cloth, &c.,—black, black blue, grass green, white and blue, white		28	70	********	18	50	
Other colours 1 80 2 20	Cloth, &c black, black blue, grass green, white						
Other colours 1 80 1 60		3	50		2	20	
pood is equal to 36 lb English; a silver rouble equal to about 38d English; 100		1	80	**********	1	60	
	pood is equal to 35 lb English; a silver rouble eq	ual	to a	bout 3sd .	Eng	lish ; l	00

copecks make I rouble

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Mesers Trueman and Rouse's Circular.) London, Dec. 2, 1850.

London, Dec. 2, 1850.

The sugar market throughout the past month has been very inactive from a general disposition on the part of dealers to reduce rather than increase their stocks. Notwithstanding, however, the very limited demand which has existed, as holders have shown no anxiety to press sales, the prices of nearly all descriptions have been steadily maintained. The transactions have been unusually small, considerably less indeed than in any previous month this year, and this fact coupled with the maintenance of prices is a sufficient test of the sound position of the article; there can be no doubt therefore but that any increased

demand would have the effect of immediately enhancing the present moderate value. The Dutch sale of 22,593 baskets of Java on the 22nd ult. went off with apirit; the brown refining descriptions realised ½ to 1 guilder advance on the September sale, whilst the white sugar suffered a decline of ½ guilder, the season for shipment to Russia being over.

The principal transactions on the spot comprise 5,300 hids West India; 7,000 bags Mauritius; 18,000 bags Bengal; 20,000 bags Madras; 11,000 bags Manila; 2,000 cases Brazil; 500 hids Porto Rico; and 8,000 boxes Havana. A small cargo yellow Havana has been sold afloat for delivery at an outport; the price was not allowed to transpire.

2,000 cases Brazil; 500 hhds Porto Rico; and 8,000 boxes Havans. A small cargo yellow Havana has been sold afloat for delivery at an outport; the price was not allowed to transpire.

The large and increasing import of foreign refined sugar has materially affected the home market, and a reduction of 2s to 2s 6d has taken place in the quotations since the 1st ult. The official statement of the home consumption of foreign refined for the nine months ending 10th October, this year, was 3,080 tons, against 630 in the same period in 1849. The present quotations are, for brown lumps 49s; middling 49s 6d to 50s 6d; good to fine 51s to 53s; and loaves 50s to 54s per cwt. For sugar refined under bond there has been but little inquiry, and prices are scarcely sustained; crushed is now quoted at 29s to 30s, and 10 lb loaves at 33s per cwt.

The imports of sugar for the past month continue to exhibit a falling off as compared with those of last year, nor is there any doubt as to the estimate, given on the 1st ult, of the imports for November and December, proving perfectly correct,—the quantity imported in the past month has been under 15,000 tons, leaving still about 10,000 to come in before the end of the year. There is no alteration to notice in the home consumption, for although the deliveries from the warehouses have been somewhat checked, the supplies in the hands of the dealers are much diminished. The stock in the ports again show a very considerable reduction, being now only 97,500 tons against 130,400 at the same period of 1849. In the principal ports of Europe on the 31st October, it was 150,370 tons against 190,390 in 1849, showing a deficiency in the aggregate of 40,000 tons; and this deficiency will become still greater in the ensuing two months, during which the imports of sugar will be comparatively light. The advices received from most of the producing countries do not hold out very encouraging hopes of large supplies for next season; the early estimates from Mauritius which ranged from 70 to 75,000 tons we

importers have generally retrained from pressing sates, the transactions have been extremely limited. Both plantation and native Ceylon have declined 2s per cwt from the prices of the 1st ult., and foreign sorts, acted upon by the duli state of the Continental markets, must be quoted 1s to 1s 6d below the then currency. Mocha, of genuine quality, being scarce, maintains its full previous value. Several cargoes Rio are at present offering, but, as the owners are generally high in their demands, no sales have of late been reported.

The principal transactions comprise 100 casks. West India; 7,000 bags and 1200 casks Caylon, 1870 packages. Madray, Mysers, Sec., 200 bales. Machan.

The principal transactions comprise 100 casks West India; 7,000 bags and 1,200 casks Ceylon; 1,870 packages Madras, Mysore, &c.; 300 bales Mocha; 8,300 bags Costa Rica, and 500 bags St Domingo. A cargo of the latter has been sold affoat at 47s for a near port; and two cargoes of Rio for Trieste, one at 48s and another, subsequently, at 46s per cwt, both "good first" quality. Farther information from the producing countries en-bles us to form a more correct judgment as to the probable supply of coffee for 1851, and to express a more confident opinion than heretofore that it will be found materially short of the world's requirements even supposing that the latter has become reduced

more confident opinion than heretofore that it will be found materially short of the world's requirements, even supposing that the latter have become reduced during the past year to the extent of 21,000 tons. The estimated production shows a deficiency of 26,000 tons as compared with the consumption, which deficiency must be met by further exhaustion of the stocks in the ports and in the interior of the continent, where the dealers are at present known to be very barely supplied. It is evident, therefore, that, unless political convulsions or some other extraneous causes should lead to a further curtailment of the consumptive demand, high prices must obtain after the winter. The stock of coffee in the principal European entrepots on the 31st October was 42,270 tons, against 45,650, at the same period last year.

(From Mesers Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

(From Mesers Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)
Liverpool, Nov. 20, 1850.
In the early part of the month a fair extent of business was done in low wools, at full prices; but for the last ten days our market has been very much neglected, and the sales have not been to any great extent. The unsettled state of political affairs on the Continent would be sufficient to account for this, but it is more to be ascribed to the absence of the principal buyers at the public sales in London, which opened on the 21st inst, and have attracted unusual attention, the number present being greater than on any former occasion. The quantity to be offered of Colonial and other kinds will be under 25,000 bales, being less than half what was sold at each series closing in September and July. They are selling with great spirit, at an an advance of 1½d on the average of the former sales, and are likely to be well supported to the close, which will be on the 5th proximo. on the 6th proximo.

on the 6th proximo.

The principal arrivals during the month have been 1,159 bales East India, 1,001 bales Portugal, 450 bales Egyptian, 302 bales Mogador, and 103 bales Ru-sian. Most of the Egyptian was sold to arrive: this description was in good demand. The market is very bare of nearly all kinds of Mediterranean wools. Bosnia and Servia are more inquired for; the stock consists of only 100 bales just arrived. We are quite without stock of Donskoi, as those arrived are not yet landed; some further sales have been made to arrive. Mohair continues in good demand; some large sales have been reported in London. Alpaca: The demand continues, and a further advance has been paid, black and brown having been sold at 2s 4d per lb. Mogador: A moderate business has been done at former rates. Portugal: A few sales of Lisbon wools have been made at full prices. Oporto wools have been rather dull.

In English, Irish, and Scotch there has not been rather dull.

(From Mesers J. P. Mason and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Dec. 4, 1850.

In indigo the most important feature of the past month is the falling off in the deliveries, which has amounted to 2,866 chests, having been 948 against 3,814 chests in November 1849, making a total decrease on the eleven months, compared with last year, of 3,178 chests. This decrease has, in some measure, arisen from the disturbed state of affairs in Prussia and Austria having prevented the shipments from this country of purchases already made, and which, in the ordinary course of trade, would have been shipped before this time; the fact of Germany having obtained a supply of about 1,500 chests from France, may also account for some decrease, and the advance in price as well, has London, Dec. 4, 1850

checked the demand, but certainly not to the extent that would appear from the reduced deliveries; and therefore, on the removal of the temporary cause by the settlement of the German question, which seems now much nearer an adjustment, an active demand may be anticipated, and a proportionately increased delivery. The business of the past month has been limited; in the early part a few hundred chests changed hands on speculation, at a slight advance on October rates: since then, however, only small sales have been made, amounting together to about 300 chests, and the prices now current are about upon with last sale. Madras and Kurpah continue very scarce, and the dry leaf Madras, owing to the short stock, is worth from 2d to 3d per lb advance.

The indisposition shown by the trade to purchase cochineal at the enhanced rates has continued, and the very limited orders for export have acted detrimentally upon the demand, so that until lately, most of the parcels offered by public auction have been either bought in, or withdrawn at the nominal prices previously existing; recently, however, several sales of Mexican and Hondrah have been held, the whole of which were realised, establishing a decline of 3d per lb upon the previous nominal prices; Honduras silver selling at 3s 8d to

have been held, the whole of which were realised, establishing a decline of 3d per lb upon the previous nominal prices; Honduras silver selling at 3s 8d to 3s 10d, black, 3s 9d to 5s per lb; Mexican silver, 3s 7d to 3s 8d, black, 3s 9d per lb; Teneriffe silver, 2s 8d to 3s 9d; black, 4s to 4s 3d per lb. The public sales of the month have comprised 433 bags Honduras silver, 43 bags Honduras black, 309 bags Mexican silver, 50 bags Mexican black, and 173 bags Teneriffe. The stock is now 7,610 bags against 4,560 in 1849.

There has been scarcely any variation in the price of wheat during the last month, and the sale has been by no means brisk, though we have had a steady consumptive demand. The best samples have fully maintained their value; and for fine Polish Odessa an advance of about 1s per qr has been realised. The imports into Gloucester have not been heavy, and the stock of wheat there is not increased, as we have had no supply from Ireland; indeed, Ireland is not only shipping scarcely any wheat or flur to any part of Eugland, but more than half the imports from the Mediterranean, the Danube, and the Black Sea, are taken for that country as they arrive at Cork and Falmouth; and we believe it has mostly gone at once into consumption. The arrivals into Gloucester have consisted chiefly of Polish Odessa and French. As there will hardly be any further shipments from the Baltic until the spring, this must greatly effect the amount of arrivals during the winter months into London and all the Eastern ports, while the crop in that part of the kingdom is in many places, no doubt, much below an average. The opinion seems rather to gain ground that we shall have some improvement in the value of wheat as spring advances; especially as the very reasonable price and the general employment of the people greatly increase the consumption; and although in the Midland and some of the Western parts of this kingdom the crop is good, yet looking to the large countities of wheat Ireland is taking (we) in the greater dealing as we have usually as we have usual the Western parts of this kingdom the crop is good, yet looking to the large quentities of wheat Ireland is taking, (which operates doubly, as we have usually received large quantities from thence), in addition to other reasons, we are of opinion that our prices will not be lower, and should not be surprised to see ne advance realised.

The arrivals from the United States have subjected the parties interested in them to a loss; and we expect very little more will come forward from that quarter until the spring, when it is probable that some of the supplies from the West, where the crop is said to be good, will find their way to this country via New Orleans; but this we think will be much less than is estimated in America. The wheat sowing was, we believe, generally finished under very favourable circumstances at the early part of last month.

(From Mesers Churchill and Sim's Circular.)
London, Dec. 6, 1850.

We have a fair supply of wood by the fall fleet from Canada, with moderate additions to our stock from New Brunswick during November, yet, on the whole, the importation is less than last year, continuing to show nearly 25 per cent diminution in the comparative stocks of our public docks, and certainly no excess in the private yards, where there is less disposition to store deals than formerly.

yards, where there is less disposition to store deals than formerly.

(From Messes T. J. and T. Powell's Circular.)

Loudon, Dec. 4, 1850.

The amount of business in leather during the past month has been quite equal to the usual extent of the month of November, and during the past week it may have exceeded the customary average. We have not, however, any great alterations to notice in its value. The supply and demand at present, generally, keep pace with each other, and a steady trade goes on at about previous rates. The stock in many articles is already much reduced, and if a further considerable diminution should take place, prices undoubtedly must advance.

The upward tendency of salted River Plate and Rio Grande hides has continued throughout the month, and although a higher price has not been obtained for any Buenos Ayres hides than our extreme quotations of last month (4d), yet some hides, of a medium quality, have brought that price, and light ox hides and cow hides have advanced ½d per 1b (now selling at 3\frac{2}{3}d); while Rio Grande hides have been sold at ½d higher than our highest quotations of the previous month, and have made, and are now held at, the value of the best Buenos Ayres, 4d; and this in the face of a leather market quite stationary for the article manufactured from these hides. The imports during the month are from Buenos Ayes only—3,268 hides—mone from Rio Grande. The sales are \$4,628—namely 15,000 Buenos Ayes, amongst which are 3,000 cow hides hought to arrive at \$\frac{3}{4}d, and 9,600 Rio Grande, leaving the stock less by 21,360 than at the close of the preceding month, and now amounting to 37,426. Besides these there have arrived 6,000 Rio Janeiro hides—ox, 71 lbs; cow, 60 lbs; for the former 3d has been asked, for the cow, \$\frac{3}{4}d\$, but hitherto very few have been sold. The small amount of the imports from Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande appear to corroborate the accounts previously received of the effect of the late drought, in very materially diminishing the supply of hi dency greatly to limit the demand for hides.

Circulars have been received from—
Layton, Hulbert, and Co.—Jacob Mocatta—W. Greave and Co.—G. F. Mandley—
uke, Brothers, and Co.—Grant and Hodgson—Du Fay and Co.—M'Nair, Greenhow,
defending Duk and Irving.

Foreign Correspondence.

POLITICS IN PRUSSIA.

(From a Correspondint).

Berlin, Dec. 3, 1859. The rapid alternations of hope and fear this week were enough to wear out our spirits. How violent the changes of aspect were, too, you may judge from the fact that the price of stocks went down and

up eix per cent. here, while at Vienna the value of the paper currency varied upwards of 20 per cent, the premium for gold having at one time risen from 25 to 70 per cent. At this moment prices are firm again; the men on 'Change are confident that peace will be maintained. Nevertheless, the military preparations of both great powers are continued without interruption; and though the momentary danger of open warfare may have been averted, the political crisis powers are continued without interruption; and though the momentary danger of open warfare may have been averted, the political circies, has certainly not yet been got over. In political circles, which interest themselves more nearly for the progress of diplomatic negociations, there has been anxiety enough; but the public in general has, on the contrary, exhibited a degree of indifference, which would very much strike and perhaps puzzle an Englishman witnessing it. Is it possible that a people can be without a notion of the calamities which constitute warfare—that they can be ignorant of the fact, that "war" is but another name for massacring and being massacred wholesale, with the help of the most ingenious and powerful machinery of destruction which the whole resources of contending states can put into operation? No; the Prussians know well enough what war entails upon all parties. Their apparent indifference, in the midst of warlike preparations at this moment, is in general but the apathy of mistrust, not to say despair. "What does the result of diplomatic negociations concern us?" they say; "even if a peace is vamped up for the moment, the Governments of Prussia and Austria are pursuing a course of policy which will involve the necessity of commencents maintaining so large an increase of military force diplomatic negociations concern us?" they say; "even if a peace is vamped up for the moment, the Governments of Prussia and Austria are pursuing a course of policy which will involve the necessity of permanently maintaining so large an increase of military force that we shall be as effectually ruined by this aggravation of the 'Armed Peace' system as by an actual war, which now a days cannot last long; we, the people, are hurt by having to support the armies; whether the armies hurt each other by fighting is a question touching rather their interest than ours." What I wrote last week about Austria wanting war, or something equal to it, has proved to be well founded. Austria's peremptory procedure was not so much instigated by its sympathies for the Elector of Hesse and the King of Denmark, as by the exigency of its internal affairs. It must find a pretext for quartering its army, which it can no longer support from its own means, on its neighbours. Hence it has conceded, at the Olmutz conference, every point, but one; it cannot defer extending its troops over all Southern Germany, up to the so-called line of the Maine; and all its menacing attitude towards its good friend, the Prussian Government, had in fact no other aim than that of living awhile at the expense of its still better friends, Bavaria and Wurtemberg. Yet this will not suffice for its wants in the long run. The Austrian Government, it is true, is thoroughly bankrupt; but its territories, with the exception of Hungary, which it has devastated, are by no means poor. It must therefore do something which shall induce its subjects to show an extraordinary liberality for its relief. The Minister von Krause has insisted on convoking the Imperial States, doubtless in the hope that they will open their pockets freely to a Government which has been so gloriously asserting the power of the empire. This will probably succeed in some measure, but still it will not suffice; therefore, Austria must aim at such an arrangement of federal relations in Germany as sh such an arrangement of federal relations in Germany as shall be tantamount to an incorporation of no small portion of neighbouring territory; it will make "military conventions," form a Southern Customs' Union, arrange for the adoption of its money standard and the reception of its paper currency, thus saddling the general account with its broken-down bank business, and various other manœuvres of the sort. Perhaps, there will be more undisguised political violation to boot—"mediatisation" or pensioning of petty sovereigns and arbitrary partition of territory, the inhabitants being transferred to new masters with as little regard to their consent as to that of negroes put up to auction. That something of the sort, and on a large scale, is in the wind, is unequivocally hinted at by persons who are most nearly connected with official sources. In the meantime, Austria will take full military occupation of the South and Prussia of the North, and then commence "free conferences" as to what they will do with what they have taken possession of. Perhaps, they will not quarrel on this point, but make each other the most liberal concesdo with what they have taken possession of. Perhaps, they will not quarrel on this point, but make each other the most liberal concessions of what belongs to others! But in any case—the final arrangement not being likely to have its foundation in the wishes and sympathies of the respective people subjected to it—it will be maintained only at a ruinous cost, and only till the growing popular discontent shall become stronger than the self-consuming means of repression.

The crisis of German affairs is not got over!

The crisis of German affairs is not got over!

The debate on the King's speech commenced this morning in the second chamber. Mr Vincke commenced with a most acrimonious attack on the ministerial proceedings, and ended by moving an amendment in the following terms:— "We believe that we cannot fulfil our duty as representatives otherwise than by addressing to your Majesty the request that an end may be put to the system supported by the present counsellors of the Crown." To this motion Mr Manteuffel opposed only a few matters of fact remarks, concluding with a dogged assurance, "that, as long the King commanded him to remain, he should not quit his place." The debate was adjourned till to-morrow, and a general report is in circulation that a dissolution, or at least a prorogation, of the Chambers will ensue.

The preliminaries agreed on at Olmutz have been ratified by both Governments.

Governments.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Dec. 5, 1350.

Paris, Dec. 5, 1859.

The affairs of Germany, which were so threatening a week ago, have suddenly taken a more peaceful turn, and it is now very probable that peace will not be disturbed unless the democratic Landwehr, which has been so imprudently called to arms, force the Prussian Government to declare war against Austria. Indeed, the financial situation of both Governments ought to be an irresistible impediment to a war. Austria is on the verge of bankruptey, and would be urged to it if it were obliged to increase again its military state, and incur the heavy expenses of a serious war. Prussia, though

in a better position is, however, heavily in debt, and it will be soon as muchindebted as Austria if it be obliged to maintain a standing army of 500,000 soldiers,

rance there is everywhere a profound dislike of war, and a general desire to see France adopt a system of strict neutrality between the German contending parties. It is even probable that the Government would not obtain the credit of 8,400,000 for the new levy of 40,000 soldiers, if it had not excited an alarm about the projects of

of 40,000 soldiers, if it had not excited an alarm about the projects of our demagogues, and united with those of Germany. It has been deliberated in the last Cabinet Councils whether the Government should not renounce its levy of 40,000, or adjourn it. But the Elysee will not easily abandon its warlike disposition, and it insists upon the increase of the army.

Indeed the conduct of the friends of Louis Napoleon in the German affairs would probably have engaged France in an European war, had not General Lahitte, our Minister of Foreign Affairs, opposed successfully such a warlike tendency. When M. Persigny was ambassador at Berlin, he urged the Prussian Government to war, and M. de Lurde, who received diplomatic instructions from Lahitte, complained that his efforts were constantly thwarted by M. de Persigny. M. Lahitte declared to Louis Napoleon that he ought to make a choice between M. de Persigny and himself. The President was obliged to recall his favourite, as he perceived that a peaceful feeling was in a great majority among the French representatives.

Our National Assembly have such apprehensions of engaging in violent debates, that they adjourn all the questions of an irritating character. They had taken into consideration M. Creton's proposition, which demanded the repeal of the law for the banishment of the princes of the late reigning families. The Legitimists had declared that they would yet a grainst such a proposition.

tion, which demanded the repeal of the law for the banishment of the princes of the late reigning families. The Legitimists had declared that they would vote against such a proposition, because their Count de Chambord would not compromise his royal dignity by entering France as a simple citizen, instead of coming as a king. The repeal of the law would be then entirely favourable to the Orleans family. It seems accordingly, that all the Orleanists would have supported such a proposition, and, however, it is precisely one of the Orleanist representatives, M. Casimir Perier, who has demanded its adjournment to the 1st of March, 1851. He desired to avoid any political excitement which would have interrupted the activity of the commercial business during the month of December. The majority took that view of the question, and voted the adjournment. It was composed view of the question, and voted the adjournment. It was composed of all the Legitimists and Bonapartists, of about one half of the Orleanists and the moderate Republicans. But I suppose that when the question is again presented in March 1851, it will be adopted. If the Princes of Orleans return into France, they will be redoubtable enemies to Louis Napoleon, as the Prince of Joinville would have many adherent disparent to him their rates for the presidentable in adherents disposed to give him their votes for the presidentship in

The labours of our Assembly are without interest, in consequence of their avoiding any retrospective question about Louis Napoleon's conduct during the recess. A compromise has taken place between the questors and the Government about the affair of the commissary of police. It has been decided that he will be paid by the Assembly, and will be appointed or dismissed by the questors with the consent of the Minister of the Interior.

of the Minister of the Interior.

As to the ridiculous affair of the Rue des Saussages, it has been As to the ridiculous affair of the Rue des Saussages, it has been declared by the magistrates that the conspiracy had no foundation, and was quite a hoax practised upon M. You and the Assembly by the agent of police Allais, against whom a law-suit is begun. M. Dupin the elder is not yet persuaded that there was no conspiracy against his life and M. Changarnier's, and he complains bitterly of the Government who have disbelieved the tale of Allais.

It is probable that the Electoral Law of May 31 will be soon modified.

It is probable that the Electoral Lawor May 31 will be soon modified. It has been proved very defective, as it prevented many honourable citizens from being electors. Three years' residence is too long, and several important amendments will be proposed. It is known that Louis Napoleon himself desires a revision of this law, because it has so much diminished the number of electors in France, that he would never obtain in his favour the two millions of votes that are necessary for the direct election of a President without a choice being made the Assembly.

Our manufacturers are hastening their preparations for the great liversal Exhibition of London. Nine departments only have universal Exhibition of London. A abstained from sending their products.

The number of 2,431 inscriptions are composed in the following manner, according to the English classification adopted by the British committee:—Ist section—gross matters and productions, 485; 2nd section-machines, implements, and tools, 554; 3rd section-manu-

factured produce, 1,088; 4th section—plastic acts and patterns, 354.

The price of exchange on Paris is every day declining, and is quoted at 25f, at short, and at 24f 87½c at three months. The ago on gold is also very low, and declining to par. Our changeurs refuse now to buy golden pieces at 1f prem.

The following are the variations of our securities from Nov. 28 to Dec. 4:-

The following mic the first	- 6	-61	- 1	c		1	6
The Three per Cents declined from	56	35	10 56	0	and left off	at 58	75
The Five per Cents declined that	0.00	15		4.)	agreem.	95	10
Bank hares	2275	-0	2265	0	page 1	2310	0
The Northern Shares	4.0	0	441	25		466	25
Strashurg	335	-0	330	0	-	315	-
Nantes	240	0	2.7			242	
Orleans	790	- 0	787	50	446	81.5	
Rough	603	0	600		-erite	619	-
HAVEC.	240	- 0	275	-0	-	241	
Marseilles	1 12	60					50
Bile	130	9					25
Vie:zon	370	0				88.00	.0
D -4	385	-0	383	75	-	386	25

HALF-PAST FOUR.—Our market was heavy, and the securities declined, in consequence of many benefits which were realised by the bulls. The 3 per Cents varied from 58' 80c to 58' 60c; the 5 per Cents from 95f to 94f 65f; the Bank Shares were at 2,310f; the

Northerns from 467f 60cc to 465f; Strasburg from 345f to 343f 75c; Nantes from 242f 50c to 341f 25c; Bordeaux from 386f 25c to 385f; Orleans were at 805f; Rouen at 612f 50c; Havre at 240f. The orieans were at 8001; Rouen at 0121 300; Havre at 2407. The agio on gold was this morning at par, but it was afterwards done at 50c per mille, as MM. Rothschild wanted large quantities of gold to be sent to Milan, as they have taken for their own account the sums which Piedmont owed to Austria when they concluded their last loan with the Piedmontese Government. The bills on London were at 25f 1½c short, and 24f 90c at three months.

News of the Weteek.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Roval Family continue at Windsor.
On Monday Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston and Lord and Lady Seymour and the Hon. Miss Seymour arrived at the Castle on a visit; as on Tues-

day did Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge.

On Thursday Prince Albert arrived at the building erecting for the Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde park. His Royal Highness inspected the state of the works, and at 12 o'clock presided at a meeting of the Royal Commissioners.

METROPOLIS.

ADDRESS FROM THE ENGLI-H HIERARCHY—An address from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the whole of the Suffragan Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York (with the exception of the Bishops of Exeter and St David'-). has been agreed to, on the subject of the recent aggression by the Bishop of Rome. After describing the assumptions of the late papal bull, the address concludes:—"We consider it our duty to record our united protest against this attempt to subject our people to a spiritual tyranny, from which they were freed at the Reformation. And we make our humble petition which they were freed at the Reformation. And we make our humble petition to your Majesty to discountenance, by all constitutional means, the claims and usurpations of the Church of Rome, by which religious divisions are fostered, and the labour of our clergy impeded in their endeavours to diffuse the light of

and the labour of our clergy impeded in their endeavours to diffuse the light of true religion amongst the people committed to their charge."

DEPUTATION RESPECTING COUNTY RATES.—Early in the week a deputation of members of parliament, and representatives of the metropolitan parochial boards and members of provincial poor-law unions, waited upon Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey, at the Home Office, Downing street, for the purpose of drawing the attention of Government to the necessity of introducing some measure during the ensuing session of parliament, whereby the representative principle might regulate the boards comptrolling and administrating the county rates. The deputation consisted of Mr Hume, M.P., Lord Dadley Coutts Stuart, M.P., Mr Thos. Milner Gibson, M.P., Mr Wilson Patten, M.P., Mr James Heywood, M.P., Mr Henry, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., Mr Williams, M. P., &c., &c. Lord John Russell concurred in the opinion so very generally expressed, that ratepayers of counties should be placed on the same footing as the ratepayers of boroughs by the Municipal Act.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The following numbers show the fluctuations in the returns during the four weeks in November: 921, 908, 1,016, and in the week ending last Saturday, 861. The average of the ten weeks corresponding to last, in the years 1840-49, was 1.067, which, if corrected for increase of population, is 1,164; the 861 deaths registered last week are therefore less than the corrected average by 303. The births of 773 boys and 709 girls, in all 1.482 children ware registered in the week corrected.

less than the corrected average by 303. The births of 773 boys and 709 girls, in all 1,482 children, were registered in the week. The average of five corresponding weeks in 1845-49 is 1,280. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.595 in. The mean temperature 40.5 degrees.

PROVINCES.

THE ELECTION AT ST ALBANS.—Mr Jacob Bell, the well-known chemist, who has offered himself on the Liberal interest for the borough of St Albans, made his public entry into the town on Taesday. He was received by upwards of 200 of the electors of the borough, and addressed a large assembly from the balcony of the King's Arms Inn, declaring himself an ardent supporter of Liberal opinions, a friend of peace, a Free-trader, and a financial economist.

AYLESBURY ELECTION.—Mr F. Calvert, Q C., brother to Sir Harry Verney, M.P. for Bedford, is the Liberal candidate for the seat vacant at Aylesbury by the death of Lord Nagent. Mr Sergeant Byles is talked of on the Conservative side. Mr Houghton, a landholder in the neighbourhood, who is also a promise

M.P. for Bedford, is the Liberal candidate for the seat vacant at Aylesbury by the death of Lord Nugent. Mr Sergeant Byles is talked of on the Conservative side. Mr Houghton, a landholder in the neighbourhood, who is also a prominent Free-trader, is also mentioned.

Pontefract Election.—The election, caused by the elevation of Mr Baron Martin to the judicial bench, is not likely to be contested in this borough. The present candidate is the Hon. Beilby R. Lawley, son of Lord Wenlock.—Globe. Reduction of Rents—In a letter addressed by Earl Spencer to his agent, Mr Beasley, of Chapel Brompton, relative to the reduction of rents upon his Lordship's Northampton estates, he says:—"I propose that for three years from Lady-day, 1850, to Lady-day, 1853, there shall be a reduction of 10 per cent. on the present rents." Earl Yarborough announces his intention to return to the tenantry 10 per cent. at the coming rent-audit upon the rental of his Lord-ship's extensive Lincolnshire estates. At the Duke of Newesstle's rent-day, held at Bawtry on the 27th ult., 10 per cent. was returned to the numerous tenantry.

Explosion at Halifax—Oa Friday last, one of the large steam boilers on the premises of Mess-rs. Firth Brothers, woollen manufacturers, Lily-lane, close to the station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, exploded with a terrific noise. A large portion of the wall at the end of the mill fell to the ground, as did portions of the flooring, the machinery, and the roof, and with these materials about 30 young persons and children employed in the manufactory. At a late hour on Friday night the whole of the debris had not been removed, and it was not then known whether all the sufferers had been got out. Six dead bodies had been extricated, and several other young persons and children who had been removed to the infirmary were so much injured that their recovery was doubtful. their recovery was doubtful.

IRELAND.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—Fourteen additional petitions were filed up to the 28th ult., making the gross total since the commencement of operations, 1,402. The present promises to be the heaviest month of actual work that has devolved on the Commissioners since the commencement of ope-

rations in October twelvemonth. An immense number of sales are arranged to come off between this and Christmas, no less than 23 properties being set

to come off between this and Christmas, no less than 23 properties being set down in the "programme" for the 13th inst.

THE CORPORATION.—Mr Alderman Guinness has been unanimously elected by his fellow-citizens to the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

SALE OF DARRYNANE ABBEY.—At a sheriff's sale at Darrynane, some time since, the whole of the splendid furniture and other household goods were sold for the sam of 3641 38 8d, and were bought in by the National Bank of Ireland. The prices at which the National Bank bought the furniture may be imagined from the fact that the entire furniture, &c., of "The Liberator's room," state bel, &c., sold for 3l 88 6d!

A GOOD LANDLORD.—We have great pleasure in recording the fact that

A GOOD LANDLORD .- We have great pleasure in recording the fact that A GOOD LANDLORD.—We have great pleasare in recording the fact that Lord Templemore has allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. to the tenantry on his Wexford estate, on all rents and arrears due to 29th September, through his agent, Maurice Wilson Knox, E.q. This is not the first act of kindness on the part of his lord-hip, for generous feelings, and anxious consideration for the welfare of his tenantry have endeared him to all parties on his estate.—Water-

SCARCITY OF SILVER.—The following is an extract from a Belfast com-mercial letter, dated Wednesday evening:—"A good deal of inconvenience has, for some time past, been felt by the more extensive of our local manufacturers in consequence of the scarcity of silver. Such is the demand for that class of coin, caused by the large sums which are periodically required for the payment of wages, that on many occasions the necessary supply can with difficulty be obtained.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Mention is made of a pacific mediation between Denmark and Holstein. reat Britain was named as the mediating power.

It is stated that the Stadtholders have desired to negotiate with a Federal ommissioner. They have been induced to this step by the prospect of an Commissioner. The armed intervention.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 27th ult., say the address had been voted the evening before in the Chamber of Deputies by a very large majority.

According to a declaration made on the 26th, in the Chamber of Deputies, by the Minister of Finance, the deficit of the Treasury will not exceed this r 30,000,0000 reals.

year 30,000,0000 reals.

The municipality of Seville had decided that the portrait of Cardinal Wiseman should be placed in the hall of the chapter, as being one of the most illustrious sons of the capital of Andalusia.

HESSE CASSEL.

Since our last news has arrived that the Elector of Hesse has made a proposition that must be almost equally agreeable to the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin. It is, that the troops of the Confederation should be withdrawn from his territory, leaving him to settle the Constitutional dispute with his Chamber and people, in, it is to be hoped, a constitutional manner. It is said that it was settled at Frankfort with the Elector that Hassenpflug is to be dismissed from his post in the Hessian ministry.

It is reported that the news of the resolution of the Elector was first communicated to the president of the council by Mr Howard.

The latest advices from Frankfort and Cassel are of the 3rd inst., from which it appears that no change has taken place in the position of affairs. Prussian troops from Westphalia continued to march upon Cassel. Nothing was heard of the retreat of the Federal forces. The news of the Olmütz arrangement came to Frankfort on the 3d inst. It produced a favograble impression on 'Change, Elections for a new Diet have taken place in Hesse. The persons elected are moderate Constitutionalists.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

In the early part of the week the news from Vienna was still warlike. Advices of the 25th said that the Emperor would proceed to head quarters in the course of the next week. This news and the prospect it opened maddened the exchange. The panic was terrible.

Latest accounts, however, have changed the aspect of affairs. Manteuffel and Schuarzenburg had come to terms at Olmutz, and it was said that the Imperial Cabinet has accepted the Olmutz arrangements, and that peace is certain.

The treaty of Olmutz is stated to comprise the following six para-

The treaty of Olmutz is stated to comprise the following six paragraphs:—

"1. The pacification of Holstein by Austrian troops will not take place. A Prussian and an Austrian Commissioner will meet two Commissioners appointed respectively by Denmark and Holstein for the purpose of effecting a peace between Denmark and the Duchies. The first principles of this peace are—that the authority of the Sovereign shall be restored; that Holstein shall remain part of the Germanic Conféderation; and that Schleswig shall not be incorporated with Denmark, but that, on the contrary, it shall remain in its former union with Holstein. All other disputable points are left to the Free Conferences.' If the Stadtholders should refuse to make peace on these terms, Holstein will be occupied by a corps of Austrian troops, acting in in the name, not of the Frankfort Diet, but of Austria and Prussia

"2. The Hessian question will be settled by the evacuation of Hesse by both the Austrian and Prussian troops. It will be left to

It will be left to Hesse by both the Austrian and Prussian troops. It will be left to the Elector to come to terms with the Assembly of Estates, and thus to restore the legal state of his country. If an understanding cannot be effected in this way the country will be occupied by Austrian troops, acting as the Elector's auxiliaries (that is to say, not as Federal troops) in the same manner as Prussian forces at one time act of for the Grand Duke of Baden, and in this case the mediation will be undertaken by a Prussian and an Austrian Commissioner.

a Prussian and an Austrian Commissioner.

"3. In the question of the German Constitution, it has been agreed that Austria and Prussia shall act on a footing of perfect equality (paritat). The Free Conferences will create a central organ, which is to be composed of the former 17 votes of the lesser Confederation (engere Bund), and the Federal part shall be subjected to a revision. The Executive Power in this Confederation will belong to Austria and Prussia alone. Austria reserves its declaration as to which of its provinces will enter this new Confederation, in which there will be no popular representation. With respect to Art XI. of the Federal Pact, which provides that for such purposes the assent of the

aged 77.

Central Power shall be indispensable, the States will be authorised to form separate leagues.

"4. All the German states are to take part in the Free Conferences, which will be opened at Dresden in the course of this very month.

"5. The Prussian army, as well as the Federal troops, will for the

present remain on a war footing.
"The transactions of the Federal Diet will cease. The Federal Diet has no vote on any of the above questions."

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin, dated the 2nd inst, state that Baron Manteuffel has obtained the consent of the cabinet to the Olmutz arrangements. The king's Accounts of the 2nd install the cabinet to the Olmutz arrangements.

Accounts of the 3rd state that Baron Ladenberg had resigned. Baron Vinck's party were preparing to uphold an address in opposition to the draught. This address included a vote of want of confidence. The Olmutz arrangements had been stated to Parliament.

The latest intelligence, by telegraph, from Berlin, is to the 4th inst. The Lower House had assumed a hostile attitude. Its committee on the address had agreed on a new draught condemnatory of the Olmutz arrangements. Of the committee 18 voted for the Opposition. The cabinet had four votes. A cabinet council has been held. The king has adjourned the Parliament to the 3rd of Japuary 1851.

A cabinet council has been held. The king has adjourned the Parliament to the 3rd of January, 1851.

The following are the main facts of the Budget estimates for 1851. The revenue of the State amounts to 94,694,959 thalers; the ordinary expenditure 93,483,711 thalers, showing a surplus of 1,211,248 thalers. The extraordinary expenditure is estimated at 3,229,248 thalers, of which there is consequently a sum of 2,118,000 thalers not covered. The excess of the ordinary expenditure above the ordinary revenue is 2,462,396 thalers more than in 1850. But in these estimates the cost of the recent measures has not been included, and as the military credit of last session is understood to be already nearly expended, the excess of expenditure over the income will be very much greater than that indicated by the above figures. greater than that indicated by the above figures.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon are to Dec. 1.

The Custom House receipts for November amount to 160 contos, or 53 contos less than in November, 1849. The Cadiz Custom House revenue had reached that of Lisbon without any movement towards a reduction of the Portuguese tariff.

The efforts to effect a reconciliation between the Lisbon Bank and the Portuguese Cabinet had failed, and matters remained in the same state, awaiting the opening of the Cortes.

ing the opening of the Cortes.

No further steps had been taken as regards the British claims on Portugal, which were all to be again referred to Lord Palmerston.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York are to November 20.

Since the departure of the Canada the results of all the elections have become known, and by no means show that general disposition to approve the course pursued by members of Congress who voted for the Fugitive Slave Bill, which was manifested in those States, the returns from which had then been published.

In New York the election of Governor was made the test of public feeling

on the subject, and a pretty equally divided opinion of the people is indicated by the fact that though 400,000 votes were polled, the successful candidate was elected by less than 300 majority.

Referring to the effect of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the Times cor-

Referring to the effect of the repeat of the Wangabou 2000; the respondent says:—
Never before has such a competition existed among ship-builders as to who should model the fleetest vessels; and their efforts have certainly been seconded by the greatest disregard of cost on the part of the enterprising merchants in whose service they have laboured. A recent instance illustrative of this was the order of a well-known house in the Canton trade, whose instructions to their builder were to furnish them with a ship of 2,000 tons burden with as little delay as possible, while the only properties stipulated for were the most perfect combination of beauty and speed consistent with attenuable but without any limit as to expense. strength, but without any limit as to expense.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 18th of October have arrived.

Disturbances on the frontier had broken out through the marauding conduct of the native tribes, and it was apprehended that strong measures would have to be resorted to before perfect tranquility could be restored. Sir Harry Smith had at once proceeded to the neighbourhood. Financially the position of the colony was favourable. The revenue for the quarter ending the 30th September was 73,1981, and the expenditure 65,8281.

INDIA.

The latest dates are Calcutta, October 22; Bombay, November 3.

The most important intelligence dispatched by this mail is that of the commencement of Indian railways. The first sod of the Bombay Railway

was turned on the 31st of October.

The Punjab continues tranquil, but an uneasy feeling still prevails regarding our relations with the frontier hill tribes. There have been gatherings and mutual demonstrations of force in the neighbourhood of the Salt Mines, but no actual collision has taken place.

The articles intended for the Exposition of 1851 are now on their way

The armous interaction through the Punjab.

The rumoured defeat of the Nizam's troops by those of Elichpoor is confirmed. It is rumoured, and generally believed, that the Court of Directors have called on the Indian Government for a return of the emoluments of every civil appointment in India, together with their opinion of how each might

A most discreditable gambling transaction at Simla has given rise to a court of inquiry. Three officers and a member of the civil service had been playing for high stakes with cards subsequently discovered to be marked.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 4th instant, in Grosvenor square, the Lady Foley, of a son.
On the 3rd instant, at Aubrey house, near Lymington, Hants, the lady of Sir J.
Rivett Carnac, Bart., of a son.
On the 2nd instant, at 28 Cambridge street, Hyde park square, Mrs Alfred Bradley
Bloxam, of a see.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 28th ult., at Denmore, by the Right Rev. Bishop Skinner, Joseph, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Dandas, of Carron hall, in the county of Stirling, to Margaret Isabella, youngest daughter of George Moir, Esq., of Denmore, in the county of Aberdagan

berdeen.

the 28th inst., at Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. John Miles, George Oman, E.q., late of Muddandery, Jessore, Bengal, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter mes Lamb, Esq., of Glocester terrace, Hyde park gandens,

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd instant, at Grantslown Manor, Queen's County, R. W. Fliz-Patrick, M. P., after a protracted illness, which terminated fatally in fever.

On the 29th ult., at Canterbury, after a few days'illness, aged 25, II-nry Davie, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir H. Ferguson Davie, Creedy park, Devon.

On the 28th ult., at the Vicarage, Lastingham, Yorkshire, the Rev. Robert Harrison, aged 77.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Waterloo Bridge Company was held on Thursday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen street, Mr. F. Jenkins in the chair. The receipts during the last half-year amounted to 9,039/158 6d. of which 4,676/178 4d was received from the half-penny toll on foot passengers, and 3,758/ was received from the horse toll. The omnibuses had paid the sum of 1,012/14s during the past year. The expenditure during the half-year amounted to 1,554/, the interest on bonds to 1,295/. The sum applicable to dividends was 5,625/. Those directors going out by rotation were unanimously re-elected.

unanimously re-elected.

The Bank of British North America has declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 6th of January.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Regent's Canal Company, held this week, a very satisfactory report from the directors was read and adopted. The profits for the past half-year amount to 13,499428 1d, being sufficient to pay a dividend of 11s 6d per share, leaving a small balance to the credit of the next account. The reserve fund now amounts to 10,063%.

At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Hibernian Bank the following abstract of the affairs of the company to the 1st of November, 1850, was laid before the shareholders:—

A see's of the company	£ 559,187 243,445	14	
Capital of the company, 1,006,0661, 25 per cent. paid	315,742 250,00)		
Ralance to credit of profit and loss in favour of the company Net profit for the year ending 1st November, 1850, after	65,742	11	9
deducting all charges of management	13,927	16	3

It was stated, in reply to a proprietor, that the surplus capital of the company was over 65,000l, notwithstanding that there was a loss by the branch banks of Mullingar, Longford, and others. The shares were 12 per cent. higher than

On Thursday a deputation of gentlemen interested in steam communication with the Australian Colonies, waited upon Lord John Russell, by appointment, at the Treasury. Earl Grey and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were also present at the interview. Lord Monteagle headed the deputation.

The act of the past session of Parliament relating to the Customs enacts that

in future no allowance be made on foreign corn on account of damage, and this being considered to disallow abatements of duties on corn for any description of damage whatever, no allowance will in future be made for increase of the measurable quantity on account of the heated state of the grain at the time of its

surable quantity on account of the heated state of the grain at the time of its being shipped for this country.

On Tuesday a most influential meeting of the merchants and coalowners of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and surrounding districts, was held to consider the great inequality between the duty upon Belgian and upon English coals as levied by the French Government. The Mayor of Newcastle was in the chair.

The Africa has brought a further supply of silver to the amount of about 45,000l, and under existing circumstances these arrivals are likely to continue, and to keep the rate of exchange at a moderate point.

One thousand neckages of quicksilver have been brought by the vessel Mary

One thousand packages of quicksilver have been brought by the vessel Mary Anne, which has arrived in the docks from Seville.

The plan for an alteration of 'Change hour, so that it may close at four o'clock, has met with general concurrence, a proposal to that effect having al-

ready received the signatures of a large proportion of the leading city firms.

The unfitness of the Royal Exchange in its present state for the transaction of business during the winter months is likely to lead to its abandonment by the foreign merchants, who attend on the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays. A proposition has been entertained for changing the place of meeting to the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle street.

During the past week an order from the United States has been received and executed by one of our mercantile firms for 1,000 quarters of malting barley.

One of the most daring desperadoes, George Hackett, has escaped from the

One of the most daring desperadoes, George Hackett, has escaped from the Model Prison, and sent a letter through the post-office to the Governor with his compliments, apprising him of his happy escape from gool.

On Tuesday morning, three convicts managed to let the selves down over the side of the Warrior convict ship, at Woolwich dock yard, and escape.

A fire broke out on the 3rd inst, at Manchester, at a very early hour, which has almost entirely destroyed one of the largest bleach works, and along with it a great quantity—probably 6,000 to 7,000 pieces—of cotton goods. The property was known as the Irwell Bleach Works.

Sie Edward Lytton Bulwer, at the close of some amateur dramatic entertain-

perty was known as the Irwell Bleach Works.

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, at the close of some amateur dramatic entertainments which he has been giving at Knebworth, proposed to write a play, to be acted by the same company at various places in the United Kingdom, the proceeds to form the germ of a fund for a certain number of houses to be further endowed for literary men and artists.

The will of the late King of the French has just been proved in Doctors' Com-

The will of the late King of the French has just been proved in Doctors' Commons. The personal estate is sworn to be under 100,000!—Gibbe.

Notice has been given by the authorities of several of the metropolitan parishes, "that the cholera having entirely ceased, burials will take place as heretofore" in the burial grounds attached to their respective parishes. It is stated that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has had conferred upon him for some years the cardinal's hat, but that for certain reasons his grace kept the conferred honour a profound secret.

A dinner to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., was given at Southampton on Monday. Four hundred persons were present, including men of all classes.

The Neapolitan Government has prohibited the following works:—The Cosmos of Humboldt, the works of Schiller, Shakspere, Moliere, Lamartine, Thiers, Sismondi; besides Ovid, Lucian, Lucretius, and Sophoeles.

Archdeacon Manning has resigned the archdeaconry of Chichester, in consequence, is is supposed, of difficulties about the present position of the Established Church.—Morning Chroniele.

Northerns from 467f 60cc to 465f; Strasburg from 345f to 343f 75c; Nantes from 242f 50c to 34lf 25c; Bordeaux from 386f 25c to 385f; Orleans were at 805f; Rouen at 612f 50c; Havre at 240f. The Orleans were at 8051; Kouen at 6121 50c; Havre at 240. The agio on gold was this morning at par, but it was afterwards done at 50c per mille, as MM. Rothschild wanted large quantities of gold to be sent to Milan, as they have taken for their own account the sums which Piedmont owed to Austria when they concluded their last loan with the Piedmontese Government. The bills on London were at 25f the short and 24f age at three months. were at 25f 1 te short, and 24f 90c at three months.

News of the Otteck.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Windsor.
On Monday Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston and Lord and Lady Seymour and the Hon. Miss Seymour arrived at the Castle on a visit; as on Tuesday did Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge.
On Thursday Prince Albert arrived at the building erecting for the Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde park. His Royal Highness inspected the state of the works, and at 12 o'clock presided at a meeting of the Royal Commissioners.

METROPOLIS.

Address from the Engli-H Hierarchy—An address from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the whole of the Suffregan Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York (with the exception of the Bishops of Exeter and St David's), has been agreed to, on the subject of the recent aggression by the Bishop of Rome. After describing the assumptions of the late papal bull, the address concludes:—"We consider it our duty to record our united protest against this attempt to subject our people to a spiritual tyranny, from which they were freed at the Reformation. And we make our humble petition to your Majesty to discountenance, by all constitutional means, the claims and usurpations of the Church of Rome, by which religious divisions are fostered, and the labour of our clergy impeded in their endeavours to diffuse the light of true religion amongst the people committed to their charge."

usurpations of the Church of Rome, by which religious divisions are fostered, and the labour of our clergy impeded in their endeavours to diffuse the light of true religion amongst the people committed to their charge."

DEPUTATION RESPECTING COUNTY RATES.—Early in the week a deputation of members of parliament, and representatives of the metropolitan parochial boards and members of provincial poor-law unions, waited upon Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey, at the Home Office, Downing street, for the purpose of drawing the attention of Government to the necessity of introducing some measure during the ensuing session of parliament, whereby the representative principle might regulate the boards comptrolling and administrating the county rates. The deputation consisted of Mr Hume, M.P., Lord Dudley Couts Stuart, M.P., Mr Tho-, Milner Gibson, M.P., Mr Wilson Patten, M.P., Mr James Heywood, M.P., Mr Henry, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., Mr Williams, M. P., &c., &c. Lord John Russell concurred in the opinion so very generally expressed, that ratepayers of counties should be placed on the same footing as the ratepayers of boroughs by the Municipal Act.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The following numbers show the fluctuations in the returns during the four weeks in November: 921, 908, 1,016, and in the week ending last Saturday, 861. The average of the ten weeks corresponding to last, in the years 1840-49, was 1.067, which, if corrected for increase of population, is 1,164; the 861 deaths registered last week are therefore less than the corrected average by 303. The bitths of 773 boys and 709 girls, in all 1,482 children, were registered in the week. The average of five corresponding weeks in 1845-49 is 1,280. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.595 in. The mean temperature 40.5 degrees.

40.5 degrees.

PROVINCES.

THE ELECTION AT ST ALBANS.—Mr Jacob Bell, the well-known chemist, who has offered himself on the Liberal interest for the borough of St Albans, made his public entry into the town on Taesday. He was received by upwards of 200 of the electors of the borough, and addressed a large assembly from the balcony of the King's Arms Inn, declaring himself an ardent supporter of Liberal opinions, a friend of peace, a Free-trader, and a financial economist.

AYLEBURY ELECTION.—Mr F. Calvert, Q C., brother to Sir Harry Verney, M.P. for Bedford, is the Liberal candidate for the seat vacant at Aylesbury by the death of Lord Nagent. Mr Sergeant Byles is talked of on the Conservative side. Mr Houghton, a landholder in the neighbourhood, who is also a prominent Free-trader, is also mentioned.

PONTEFRACT ELECTION.—The election, caused by the elevation of Mr Baron Martin to the judicial bench, is not likely to be contested in this borough. The present candidate is the Hon. Beilby R. Lawley, son of Lord Wenlock.—Globe.

REDUCTION OF RENTS—In a letter addressed by Earl Spencer to his agent, Mr Beasley, of Chapel Brompton, relative to the reduction of rents upon his Lordship's Northampton estates, he says:—"I propose that for three years from Lady-day, 1850, to Lady-day, 1853, there shall be a reduction of 10 per cent. on the present rents." Earl Yarborough announces his intention to return to the tenantry 10 per cent. at the coming rent-audit upon the rental of his Lordship's extensive Lincolnshire estates. At the Duke of Newcastle's rent-day, held at Bawtry on the 27th ult., 10 per cent. was returned to the numerous tenantry.

EXPLOSION AT HALIFAX.—On Friday last, one of the large steam boilers

tenantry.

EXPLOSION AT HALIFAX—On Friday last, one of the large steam boilers on the premises of Messis. Firth Brothers, woollen manufacturers, Lily-lane, close to the station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, exploded with a terrific noise. A large portion of the wall at the end of the mill fell to the ground, as did portions of the flooring, the machinery, and the roof, and with these materials about 30 young persons and children employed in the manufactory. At a late hour on Friday night the whole of the debris had not been removed, and it was not then known whether all the sufferers had been got out. Six dead bodies had been extricated, and several other young persons and children who had been removed to the infirmary were so much injured that their recovery was doubtful. their recovery was doubtful.

IRELAND.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—Fourteen additional petitions were filed up to the 28th ult., making the gross total since the commencement of operations, 1,402. The present promises to be the heaviest month of actual work that has devolved on the Commissioners since the commencement of operations.

rations in October twelvemonth. An immense number of sales are arranged to come off between this and Christmas, no less than 23 properties being set down in the "programme" for the 13th inst.

THE CORPORATION.—Mr Alderman Guinness has been unanimously elected by his fellow-citizens to the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

SALE OF DARRYNANE ABBEY.—At a sheriff's sale at Darrynane, some time since, the whole of the splendid furniture and other household goods were sold for the sam of 364l 3s 8d, and were bought in by the National Bank of Ireland. The prices at which the National Bank bought the furniture may be imagined from the fact that the entire furniture, &c., of "The Liberator's room," state be 1, &c., sold for 3l 8s 6d!

from the fact that the entire furniture, &c., or "The Liberator's room," state bet, &c., sold for 3l 8s 6d!

A Good Landlord.—We have great pleasure in recording the fact that Lord Templemore has allowed a reduction of 20 per cent, to the tenantry on his Wexford estate, on all rents and arrears due to 29th September, through his agent, Maurice Wilson Knox, Esq. This is not the first act of kindness on the part of his lordship, for generous feelings, and anxious consideration for the welfare of his tenantry have endeared him to all parties on his estate.—Water-ford Chronicle.

Ford Chronicle.

SCARCITY OF SILVER.—The following is an extract from a Belfast compercial letter, dated Wednesday evening:—"A good deal of inconvenience has, for some time past, been felt by the more extensive of our local manufacturers in consequence of the scarcity of silver. Such is the demand for that class of coin, caused by the large sums which are periodically required for the payment of wages that on many occasions the magnetic and with difficulty can with difficulty. of wages, that on many occasions the necessary supply can with difficulty be obtained.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Mention is made of a pacific mediation between Denmark and Holstein. Great Britain was named as the mediating power.

It is stated that the Stadtholders have desired to negotiate with a Federal Commissioner. They have been induced to this step by the prospect of an armed intervention.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 27th ult., say the address had been voted the evening before in the Chamber of Deputies by a very large majority.

According to a declaration made on the 26th, in the Chamber of Deputies, by the Minister of Finance, the deficit of the Treasury will not exceed this year 30,000,0000 reals.

The municipality of Section leads to the American Section 1.

year 30,000,0000 reals.

The municipality of Seville had decided that the portrait of Cardinal Wiseman should be placed in the hall of the chapter, as being one of the most illustrious sons of the capital of Andalusia.

HESSE CASSEL.

Since our last news has arrived that the Elector of Hesse has made a proposition that must be almost equally agreeable to the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin. It is, that the troops of the Confederation should be withdrawn from his territory, leaving him to settle the Constitutional dispute with his Chamber and people, in, it is to be hoped, a constitutional manner.

It is said that it was settled at Frankfort with the Elector that Hassenpflug is to be dismissed from his post in the Hessian ministry.

It is reported that the news of the resolution of the Elector was first communicated to the president of the council by Mr Howard.

The latest advices from Frankfort and Cassel are of the 3rd inst., from which it appears that no change has taken place in the position of affairs. Prussian troops from Westphalia continued to march upon Cassel. Nothing was heard of the retreat of the Federal forces. The news of the Olmütz arrangement came to Frankfort on the 3d inst. It produced a favourable impression on 'Change. Elections for a new Diet have taken place in Hesse. The persons elected are moderate Constitutionalists.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

In the early part of the week the news from Vienna was still warlike. Advices of the 25th said that the Emperor would proceed to head quarters in the course of the next week. This news and the prospect it opened maddened the exchange. The panic was terrible.

Latest accounts, however, have changed the aspect of affairs. Manteuffel and Schuarzenburg had come to terms at Olmutz, and it was said that the Imperial Cabinet has accepted the Olmutz arrangements, and that peace is certain.

The treaty of Olmutz is stated to comprise the following six para-

graphs:—
"1. The pacification of Holstein by Austrian troops will not take place. A Prussian and an Austrian Commissioner will meet two Commissioners appointed respectively by Denmark and Holstein for the purpose of effecting a peace between Denmark and the Duchies. The

purpose of effecting a peace between Denmark and the Duchies. The first principles of this peace are—that the authority of the Sovereign shall be restored; that Holstein shall remain part of the Germanic Confederation; and that Schleswig shall not be incorporated with Denmark, but that, on the contrary, itshall remain in its former union with Holstein. All other disputable points are left to the 'Free Conferences.' If the Stadtholders should refuse to make peace on these terms, Holstein will be occupied by a corps of Austrian troops, acting in in the name, not of the Frankfort Diet, but of Austria and Prussia. "2. The Hessian question will be settled by the evacuation of Hesse by both the Austrian and Prussian troops. It will be left to the Elector to come to terms with the Assembly of Estates, and thus to restore the legal state of his country. If an understanding cannot be effected in this way the country will be occupied by Austrian troops, acting as the Elector's auxiliaries (that is to say, not as Federal troops) in the same manner as Prussian forces at one time act of for the Grand Duke of Baden, and in this case the mediation will be undertaken by a Prussian and an Austrian Commissioner.

Duke of Baden, and in this case the mediation will be undertaken by a Prussian and an Austrian Commissioner.

"3. In the question of the German Constitution, it has been agreed that Austria and Prussia shall act on a footing of perfect equality (paritat). The Free Conferences will create a central organ, which is to be composed of the former 17 votes of the lesser Confederation (engere Bund), and the Federal part shall be subjected to a revision. The Executive Power in this Confederation will belong to Austria and Prussia alone. Austria reserves its declaration as to which of its provinces will enter this new Confederation, in which there will be no popular representation. With respect to Art XI. of the Federal Pact, which provides that for such purposes the assent of the

Central Power shall be indispensable, the States will be authorised to form separate leagues.

"4. All the German states are to take part in the Free Conferences, which will be opened at Dresden in the course of this very month.

"5. The Prussian army, as well as the Federal troops, will for the

present remain on a war footing.
"The transactions of the Federal Diet will cease. The Federal

Diet has no vote on any of the above questions."

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin, dated the 2nd inst, state that Baron Manteuffel has obtained the consent of the cabinet to the Olmutz arrangements. The king's sanction had been obtained.

Accounts of the 3rd state that Baron Ladenberg had resigned. Baron Vinck's party were preparing to uphold an address in opposition to the draught. This address included a vote of want of confidence. The Olmutz arrangements had been stated to Parliament.

The latest intelligence, by telegraph, from Berlin, is to the 4th inst. The Lower House had assumed a hostile attitude. Its committee on the address had agreed on a new draught condemnatory of the Olmutz arrangements. Of the committee 18 voted for the Opposition. The cabinet had four votes. A cabinet council has been held. The king has adjourned the Parliament to the 3rd of January, 1851.

A cabinet council has been held. The king has adjourned the Parliament to the 3rd of January, 1851.

The following are the main facts of the Budget estimates for 1851. The revenue of the State amounts to 94,694,059 thalers; the ordinary expenditure 93,485,711 thalers, showing a surplus of 1,211,248 thalers. The extraordinary expenditure is estimated at 3,229,248 thalers, of which there is consequently a sum of 2,118,000 thalers not covered. The excess of the ordinary expenditure above the ordinary revenue is 2,462,396 thalers more than in 1850. But in these estimates the cost of the recent measures has not been included, and as the military credit of last session is understood to be already nearly expended, the excess of expenditure over the income will be very much greater than that indicated by the above figures.

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon are to Dec. 1.

The Custom House receipts for November amount to 160 contos, or 53 contos less than in November, 1849. The Cadiz Custom House revenue had reached that of Lisbon without any movement towards a reduction of the Portuguese tariff.

The efforts to effect a reconciliation between the Lisbon Bank and the Portuguese Cabinet had failed, and matters remained in the same state, awaiting the opening of the Cortes.

No further steps had been taken as regards the British claims on Portugal, which were all to be again referred to Lord Palmerston.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York are to November 20. Since the departure of the Canada the results of all the elections have become known, and by no means show that general disposition to approve the course pursued by members of Congress who voted for the Fugitive Slave Bill, which was manifested in those States, the returns from which

In New York the election of Governor was made the test of public feeling

In New York the election of Governor was made the test of public feeling on the subject, and a pretty equally divided opinion of the people is indicated by the fact that though 400,000 votes were polled, the successful candidate was elected by less than 300 majority.

Referring to the effect of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the Times correspondent says:—

Never before has such a competition existed among ship-builders as to who should model the fleetest vessels; and their efforts have certainly been seconded by the greatest disregard of cost on the part of the enterprising merchants in whose service they have laboured. A recent instance illustrative of this was the order of a well-known house in the Canton trade, whose instructions to their builder were to furnish them with a ship of 2,000 tons burden with as little delay as possible, while the only properties stipulated for were the most perfect combination of beauty and speed consistent with strength, but without any limit as to expense.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 18th of October have arrived. Disturbances on the frontier had broken out through the marauding conduct of the native tribes, and it was apprehended that strong measures would have to be resorted to before perfect tranquility could be restored. Sir Harry Smith had at once proceeded to the neighbourhood. Financially the position of the colony was favourable. The revenue for the quarter ending the 30th September was 73,1981, and the expenditure 65,8281.

The latest dates are Calcutta, October 22; Bombay, November 3.
The most important intelligence dispatched by this mail is that of the commencement of Indian railways. The first sod of the Bombay Railway was turned on the 31st of October.

was turned on the 31st of October.

The Punjab continues tranquil, but an uneasy feeling still prevails regarding our relations with the frontier hill tribes. There have been gatherings and mutual demonstrations of force in the neighbourhood of the Salt Mines, but no actual collision has taken place.

The articles intended for the Exposition of 1851 are now on their way through the Punjab.

The rumoured defeat of the Nizam's troops by those of Elichpoor is confirmed.

It is rumoured, and generally believed, that the Court of Directors have called on the Indian Government for a return of the emoluments of every civil appointment in India, together with their opinion of how each might be reduced.

A most discreditable gambling transaction at Simla has given rise to a court of inquiry. Three officers and a member of the civil service had been playing for high stakes with cards subsequently discovered to be marked.

BIRTHS.

Wednesday, the 4th instant, in Grosvenor square, the Lady Foley, of a son. the 3rd instant, at Aubrey house, near Lymington, Hants, the lady of Sir 5. t Carnac, Bart, of a son. the 2nd instant, at 28 Cambridge street, Hyde park square, Mrs Alfred Bradley No. of a sec.

Rivett Carnac, Ba
On the 2nd ins
Bloxam, of a som.

MARRIAGES

On Thursday, the 28th ult., at Denmore, by the Right Rev. Bishop Skinner, Joseph, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, of Carron hall, in the county of Stirling, to Margaret Isabella, youngest daughter of George Moir, Esq., of Denmore, in the county of Aberdeen. On Thursday, the 28th ult., at Der

Margaret Isabella, youngest daughter of George 2011, 2014

On the 28th inst., at Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Rev. John Miles, George Burn Oman, Esq., late of Muddandery, Jessore, Bengal, to Elizs Jane, eldest daughter of James Lamb, Esq., of Glocester terrace, Hyde park gardens,

DEATHS.

On the 22nd instant, at Grantsium Manor, Queen's County, R. W. Fitz-Patrick, M. P., after a protrected illness, which terminated fatally in fever.

On the 29th ult., at Canterbury, after a few days'illness, aged 25. Henry Davie, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir H. Ferguson Davie, Creedy park, Devon.

On the 28th ult., at the Vicarage, Lastingham, Yorkshire, the Rev. Robert Harrison, aged 77.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The general half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Waterloo Bridge Company was held on Thursday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen street, Mr F. Jenkins in the chair. The receipts during the last half-year amounted to 9,039/15s 6d, of which 4,676/17s 4d was received from the halfpenny toll on foot passengers, and 3,758/ was received from the horse toll. The omnibuses had paid the sum of 1,012/14s during the past year. The expenditure during the half-year amounted to 1,554/, the interest on bonds to 1,295/. The sum applicable to dividends was 5,625/. Those directors going out by rotation were unanimously re-elected.

nanimously re-elected.

The Bank of British North America has declared a dividend for the half-year

at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 6th of January.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Regent's Canal Company, held this week, a very satisfactory report from the directors was read and adopted. The profits for the past half-year amount to 13,49942s 1d, being sufficient to pay a dividend of 11s 6d per share, leaving a small balance to the credit of the next

account. The reserve fund now amounts to 10,063l.

At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Hibernian Bank the following abstract of the affairs of the company to the 1st of November, 1850, was laid before the shareholders:—

Assets of the company Due to the public	559,187 243,445		
Caplial of the company, 1,006,060i, 25 per cent. paid	315,742 250,000		9
D-1	-	_	-

Balance to credit of profit and loss in favour of the company... 63,742 11 9

Net profit for the year ending 1st November, 1880, after
deducting all charges of management 13,927 16 3

It was stated, in reply to a proprietor, that the surplus capital of the company was over 65,000l, notwithstanding that there was a loss by the branch banks of Mullingar, Longford, and others. The shares were 12 per cent. higher than

Mullingar, Longford, and others. The shares were 12 per cent. higher than they were a few months ago.

On Thursdaya deputation of gentlemen interested in steam communication with the Australian Colonies, waited upon Lord John Russell, by appointment, at the Treasury. Earl Grey and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were also present at the interview. Lord Monteagle headed the deputation.

The act of the past session of Parliament relating to the Customs enacts that in future no allowance be made on foreign corn on account of damage, and this being considered to disallow abatements of duties on corn for any description of damage whatever, no allowance will in future be made for increase of the meadamage whatever, no allowance will in future be made for increa

damage whatever, no allowance will in future be made for increase of the measurable quantity on account of the heated state of the grain at the time of its being shipped for this country.

On Tuesday a most influential meeting of the merchants and coalowners of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and surrounding districts, was held to consider the great inequality between the duty upon Belgian and upon English coals as levied by the French Government. The Mayor of Newcastle was in the chair.

The Africa has brought a further supply of silver to the amount of about 45,000l, and under existing circumstances these arrivals are likely to continue, and to keep the rate of exceptions.

45,000%, and under existing circumstances these arrivals are likely to continue, and to keep the rate of exchange at a moderate point.

One thousand packages of quicksilver have been brought by the vessel Mary Anne, which has arrived in the docks from Seville.

The plan for an alteration of 'Change hour, so that it may close at four o'clock, has met with general concurrence, a proposal to that effect having already received the signatures of a large proportion of the leading city firms.

The unfitness of the Royal Exchange in its present state for the transaction of business during the winter months is likely to lead to its abandoment by the foreign merchants, who attend on the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays. A proposition has been entertained for changing the place of meeting to the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle street.

During the past week an order from the United States has been received and executed by one of our mercantile firms for 1,000 quarters of malting barley.

One of the most daring desperadoes, George Hackett, has escaped from

One of the most daring desperadoes, George Hackett, has escaped from the Model Prison, and sent a letter through the post-office to the Governor with his compliments, apprising him of his happy escape from gool.

On Tuesday morning, three convicts managed to let themselves down over the side of the Warrior convict ship, at Woolwich dock yard, and escape.

A fire broke out on the 3rd inst., at Manchester, at a very early hour, which has almost entirely destroyed one of the largest bleach works, and along with it a great quantity—probably 6,000 to 7,000 pieces—of cotton goods. The property was known as the Irwell Bleach Works.

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, at the close of some amateur dramatic entertainments which he has been giving at Knebworth, proposed to write a play, to be acted by the same company at various places in the United Kingdom, the proceeds to form the germ of a fund for a certain number of houses to be further endowed for literary men and artists.

acted by the same company at values placed and actions proved in Doctors' comceeds to form the germ of a fund for a certain number of houses to be further
endowed for literary men and artists.

The will of the late King of the French has just been proved in Doctors' Commons. The personal estate is sworn to be under 100,0001—Gobe.

Notice has been given by the authorities of several of the metropolitan
parishes, "that the cholera having entirely ceased, burials will take place as
heretofore" in the burial grounds attached to their respective parishes.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has had conferred
upon him for some years the cardinal's hat, but that for certain reasons his
grace kept the conferred honour a profound secret.

A dinner to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., was given at Southampton on Monday. Four hundred persons were present, including men of all classes.

The Neapolitan Government has prohibited the following works:—The
Cosmos of Humboldt, the works of Schiller, Shakspere, Mohere, Lamartine,
Thiers, Sismondi; besides Ovid, Lucian, Lucretius, and Sophoeles.

Archdeacon Manning has resigned the archdeaconry of Chichester, in consequence, is is supposed, of difficulties about the present position of the Established Church.—Morning Chroniele.

Literature.

By Joseph Turnley. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange. POPERY IN POWER.

Royal Exchange.

Speaking to the eye is one of the most conspicuous and most effective arts of modern times. No language is so impressive as the language of painters and engravers; and the great skill they have acquired, with the cheapness of the productions of the latter, renders their language perhaps the most effective language now in use. Catching hold of every popular subject, they illustrate it, describe it, and are at present the most popular of authors. Punch owes more than half its circulation to its speaking pictures. The Illustrated London News, followed and imitated by a crowd of publications, both abroad and at home, has obtained its unrivalled success by its woodcuts. Modern improvements has made the art of engraving applicable to the most fleeting things. It is applied to every event as it arises, and spreads at once over the world a visible representation of it that every one can understand. It describes the fiery meteor that fell last night over London—the Crystal Palace, as it springs with fairy rapidity into existence—the ship on fire, with crowds of poor beings hanging about the bowsprit and suspended betwixt the two dreadful deaths of drowning and burning—the last new invention—the copying telegraph that conveys sketches with lightning rapidity from one end of the land to the other—the Roman ruins recently discovered at Cirencester, that have been hidden from the eye of man for ages—the wonderful remnants of a kindred art almost as old as civilization and as the land to the other—the Roman ruins recently discovered at Cirencester, that have been hidden from the eye of man for ages—the wonderful remnants of a kindred art almost as old as civilisation, and associated with our notions of the creation itself, that were not long ago brought to light out of the ruins of Babylon and Nineveh—the newly imported shaven crowns that walk our streets—and the great auto da fes, so delightful to the populace, in which representatives of Cardinals and Popes are, amidst shouting multitudes, committed to the flames. To notice the impressiveness of the language addressed to the eye, however, is at once trite and superfluous; it has been not rious, at least, since the time of Harace; but the wonderful progress rious, at least, since the time of Horace; but the wonderful progress of the art in modern times, making it universally and immediately

applicable to all kinds of events, renders it now popularly effective and of prodigious social importance.

Probably this escapes the attention of those who are very solicitous to pension poets and literary men, to encourage historical painting and sculpture, to provide handsomely for the gentlemen of the press, to honour and reward arts that naturally belonged to other times and other countries and are only pertially suitable to our age. the press, to honour and reward arts that naturally belonged to other times and other countries, and are only partially suitable to our age; otherwise they would take the art of engraving in all its branches under their most special protection as sure to be one great, if not the greatest, means of influencing the mind and influencing the progress of society, its peace and order hereafter. They would at once pension and provide for artists, and try to drill them into being the auxiliaries of their system. Probably, too, the wonderful progress of the art may, so far as reflection on its consequence is concerned, have escaped the notice even of artists themselves, or they would be penetrated with a deep sense of the responsibility that rests on them, such as that which rests on authors, to use their language only to such as that which rests on authors, to use their language only to convey truth, to avoid exaggeration, and to inculcate only lessons of of virtue and wisdom. In writing, we recognise the fact, that the responsibility to tell truth with the hand is as great as to tell it with

convey truth, to avoid exaggeration, and to inculcate only lessons of of virtue and wisdom. In writing, we recognise the fact, that the responsibility to tell truth with the hand is as great as to tell it with the tongue; that responsibility is in proportion to the effectiveness of the instrument employed; and as the artist is far more certain than the author to convey knowledge to the mind, it is more incumbent on him to be careful what he says with his burin and his blocks. Too often he is contented with being the servant of the author, and his conscience is satisfied if he produce some representation that illustrates the dim conceptions or the imperfect aim of a feeble writer. The diffused effects mow produced by his skill must elevate him above this, and make him scorn to lend himself to propagate error, to foster delusion, to keep alive hateful and ignorant prejudices, to encourage bad passions, and provoke crimes.

Such reflections are suggested by this book, the writing in which is the most vapid, trashy, ignorant, and presumptious we have met with nor a long time, while the illustrations are graphic and effective.

"The Torture of Orobio on the Wooden Horse," "The Torture of the Suffocation by Water," "The Torture of Heretic by Burning the Feet," are very striking representations of abominable cruelties; but produced now, and produced to illustrate a book conceived in a mahignant spirit, connect them with the living professors of the Roman Catholic religion, and nourish against them, who had no more to do with the cruelties than we have, and would no more now consent to inflict them than we should, the undying hatred that is justly due to the abominations represented. On the book we should not waste one word—the design of the author and his manner of carrying it out are equally objectionable and contemptible—but the artists whose skill have been directed to illustrate the cruelties of a by-gone age, in order to connect them with living men, and whose work gives the book all its attractions, must be warn

ing title and by striking illustrations, a very extensive circulation, of which it is wholly unworthy.

SCRIPTURE LANDS DESCRIBED IN A SERIES OF HISTORICAL, GEO.
GRAPHICAL, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. By JOHN KITTO,
D.D. And Illustrated by a complete Biblical Atlas. Henry G. Bohn,
York street, Covent garden.

York street, Covent garden.

DR KITTO wrote these descriptions to accompany the complete and elegant Atlas, which seems to have been the origin of the work. He has brought a great deal of learning to the task, for which his previous researches had admirably adapted him, and has made his illustrations of the Atlas vehicles for conveying to the reader much useful geographical and historical knowledge connected with the Bible. The maps are twenty four, and they embrace the whole history of the Jews to the destruction of Jerusalem. They included, too, "Judea, exhibiting the travels of the Lord Jesus Christ," "and the voyages and travels of St Paul." A copious general index is added, "exhibiting at one view all that is geographically and historically interesting in the Holy Scriptures," giving the scriptural and classical names of the different places, their modern names when known, their position in relation to Jerusalem, and mentioning where they are to be found on the maps, and where references is made to them in their position in relation to Jerusalem, and mentioning where they are to be found on the maps, and where references is made to them in Scripture. The book displays a great combination of knowledge, extracted from modern travellers and modern writers and ancient historians, and will be very acceptable to most readers as a guide to, and commentary on, the Scriptures.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Church of England Magazine for December.
The Farmers' Magazine for December.
The Looker-On for December.
The New Monthly Belle Assemblee for December.
The Sportsman for December.
Pictorial Half-Hours. Part VII. Charles Knight.
Half-Hours with the Best Authors. Part IX. Charles Knight.
The National Cyclopædia of Useful Knowledge. Part XLVII. Charles Knight.
Knight's Cyclopædia of the Industry of all Nations. Part I. Charles Knight.
Knight's Cyclopædia of London. Part I. Charles Knight.
Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare. Part IV. Charles Knight.
The Gunpowder Treason, &c. W. J. Adams.
Elements of Physical Geography, &c. By Hugo Reid. Oliver and Boyd.
The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines. Tale I. Portia. By Mary Cowden
Clarke. Smith and Son.
The Theory and Practice of Musical Composition. By G. W. [Röhner. Part II.
Longman and Co.
Penny Maps. Part V. Chapman and Hall.
Conversations of Goethe with Eckermann and Soret.

Translated by John Oxenford.

2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Colonial Magazine for December.
Song Birds. Nos. 6 and 7.
Rights of Inventors, &c. (Pamphlet.) Chapman and Hall.
Sir Reginald Mohun. By George John Cayley. Pickering.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer,

Mr HENRY MAYHEW .- The consideration of his letter is deferred until next week. THE RESPECTER OF JUST LAWS, &c .- Received.

THOMAS WILSON HAARLEM and a LANDLORD and FARMER .- Received.

A SUBSCRIBER.—An article on the subject of his letter is in type, but must stand over We are obliged by the communication of a Merchant, and shall endeavour to notice it next week.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

An Assount. pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending a Saturday the 30th day of Nov. 1850:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

29,369,785

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

29,369,769

ANKING DEPARTMENT.

14,558,900

3,085,738

Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity 14,228,901

Other Securities 10,762,335

640,086 Proprietors'capital..... Public Deposits (including Ex-chequer, Savings Banks, Com-missioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) Other Deposits

Seven Day and other Bills 9.398,752 9,396,752 9,789,794 1,265,406 38,092,690 38,092.690

Dated the 5th Dec. 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashie

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

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,685,7381, us stated in the above under the head Rust.

FRIDAY NIGHT. The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week,

A decrease of Circulation of	£4.218
An increase of Public Deposits of	358,171
An increase of Other Deposits of	230,975
An increase of Securities of annual a	741.998
A decrease of Bullion of	210.572
A decrease of Rest of	53,502
A decrease of Reserve of	216,257

The circulation, by the present returns, following very nearly the same course as last year at this period, has decreased 4,218l; the public deposits have increased 358,17ll; private deposits have increased 230,975l; the securities have increased 741,998l, the increase being of private securities; the bullion has decreased 210,572l, the decrease being wholly of gold coin and bullion in the Issue Department, the silver has remained unchanged, and the the Issue Department, the silver has remained unchanged, and the gold and silver coin in the Banking Department has increased 4,513l. The rest has decreased 53,502l; and the reserve has decreased 216,257l. The great increase of private securities, and the decrease of bullion, are the features most worthy of notice. The first confirms what we stated last week about the Bank having discounted rather freely, and the other is, the necessary effect of those adverse exchanges, now first showing itself, we have had for some time to notice. The Bank has not in the present week, we believe, had so large a demand for discounts, and if this we believe, had so large a demand for discounts, and if this be so, the increase of private securities will not be so great next

The Money Market is easier, but we have no alteration in the rates to notice. If any thing there is less business doing, but it

is scarcely perceptible.

The price of silver has receded. Some Mexican dollars that were in the Bank for the purpose of paying the dividends of the Mexican debt have been sold at it under the former quotations. We can state, too, that all the 20f pieces that were in the Bank have been sold.

In the exchanges no alteration of importance has taken place. On Hamburg there is a slight change in favour of England, and on Paris a slight change against England. On Austria, too, the

rates have improved.

The public funds have shown firmness through the week; to-day they have not been quite so good, but closed firm. They have not, however, at any time been subject to the ruinous fluctuations to which the Austrian and Prussian funds have been subjected. The following is our usual list of the prices of the principal

		(COMSOLS					
		Mone				scount		
	Opened		Closed	0	pened		Closed	
Saturday Monday Tuesday Wednesday	974 4 974 4	000000 000000 000000 000000	96# # 97# # 97# #	000 650 000 000 660 000 000 660 000	961 971 1 971 1	******	964 1 974 4 974 4	
Thursday	97# #		974 6	******	976 2		974	
Friday	97# 4		974 4	******	978 \$		97#	
			osing pr ast Frida				ing price	18
3 per cent consols,	money.		964 1		******	971	4	
lipercents			974 # 954 6		*******	964	i	
Exchequer bills, las		****	55s 8s		*******	. 212	13	
East Indiastock Spanish 3 percents		**** 2	168 71 19 ±		*******	. 391	à	
Portuguese 4 per ce Mexican 5 per cent	3		33 4 31 2		*******	324	1	
Dutch 21 per cents			5 6 84 5		*******	. 87	8	
Russian, 44 stock			94 5	la aoni	innog		-	. 1

The Railway Market, on the whole, continues to improve, but was not so buoyant to-day. The greatest improvement is noticed in the Lancashire and Yorkshire, which has advanced to 54 to 56. The market is in a very healthy condition, with a prospect of improvement. The following is our usual list of prices:-

	RAILWAYS. Closing prices	C	losing prices
	last Friday.		this day.
London and North Western			1194 20
Midland counties		900 000 100	434 4
Brighton Stock		********	844 54
Great Westerns		*******	734 1
Eastern Counties			64 #
	001 01	********	704 14
South Westerns	out II	******	202 1
South Easterns	0.0 9	*******	22 4
Norfolk		00000000	242 5
Great North of England		******	23 1
York and North Midland		000 000 000	17 #
York, Newcastle, and Berwick		900 *** ***	8 75 dis
Newcastle and Berwick Ext		********	54 6
Lancashire and Yorkshire	- 1 H	*******	72 84
North British		*******	25 6
Edinburgh and Glasgow		*******	95 100
Hulland Selby		000 100 000	65 7
Lancaster and Carlisle			81 dis
North Staffordshiro		800 828 100	001 01
Birmingham and Oxford, gua	28 9	*** *** ***	0 0
Birmingham and Dudley, do.	7 8 8	400 008	91 91
Caledonian	. 10%	000 100 100	10 4
Aberdeen		******	
Northern of France	. 14 #	*** *** ***	146 8
Central	. 144 15	******	15# 4
Paris and Rouen	234 4	*******	
Rouen and Havre	9 1	100 404 100	94 8
Dutch Rhenish			54 4% dis

The condition of the banks of New York is thus described in March, June, and September :-

	March 30. dols		June 30.		September 28,	
Loans and discounts	91,118,168		95,992,872	******	90,728,282	
Stocks	12,113,205	*****	12,627,494	*****	13,177,944	
Specie	7,729 936		11,653,339		10,045,380	
Cash items	9,259,681	******	9,181,481	*** ***	10,498,824	
Bank notes	2,451,789	*****	3,071,749	*****	3,031,957	
Due from banks	10,112,530		11,551,966		10,902,530	
Capital	47,361,325		47,779,727	******	48,618,762	
Circulation	24,634,391		24,214,341	*****	26 615,556	
Deposits	42,030,384	******	46,591,465		48,80°,553	
Due to banks	17,975,618	*****	22,961,786		22,614,087	

While the capital has been increased 839,035 dols, the discounts show a falling off, compared with the June report, of 5,264,590 dols. The special capital has decreased 1,608,009 dols, while the circulation of notes have been increased 2,401,215 dols. The most extraordinary feature in this comparative statement is the decrease in the amount of specie in the vaults of the banks. It is a matter of considerable curiosity to know where all the receipts of California gold dust goes to. It is pretty certain the

banks get very little of it.

The surprise of the New York journal, from which this statement is taken, will be shared by many. Where does Californian gold go to? We have heard much for two Where does all the great quantities continually pouring in on society, and nobody seems to know what becomes of it. Our supposition is, that as the people are everywhere increasing in wealth, so they use more gold for ornaments, and require the more valuable instead of the less valuable metal to circulate their increased wealth. The invention of paper money came appropriately to help the precious metals, but even with it—restricted as its use is by not overwise legislation—there is probably an increased demand everywhere for gold to circulate the increased wealth of the world. of California, therefore, is distributed as ornaments and as currency over the whole civilised world, and is not found to be as yet one atom more than there is great need of.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES. Latest Rate of Exchange

	Da	te.		ou London.				
	-		1			3	days' sight	
Paris	Dec.	6 .		5.24 95	*****		month's date	
				24 824	*****	3	ments.	
Antwerp	-	5		1.25 24		3	days' sight	
Amsterdam		9		f fl.!1 674	*****	3	days' sight	
Willsteldwill	-	3	****	11 60		2	months' date	
Hambung	Mon	60		m.13 21		3	days'sight	
Hamburg	740A.	23		13 1		3	months' date	
St Petersburg	-	26	*****	38 1-16d		- 3	_	
Madrid	-	29		50 35-10 d		3	-	
Lisbon	-	30		541d to 541d		2	-	
Gibraltar	-	28		50d		3	Steere,	
New York	_	20	*****	9; per cent pm	******	60	days' sight	
				(11 to 2 per cent pm	*****	30	-	
Jamaica	Oct.	81	*****	11 to 11 per cent pm	*****	60	1000	
				to I per cent pm		90	-	
Havana	Nov.	7	*****	ila to 12 per cent pm		90	-	
Rio de Janeiro	-	16	******	28 4	*****	60	-	
Bahia	Oct.	24	******	28 d		60	-	
Pernambuco	-	28		28 d		60	NAMES.	
Buenos Ayres	Sept.	10		3 gd			_	
Valparaiso				46 d		90	-	
@la	Ont		1	***		60	days' sight	
Singapore	oct.		******	4s 9d		6	months' sight	
				(to per cent dis		- 1	-	
Coylon	-	15	*****		*****	3	-	
				24 per cent dis		6	-	
				(- 1	-	
Bembay	_	17		****		3	-	
				2s lźd		6	-	
				(2s 1ad to 2s 1ad		- 6	-	
Calcutta	-	7	*****	***		4	_	
				(-	1	-	
Hong Kong	Sept.	29		4s 8jd to 4s 9d			_	
Sydney				par		30	days' sight	

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris is at par, which, at the English mint price of \$l\$ 178 10\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$ per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of \$25.15; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being \$25.02\frac{1}{2}\$, it follows that gold is 0.54 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

Byadvices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424\frac{1}{2}\$ per mark, which, at the English mint price of \$l\$ 178 10\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$ per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.4\frac{1}{2}\$; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.3\frac{1}{2}\$, it follows that gold is 0.65 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days sight is 10\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 25.40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.08 per cent against England; but, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate does not admit of the transmission of gold either to or from the United States.

		Com	2020	reia	16	1118	EXCI	8.1	Com	pan	14.8	ah t		noun)		
		arr	e C	Cays	FUE	ine.	0.61	per	Co.'s	FM:	nee	3114		dra		
			d			d		8	d	5	d	*****	62	£	15	d
Bills on	Bengal Madras	2	0.3		Q:	0		2	0.8	U	0		5	3,423	11	5
10000	Bombay .	. 2	04		2	0.9	*****	2	1	U	0	*****		1,353	1.0	U
	ills against	ind	ents	fro	m	Indi	a and s	hip	ment	s to	In	dia var	y ac	cordin	ng t	di e
	lisat 10 or	30 da	17.2.	318	ann.	W. C. C		-		-			-			
icles di rcial bil	lisat 10 or						sellin remember	-								
icles di reial bil	lis at 10 or	linh	ars	P)	RI(CES	OF B	UL	LION		per	ounce				

Silver in bars (standard).....

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

BRICEG	OF	ENGLISH	STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
3 per Cent Reduced Anns	212 951 6 961 1	212 961 # 971 i	212 # 96# &	2111 121 961 1 971	212 13 961 1 971	213 964 2 974 8
8 per Cent Anns., 1726	971	98 1	98	983 1	981	985
New 5 per Cent	7 13-16	1245	74 75	***	71 13-16 71 9-16	7# ***
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860		***	8 1-16	200	***	211
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880 India Stock, 104 per Cent		271	***	2681 71	271 69	800
Do. Bonds, 32 per Cent 1000. Ditto under 10001	85s p	***	86s 3s p	83s p 86s p	***	935 p
South Sea Stock, 34 per Cent Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cen:		200	361 6	108	900	108g 96
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent		***	900		800	200
8 per Cent Anns., 1751 Bank Stock for acct, Dec. 12 5 p Cent Cons. for acct, Dec. 11	211	974 1	974 8	571	976 1	978 8
India Stock for acct, Dec. 12	000	600	***	***	***	000
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent Excheq. Bills, 1000t 11d Ditto 500t — Ditto Small —	68s 5s p	68s 5s p 68s 5s p 68s 5s p	65s 8s p 65s 8s p 65s 8s p	64s 6s p 64s 6s p 64s 8s p	67s p 64s p	64s 7s p 64s 7s p 64s 7s p
Ditto Advertised	002 02 P	00100 P	***	***	***	***

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

						Tues	day.	Frid	ay.
					Time		egotiated	Prices n	egotiated
Amsterdam Ditto Rotterdam Antwerp Brussels Hamburg Paris Ditto Marseilles Frankfort on	000 100 000 000 000 000	ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo ooo oo	000 000 000 000 000 000 000	000 000 000 000 000 000	short 3 ms - short 3 ms	11 14 11 154 11 154 25 25 25 25 25 13 64 25 0 29 25 25 25 118	11 145 11 16 11 16 25 30 25 30 13 7 25 75 25 30 25 30 1181 13 40	11 16 11 16 25 224 25 225 13 63 25 0 25 20 25 20 1181	11 15 11 16‡ 25 27‡ 25 27‡ 13 7 25 5 25 25 25 27‡ 118‡
Vienna Trieste Petersburg	808	***	***	***	E	13 20 13 20 372	13 40 13 40 37±	12 40 12 40 37 k	13 10 13 10 378
Madrid Cadiz	***	504	***	000	=	49 i	497	491 491	494 497
Leghorn Genoa Naples	***	***	***	***	=	30 \$5 25 95 41	31 0 26 0 411	30 90 25 90 41	31 0 26 0 411
Palermo Messina	***	***	***	***	90 ds dt	123± 123± 53±	124 1241	1235 1235 531	124 124
Lisbon Oporto Rio Janeiro	***	***	***	999	90 ds dt 60 ds sgt	532	534	53½ 27¼	53# 53#
New York	***	***	***		-	***	***	110	201

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Parie Dec. 2	London Dec. 4	Paris Dec. 3	London Dec. 5	Paris Dec. 4	London Dec. 6
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept	94 0	***	94 15	***	95 0	***
Exchange	000	***	000			***
June and 22 December	58 50	040	58 30	242	58 65	900
Exchange	800	***	000	***	000	811
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	2285	800	800	***	2310 0	***
Exchange on London 1 month	24 97	801	25 0	994	24 95	***
Ditto 3 months	24 85	***	24 92	200	24 85	***

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	-				781	147	7514	
		1	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	900		800					1
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829	and 183	9	***		814	010	000	***
Ditto New, 1843	000	000	***			***	***	200
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per ce	nt		***			1	000	000
Cuba Bonds, 6 per ceut	***		***	***	***	***		
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	999			***			***	***
Ditto 3 per cent	***		***	***		***	***	***
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	5 000		***		200	***	Ave	
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds			000	***	***			***
Ditto Scrip	***	000	***	***			***	***
Dutch 24 per cent. Exchange			***	***	000	200		1
Equador Bonds	*** 8 ***	****	***	***	34	1	***	800
Grenada Bonds, 11 per Cent						***	104	101175
Ditto Deferred	000	990	***	***	***	***	844	18:174
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825		000	***	***	900	***	***	800
Ditto ex over-due coupons	***		000	201	0.00	000	***	900
Guatamala	***		***	990	000	000	504	000
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex J		900	32	201 0	201 1	204 1	000	000
Perusian Bands 41 non cont	au. coup			324 2	324 4	32	32	32
Peruvian Bonds, 42 per cent,		900	781 4	784 9	79	794	792 1	79
		000	999	35 6 5	351	351 8	35	35 G
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	1043	000	000	80 Zd	***	948	-	***
Ditto 5 per cent converted,		990	989		000	924	35	
Ditto 4 per cent	***	***	3 3	334 4	34	34 3	344 34	34
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	000	800	***		000			***
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent	, in £ster		414	108	***	108	***	***
Ditto 44 per cent			944	96 52	964	968	964	961
Spanish Bonds, 5 per c div.fre			18	184	181	181	181	000
		1841		***	***	600	000	900
	ditto	1849		***			900	
Ditto Coupons	200		994	990	***		***	***
Ditto Passive Bonds	040		***	200	34	904	000	***
Ditto Deferred	0.00		***	000	***	***	***	994
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bo	onds		39	394 4	394 1	391		39i
Venezuela 24 per cent Bonds	900		***	400	***	31	364	***
Ditto Deferred	900	000	940	999	***	***	***	11
Dividends on the above payable				1	1		-	**
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 1	0 00 0 4	C at	***					
Belgian Scrip, 21 per cent	o Bar bra		***	***	***	***	808	949
Ditto Bonds, 44 per cent		000		900	89	000	000	900
Dista E	200	000	***	***	100	000	***	000
Dutch 22 per cent, Exchange	19 amilda	888	E 1 4:	50 1	B.C.B	561 1	****	P00
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	re Retite	I Book t	48 130		56	561 2	561 71	252
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds	800		Zes	85#	864	864	87# #	874 4

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

United States Bonds 6 1868 1862 6 1862 6 1862 6 1862 6 1863 6 1864 6 1866 6 1866 6 1866 6 1866 6 1866 6 1868 6 18						Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices. Dec. 6	Amer. Prices.
- Certificates 6 1867-8 1858 1861-8 1866-8 1861-6 1866-6		-		39 0	ent					-
- Certificates 6 1858 5,600,000 - 33½ 1861 1866 5 1861 1866 5 1861 1866 5 1861 1	United States	Bonds	***				65,000,600	Jan. and July	1002	200
Alabama Sterling 5 1858 9,000,000 800				900		1862	800	-	20.3	120
Alabama		es						-	1071	
Indiana	Alabama		Ster	ling	5		9,000,000	0000		87 90
- Canal, Preferred	Indiana	***		***	4		5,600,000	-		794 4
- Canal, Preferred			***		21		2 000 000		1	
	- Canal P								334	39 40
Illinois										28 30
Kentucky			40.							12 15
Louislana Sterling 5 1852 7,000,000 Feb. and Aug. 56 xd Maryland Sterling 5 1888 3,000,000 Jan. and July 89½ 3,000,000 Jan. and July 106 Jan. and July 89 Jan. and July 106 Jan. and July 10				-					1	
Louisiana Sterling 5 1852 7,000,000 Feb. and Aug. 96 kd 3,000,000 Jan. and July 89½ 3,000,000 Jan. and July 106 3,000,000 Jan. and July 106 3,000,000 Jan. and July 89½ 3,000,000 Jan. and July		944	-		-					1061
Massachussetts Sterling 5 1868 5,000,000 Jan. and July 106 1861 1868 1866 1866 1866 1867 1861 1866 1866 1870 1860 1870 1860 1870 1866 1870 1866 1870 1866 1870 1866 18	Louisiana	440			5	[1852]				95
Massachussetts Sterling 5 1868 5,000,000 Jan. and July 106 1861 1866 1866 1866 1866 1867 1861 1866 1866 1866 1866 1870 19,000,000 Jan. and July 106 1870 19,000,000 Jan. and July 106 1870 19,000,000 Jan. and July 106 1866 18							3,006,000	Jan. and Jul	891	100 5
Michigan		8	Ster	ling			3,000,000	April and Oct	.1106	.40 %
Mississippi	Michigan	***	900	¥98	6		5,000,000	Jan. and July		
New York	Mississippi	***	800	904	6	1866			1	
New York	-	***		000	5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept	1	
Ohio	New York	***	800	904	5		13,124,270	Quarterly	93	105
Pennsylvaria 5 1854-70 41,000,000 Feb. and Aug. 81½ 3,000,000 Jan. and July 89 5 1866 3,000,000 Jan. and July 89 5 1866 3,000,000 5 1866 3,000,000 5 1866 1870 5 1866 1870 5 187	Oh10	904	900	000	6	1870	19,000,000	Jan. and July	106	115
South Carolina 5 5 1866 3,000,000 Jan. and July 89 Tennessee 5 6 1868 3,000,000 7,000,000 Jan. and July 89 Virginia 5 6 1868 1867 7,000,000 2,000,000 5 6 1868 1870 4,000,000 5 7,000,000	Pennsylvaria	900	0444	900	5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug	. 814	923
Tennessee 6 1868 3,000,000	South Carolina	1	600	800	5		3,000,000	Jan. and Jul-	89	and .
Virginia	Tennessee	000		905	6	1868	3,000,000	-	1	103
Louisiana State Bank 10 1870 2,000,000 — 4,000,000 — 4,000,000 — 4,000,000 — 4,000,000 — 9,600,000 Quarterly 95 xd 1866 1856 — Canal and Banking 1863 1863 1,500,000 Jan. and July 164	Virginia	***		990	6				1	100
Louisiana State Bank 10 1870 2,000,000 — 4,000,000 — 4,000,000 — 9,600,000 Quarterly 95 xd New York City 5 {1863 } 1,500,000 Jan. and July — Canal and Banking 1863 163	United States	Bank	Share	8 ***						24
New York City 5 \ \begin{pmatrix} 1860 \\ 1836 \end{pmatrix} & 9,600,000 \ \text{Quarterly} & 95 \text{ xd} \\ \text{New Orleans City} & & 5 \\ \text{Canal and Banking} & 1863 \\ \text{Loop} & 1863 \\ \			k	000	10				1	- 8
New Orleans City 5 {1856} 9,000,000 Quarterly 95 xd New Orleans City 5 1863 1,500,000 Jan. and July Canal and Banking 1863 1,610,000 Jan. and July	Bank of Louis	iana	200		8		4,000,000	000		1
New Orleans City 5 1863 1,500,000 Jan. and July Canal and Banking 1863 1863	New York Cit	y		900	5		9,600,000	Quarterly	95 xd	104
- Canal and Banking 1863 164	New Orleans	"it w			5		1.500.000	Jan. and July		
							2,000,000	ame and and	1163	1
Camden & Amboy R. R 6 1864 £225,000 Feb. and Aug.					63	1864	£225.000	Feb. and Aug	103	1
City of Boston 1864 923 xd									091 48	1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Nan	ies.			Shares.	F	aid		Price pr. share
						L.	L.	8.	D.	
	37 108	Albion		944	991	500	50	0	0	86
		Alliance British a	nd F	oreign	000	100	11	0	0	211
	6l p cent	Do. Marine	900			100	5	0	0	61
24,000	13s 6d & bs	Atlas			***	50	5	10	0	174
3,000	4/ p cent	Argus Life	-	000		100	16	0	0	840
12,000		BritishCommercia				50	5	0	0	75
5,000	51 pc & bs	Clerical, Medical,	ind (General	Life	100	10	0	0	20
4,000	32	County	000	990		100	10	0	0	86
000	14s	Crown	***	***	900	50	5	0	0	145
20,000	58	Eagle				50	5	C	0	61
4,651		European Life	200	000		20	20	0	0	11
***	***	General	***	400	***	***	5	0	0	5
	64 p cent	Globe	***	000	800	Stk.		206		133
	51 & bs	Guardian		000		100	45	Ð	0	551
	121 p cent	Imperial Fire	***	***		500	50	0	0	230
7,500		Imperial Life	***	906		100	1 10	0	0	161
	1/sh & bs	Indemnity Marine		***	***	100	20	0	0	42
50,000		Law Fire	***	200	900	100	2	10	0	23
10,000		Law Life	000	900	800	100	10	0	-0	431
20,000		Legal and Genera				50	2	0	0	43
3,900		London Fire	***	99.	000	25	12	10	0	171
31,000		London Ship	000	200	800	25	12	10	0	177
	15s p sh	Marine	***	***	***	100	15	0	0	411
	48 p cent	Medical, Invalid,				50	2	0	0	24
	51 p cent	National Loan Fr		***	***	20	2	10	0	21
	84 p cent	National Life	999		***	100	5	0	0	
	51 p cent	Palladium Life	900	***		50	2		0	21
	or p come	Pelican				***	1 -	***		100
000	37 p sh & ba		000	***						155
0 800		Provident Life	900	***	004	100	10	0	0	31
200,000		Rock Life	000	***		5	0	10	0	61
		Royal Exchange		000		Stk.	1 "	-		211
	611	C 971	004	940	6111			000		209
4 000	11 6s	The Fig.	***	***	800	000		400		48
		United Kingdom	060	003	800	0.0	4	0	0	33
		Universal Life	***	800	***	20	10	0	0	004
			-	900	994	100	4	12	6	5
	or p cent	Victoria Life				960		12	0	1 0

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
			L.	L. S. D.	
22,500	17 48	Australasia	. 40	40 0 0	200
20,000	51 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	400
5,000	71 per ct	Ceylon	25	25 0 0	995
20,000	51 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	966
	6/8:7a6d bs	C	100	20 0 0	25 1
10,000	6% per ct	Y 1 10 .	. 50	20 0 0	410
60,000	6/8c7s6d bs	Y Jan Y-1-+ OtI-	50	10 0 0	184 2
50,000	6/ per c	T T	. 100	20 0 0	271
10,000	6/ per ct	National Provincial of Englan		35 0 0	989
10,000	54 per ct	Ditto New	90	10 0 0	0.00
20,000	5/ per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	224
20,000	8/ per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	43
4.000	8/ per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	000
12,000	154 per ct	Clausestenshins	900	900	200
4,000	6/ per ct	Ionian	OF	25 0 0	000
29000	61 per ct	Court Assets Ha	0.6	25 0 0	000
20,000	64 & bns	TT 1 C A A 11	0.5	25 0 0	25
8,000	6/ per ct	D'11- D'11-		2 10 0	
60,000	64 per ct	White of Fander	60	10 0 0	224
15,000	or ber cr	Union of Madeid	40	40 0 0	000

		DOCK	.5.				-
No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.			Shares	Pai 3.	Price pr share
3,6383104 300,000 1,3527524 500,000	6 p cent 11 p sh 5 p cent 4 p cent	Commercial East and West India East Country London Ditto Bonds St Katharine Ditto Bonds Southampton	000 000 000 000 000	000 000 000 000 000 000	Stk. Stk. 100 Stk.	Σ	84 141 1903 4 73 93

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived. LATEST DATES.

- On 2nd Dec., America, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool—St John's, N.B., Nov. 14; Montreal, 18; Boston, 19; New York, 29.

 On 2nd Dec., India, via Marseilles—Calcutta, Oct. 24; Madras, 25; Bombay, Nov. 2; Aden, 11; Corfu, 19; Alexandria, 22; Maita, 26.

 On 2nd Dec., Barzils, per Columbus, via Liverpool—Bahia, Oct. 24; Pernambuco, 28.

 On 5th Dec., Cape of Good Hors, Oct. 17, per Essex. via Brighton.

 On 6th Dec., Panissular, per Montrose steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Nov. 28; Cadiz, 29; Lisbon, Dec. 1; Vigo, 2.

- Mails will be Despatched
 FROM LONDON
 On 7th Dec. (evening), for the Mediterramean. Egypt. and India, via Marseilles.
 On 9th Dec. (evening), for Madeira, Cape de Verd Islands, Sierra Leone, and
 Ascension, per H.M.S. Harlequin, via Plymouth.
 On 13th Dec. (evening), for United States and British North America, per
 Baltic steamer, via Liverpool and New York.
 On 14th Dec. (evening), for Madeira, Sierra Leone, and Cape of Good Hope, per
 Basphorus screw steamer, via Plymouth.
 On 17th Dec. (morning), for Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, per
 steamer, via Southampton.
 On 17th Dec. (morning), for the West Indies (inclusive of Havana, Honduras, and
 Nassau), Venezuela, California, Chili, Peru, &c., per Medway steamer,
 via Southampton. Nassau), VENEZUI

Mails Due.

- DEC. 5.—West Indies.
 DEC. 5.—Mexico.
 DEC. 5.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

- DEC. 1.—America.
 DEC. 11.—America.
 DEC. 12.—America.
 DEC. 16.—spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
 DEC. 20.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.
 DEC. 23. via Marseilles.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands; Syria, Egypt, and India; China, Singapore, and Straits.
 DEC. 25.—Brazils and Buenos Ayres.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS. From the Gazette of last night.

	Who	at.	Bar	ley.	Qai	18.	Rye.		Beans.		Pea	5 .
Soldqr	s 102,	974	96,4	105	22,4	166	4	0	4,9	25	1,86	19
	8	d		d	8	d	8	đ	9	đ	8	d
Weekly average, Nov. 37	40	3	24	6	17	1	23	6	28	5	29	2
23	. 39	11	24	1	17	3	29	6	28	9	29	4
- 16	. 39	11	24	1	17	2	24	2	28	9	23	Ü
- 9	. 40	5	24	4	17	0	26	7	29	0	29	11
<u> </u>		2	24	1	17	3	23	6	21	1	29	2
- Oct. 26		9	24	0	16	8	25	1	28	10	30	6
Sixweeks'avarage	40	1	24	2	17	1	25	5	28	10	29	6
Sametimelastyear	. 40		28	5	16	10	23	5	29	4	30	
Duties	. 1	0	1	0	1	0		0		0	1	

GRAIN IMPORTED.

Anaccount 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, Glasgew, Dundee, and Perth.

In the week ending Nov. 27, 1850.

	Wheat and aneat flour	Barley and barley- meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peameal	Beans & bean- meal	Indian corn and Indian- meal	Buck wheat & buck wht meal
Foreign Colonial	qrs 71,336 11,805	qrs 17,987	qrs 7,545	qrs	qrs 10,929	qrs 11,363	qrs 1,826	qra 1
Total	83,145	17,937	7,546	***	10,930	11,363	1,826	1

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

The market for wheat was extremely dull to-day, though we have no alteration to quote in prices. Large importations of flour from France, of an inferior quality, and which can be with difficulty disposed of, and the announcement of some vessels from the Baltic, had a depressing effect on the market.

For barley there was on the part of the distillers a demand.

The supply of foreign barley in the last nine weeks has been 36,223 quarters less than in the corresponding weeks of last year, and there being no additional supply from the home-grower to compensate, the market is getting bare, and the price of barley is

The market for oats, too, is firm, the supply from abroad in like manner having been short. In the nine weeks the deficiency, as compared to last year, has been 96,956 quarters; and as the supply of foreign oats now forms a large and increasing per centage of those which come to the London market, the deficiency gives firmness to the market. The price may be quoted at 6d

higher. The colonial produce markets have felt the influence this week of the return to peaceable thoughts and habits of the Powers on the Continent. Sugar has had a brisk sale both for our refineries

and for the Continent, and the price is firm. Coffee too, has been in demand. Native Ceylon has again touched the highest point it has yet reached, 56s, and plantation Ceylon was to-day 2s better than last week. For all other kinds of colonial produce the demand has been active, and saltpetre, cotton, of which 2,150 bales have been sold, &c., have fetched an advanced price. In the face of such facts as these, speaking volumes to all concerned in trade, there are, however, some merchants who object to peace, as merely intended to sell English calicoes, and who demand war as a means of securing freedom at any price.

We cannot concede to them that war, which substitutes rude military discipline and despotism for the bland regulations of civil life, would promote liberty, but it is now certain, and we need no evidence to show it, that it is ruinous to trade.

The public sales of colonial wools, Messrs D. Hazard and Son state, keep fully up in prices, and a full attendance of buyers.

They close to-morrow.

They close to-morrow.

A great interest has been excited lately by comparisons between the rate of speed of English and American vessels, in consequence of an American vessel, the Oriental, bringing, in a comparatively short period from China, on English merchants' account, a cargo of tea. It has been stated that the Americans have come to a resolution to build their ships regardless of expense, so as to outsail all others, and more than compensate for a diminished capacity of stowage by their velocity, which will enable them to make two voyages to one made city, which will enable them to make two voyages to one made by the ships of other nations. On this subject we have received the following interesting letter, and shall have further information to communicate to our readers on this subject hereafter :-

To the Editor of the Economist.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—Having been a constant reader of your paper since its foundation, and a firm believer in the truth and wisdom of those principles of Free-trade which you have so forcibly and successfully urged, I called your attention a few months since to a circumstance connected with the China trade, which appeared to me of interest in connection with the recent change in the Navigation Laws of this country and of the United States; I gave you the names of several English ships which had been loaded at Canton by American houses for New York, proving clearly enough that our ships had a new business laid open to them, and that American merchants would give a preference to English ships if they were the best.

The last two mails from China show that English merchants there are acting in precisely the same way, merely reversing the picture, and a contest has there-fore fairly commenced, in which the best man will be the winner, as he ought

fore fairly commenced, in which the best man will be the winner, as he ought to be.

The English ships took old teas to New York, and as speed was of no great consequence, they had the preference, as being cheaper than the Americans. But, with the first new teas of the season, there has of late years been a race who shall get first in the English market; speed was the first object, and in consequence three English firms in Canton chartered the Oriental, an American clipper, at 81 6s per ton, while 31 10s to 41 was the rate for English and ordinary American ships. This ship has done even more than was expected from her, and has just made one of the fastest, if not the fastest, passage from China ever known; she left Whampoa on 27th August, Augeer on 18th September, and was in the West India docks yesterday, thus making the passage in 98 days, and that too against the monsoon. She brings the first of the new teas from Canton, and is the first American ship from China to an English port with cargo several English ships sailed before her; several English and American ships for London left Whampoa on the same day with her, and it will be a matter of interest to see how long behind her they will be. So much attention has been excited in the city by this extraordinary passage, that it is probable some authentic information may be given on this subject, and if those in erested in the ship were to give extracts from h r log, it would be gratifying, and would only be imitating what has often been done before in similar cases. It appears she is sailed with very few hands, having a crew of 30 men only. We have seen that she can sail wonderfully fast. I believe, however, it will prove that she has not above 1,050 tons of cargo, and if it be true that she is 1,005 tons American measurement, or equal to about 1,350 English, it is clear that she is not a good carrying ship.

I have said that other American ships have been loaded for England by

measurement, or equal to about 1,350 English, it is clear that she is not a good carrying ship.

I have said that other American ships have been loaded for England by English houses; and is is plain therefore that English shipbuilders, owners, and captains must exert all their energies if they would not be distanced by their competitors; they must however exert themselves, and that quickly, or we may see again next season English merchants who want, and who will have at any price, the best article, obliged to go the Americans for it.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A Constant Reader. 5. Dec., 1850.

We find on the same subject, showing how intense the interest now is in the rivalry between the two nations, the following observations in the New York Herald of the 20th ult :-

observations in the New York Herald of the 20th ult:—
The steam-ship Cambria, of the Cunard line, and the Franklin, the first of the new line running between this city and Havre, arrived in the United States within a few days—the one at Boston, and the other at New York—after a very interesting race, in which the American steamship was completely victorious, having run a distance of three hundred and seven miles more than the Cambria, and in sixteen hours less. The Cambria left Liverpool on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 11 a.m., and arrived at her wharf at Boston at 9 p.m., on Saturday, the 16th. The Franklin left Cowes, also on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 5 p.m., and arrived at her wharf at New York, at 8 o'clock a m., on Saturday, the 16th instant. This makes the passage of the Franklin—taking distance and hour of arrival into consideration—forty hours shorter than that of the Cambria. Thus:—

The Passage of the Cambria and Franklin.

whole world, and extend from pole to pole.

This state of things has been hastened by the use of steam as a motive power om the ocean. It is only within a short time that the United States has availed itself of this great element, and the progress which it has made thus far augurs well for the future. In one bound, and with comparatively no experience, we we have dared to place ourselves in competition with England, and even now the imaginarity.

To that generous competition, with no fear of the result, we say God speed. He always gives the prize to those who deserve it, and we may be sure if Britain shall be second in this great contest, that her defeat will advance the progress of civilisation and be for the benefit of mankind. It is impossible for us to refer to such a contest so honourable to the English and Americans, beneficial also to all mankind, and not contrast it with that other contest of which our journal records the suspension in Germany, having no other object and aim than the gratification of some vague notions of honour, and ending only in ruin and bloodshed. When will the sovereigns and statesmen of the Continent of Europe be as wise and as useful as the owners of Collin's and Cunard's line of steam ships?

We learn from an American paper that the cultivation of tea in Brazil "is rapidly increasing, and becoming an important "article. It is thought that in a few years tea will be produced "in Brazil as easily and as largely as coffee, and that that country will furnish the world with its two favourite beverages. "The cultivation of tea is attracting the attention of planters "throughout the empire, many of whom are dividing their plan-" tations-one part to be devoted to the production of tea and the

"other to coffee."

The Sydney Herald of July 19th states that at the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of New South Wales the directors gave the following account of the state of the

The amount of undivided profits carried forward from last account was	£ 3,058 10,522	17	
	13,580	19	4
They propose to appropriate as follows, viz:— To payment of salaries and other expenses	1,702	16	3
To payment of a dividend of five per cent	6,264		
Leaving a surplus of undivided profit of	5,613	17	1

13,580 19 The surplus fund has in the meantime been increased by the receipt of divi dends in insolvent estates on debts written off as bad and doubtful, from 10,9191 1:6 6d to 11,3681 7s 2d, making the total surplus after payment of the present dividend, 16,9824 4s 3d.

The business of the Bank continues to improve.

MONTHLY INDIGO STATEMENT.

THE deliveries from the London entrepots during the past month of November amount to 948 chests, viz., 530 chests for export and 418 chests for home consumption, against a total of 3,814 chests in Nov. 1849, and 2,862 chests in Nov. 1848. The total stock of East India indigo in London, on the 1st instant, was 26,618 chests, of which about 6,000 chests were in first, and about 20,600 chests in second hands; it consisted of 23,008 chests Bengal, &c. (via Calcutta), and 3,610 chests Madras, Kurpah, &c, against 26,258 chests Bengal, &c., and 3,999 chests Madras, &c., on the 1st December, 1849.

TABLE showing the Deliveries of Indigo from London during the first eleven months of the last ten years, and the stocks remaining on the last of Dec.:—

'Home Consumption. Export. Total. Stock 1st of Dec.

		Chests.		Chests.		Chests.		Chests.	-
1850		8,152		19,721	********	27,873	********	26,618	
1849		8,778	*******	22,362		31,080	*******	30,257	
1848		9,681		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	********	7,746	*******	14,140	********	21,886		21,839	
1842	********	8,892	*******	18,044		26,846	*******		
1841		8,518	******	16,928	********	25.446			

The importation of indigo in London during the eleven months of this year was 25,455 chests, against 32,368 chests during the corresponding period last year, 23,925 chests in 1848, 28,196 chests in 1847, and 27,750 chests in 1846. The total imports during the twelve months ending 30th November for the last six years are as follows:—

Chests	Total Chests	Chests Chests
1849-50-Bengal &c19,387)	02.000	1846-47- Rangal & 10 cm
Madras &c 6,541	see moderno	Mades Ba 0.00. 2 m 29.071
1848-49-Bengal &c27,496)		1845-46- Rengal &c 10 7073
Madras &c 5.571	33,067	1845-46—Bengal &c18,727 Madras &c 9,62828,355
1847-48-Bengal &c21.394)		1844-45 - Rongal from 04 ccs >
Madras &c 3.509	24,903	1844-45—Bengal &c24,665

The fear of a war breaking out in Germany, has checked the deli-eries of indigo for export. It is therefore not surprising that, with veries of indigo for export.

veries of indigo for export. It is therefore not surprising that, with reference to former years, the stocks of indigo are now comparatively larger than in previous months; but notwithstanding they still exhibit a more or less considerable deficiency against the last six years. Advices from Calcutta, of the 24th of October, were received here on the 2d instant; they confirm the previous estimates of the crop, viz., 112,000 maunds, and report unusually large transactions for that early period of the season, at prices which are fully on a par with the present London quotations.

resent London quotations.

The business done here this week is confined to a few small parcels of low Madras and Manilla, as well as very inferior and mixed Bengal and Oude, the former for shipment to Mediterranean ports, the latter for home consumption.

Of Spanish indigo there arrived in London during the eleven months

of this year 2,764 serons, against 2,326 serons in 1849; the deliveries amounted to 2,351 serons, against 2,936 serons last year. The stock on the 1st instant consisted of 810 serons, against 460 serons on the 1st December, 1849.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES.

THE fourth series of public sales commenced on the 21st ult., and will close this day. The following quantities have been offered:—

Sydney. Port Phillip Van Diemen's Land Adelaide Cape Swan River New Zealand	Rales. 7,967 5,162 1,832 740 8,303 20 1,060	German Odessa Mogadore Egyptian Spanish Buenos Ayres Chilian	767 186 112 534 122 142
East India	25,084 1,228	Sundries	342 2,587
	26,312		

There was an exceedingly crowded room at the commencement of these sales, and prices were decidedly above the highest in Septem-ber. After the first few days there was a still further advance, making an average rise of 2^{td} per lb upon last sales.

an average rise of 2thd per lb upon last sales.

We noticed a greater number of manufacturers than usual, and they have been the chief buyers, the purchases of the staplers being much more limitted than usual, and the operations for foreign account have been also small; yet the whole (which has evidently included a large quantity of second hand wool, usually held for February sales) has been very eagerly taken, which confirms the opinion that the manufacturing trade is not only in a very healthy state, but that the stock held by them is unprecedently light, and that consumers have become concious that the supply will be very short in February.

Of Sydney wool there has been a large proportion: we cannot report any difference in condition.

port any difference in condition.

In Port Phillip wools, the average qualities experienced the greatest advance, say from 3d to 44d per lb.

There was small proportion of Van Diemen's Land, and the above

remark equally applies.

Adelaide and Swan River partook of the average advance

Cape wools were in largest supply, and the advance upon this class was the smallest: there was no variation in the condition worthy of remark.

Some New Zealand wools were very much improved in condition and quality, and realised commensurate good prices; the quantity was the largest we have yet had.

The quantity of second wool was very large, and the advance was small compared with most other descriptions of wool.

Lambs' wool, though small in quantity, were not much looked after, and were very little higher than in September.

Since the close of last February sales, there has now been sold 147,418 bales, and the importations during the same period have been 42,430 bales, the last year's clip amounted to 146,804 bales, leaving 142,439 bales; the last year's clip amounted to 146,804 bales, leaving a difference of 4,365 bales yet to arrive, to which we must add, an estimated increase for this year's clip of say 11,000; we must also allow for resales, not less than 5,000 bales, which will give 20,365 bales, and which we conceive to be the very utmost we can possibly expect for February seeks. for February sales.

												- 1	an	71e	me	D's
	Sy	dne	у.			1	Port	Ph	ili	p.			I	an	d.	
8	d	1	8	d		8	d		8	d		8	d		8	đ
1	5	to	1	10	*****	1	8	to	2	28	*****	2	3	to	0	0
1	43		2		*****	1	4		2	44	*****	2	2		0	0
1	4 2		1	6	*****	1	4		1	114	*****	1	6		1	9
1	10		2	0	*****	1	10		2	04		1	9		1	104
1	7		1	91	*****	1	7		1	10		1	6		1	8
1	31		1	6	*****	1	4		1	6	*****	1	14		1	6
0	11		1	34		0	11		ı	4		0	0		0	0
1	04		l	6	*****	0	0		0	0		1	24		1	44
0	104	. (0	111	******	0	0		0	0	*****	1	0		0	0
	Ad	elaid	le				C	ape				7	lew.	Zea	lar	ad,
8	d	1	В	d			d		-	d		8	d		8	d
0	9	to	0	0		1	5	to	0	0	*****	1		to	0	0
1	5	1	G	0		1	51		1	8		1	34		1	7
1	5		ı	7	******	1	21		1	6	*** ***	1	7		0	0
0	0	1	0	0		1	6		1	8		1	6		I.	7
1	4		I	61	*****	1	3		1	6	*****	1	4		1	54
1	2		1	3	*****	1	0		1	24		1	2		1	31
0	11		Ł	0a	*****	0	10		1	08	*****	1	1		0	0
1	15		ì	54	*****	1	24		1	5		0	0		0	0
0	9	(è	10	*****	0	64		1	04		0	10		1	0
wa	n Ri	Wer,	A	vera	ge floc	ks.	la (5d t	0	Is 6	d.					
	8 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1	8 d 1 5 1 4½ 1 10 1 7 1 3½ 0 10½ Add 8 d 0 0 0 1 5 1 5 1 5 0 1 4 1 2 0 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 5 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	s d 1 5 to 1 4½ 1 4½ 1 10 1 10 1 1 7 1 3½ 0 10½ 0 10½ 0 10½ 0 0 5 1 5 1 5 0 0 1 1 4 1 2 0 11 1 2 0 11 1 2 0 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	s d s l 2 to 1 l 4 to 1 l 1 l 0 l 1 l 1 l 0 l 1 l 1 l 0 l 1 l 1	1 4½ 2 2 1 1 4½ 1 6 1 10 2 0 1 7 1 9½ 1 3½ 1 6 6 10 10 1 1 1 3 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	8 d 8 d 1.5 to 1.10	8 d 8 d 8 1 5 to 1 10	a a a d a d d a d d a d	a a a d a d d 1 8 d d 1 8 d 1 2 d a	8 d s d s d s d s d s d s d s d s d s d s t	8 d 8 d 8 d 8 d 8 d 8 d 1 2 2 ½ 1 1 ½ to 2 2 ½ 1 1 ½ to 2 2½ ½ 1 1 1 ½ to 2 ½ 1 1 4 1 1½ 1 <t< td=""><td>8 d 8 d 8 d 4 1</td><td>Sydney. s d s d 1 5 to 1 10 1 1 2 4 to 2 2 d 1 4 d 1 6</td><td>Sydney. a d a d 1 5 to 1 10 1 4½ 2 2 2</td><td>Sydney. s d s d 1 5 to 1 10 1 1 4 to 2 2 to 2 2 to 2 2 3 to 1 4 to 1 6 to 1 10 1 1 4 to 2 2 to 2 2 to 2 3 to 1 4 to 1 1 6 to 1 1 1 to 2 1 to 2 2 to 2 to 2 1 to 2 2 to 2 to</td><td>8 d 8</td></t<>	8 d 8 d 8 d 4 1	Sydney. s d s d 1 5 to 1 10 1 1 2 4 to 2 2 d 1 4 d 1 6	Sydney. a d a d 1 5 to 1 10 1 4½ 2 2 2	Sydney. s d s d 1 5 to 1 10 1 1 4 to 2 2 to 2 2 to 2 2 3 to 1 4 to 1 6 to 1 10 1 1 4 to 2 2 to 2 2 to 2 3 to 1 4 to 1 1 6 to 1 1 1 to 2 1 to 2 2 to 2 to 2 1 to 2 2 to 2 to	8 d 8

COTTON.

-Bradbury and Cook's Circular.

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

-There has been a better demand since our last, chiefly

	C.	C.		c.	c.
Inferior			***************		00
Low to good ordinary	13	134		131	13%
Low to good middling	134	141		14	144
Middling fair to fair	143	146	**************	144	154
Fully fair to good fair	143	151		151	

LIVERPOOL MARKET, DEC. 6.

The sales of cotton this week are considerable, but the trade have taken little more than their weekly consumption. The improved accounts from the Continent have enabled holders to obtain advanced prices in the current qualities of American; as the demand has become much more general, we have raised our

quotations $\frac{1}{8}$ d to $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. Some large sales have been made in Brazil on easy terms during the week, but on the whole prices are steady. There is no change to notice in Egyptian and East India. The sales this day are 5,000 bales. The market is quiet, but steady. 800 Sea Island and 100 stained ditto are offered for sale by public auction on Thursday, the 12th inst.

PRICES CURRENT

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good	Good.	Fine.	1849-	period	
				Pair.			Ord.	Ord. Fair.	
Upland	per lb 7d 7 81 72 42	per lb 784 78 84 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	per 1b 72d 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	per lb 7#d 8# 8# 8# 8# 5#	per lh 84d 9 9 94.	per 1bd 94	per lb 5 dd 5 d 6 d 4	per 1b 61. 61. 61. 61. 61.	per 15 7d 8å 7½ 8å

		IMPORTS,	CONSUMPTI	on, Expo	RTS. &c.		
Whole I Jan. 1 to		Jan. 1 to		Jan. I to			ed Stock,
1850 bales 1,458,630	1849 bales 1,654,157	1850 bales 1,315,710	1849 bales 1,393,420	1850 bales 212,720	1849 bales 180,700	1850 bales 408,520	1849 bales 473,260

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, 1850. (From our own Correspondent.)
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	De	rice ec. 5, 350.	D	rice lec. 149.	D	rice ec.	D	rice ec.	1	rice Dec. 846.	I	Price Dec. 845.
RAW COTTON :-	6	đ	8	d	8	d	8	d	8	d	-	ď
Upland fairper lb	0	79	0	61	0	41	0	43	0	7	0	44
Ditto good fair	0	76	0	64	0	44	0	54		78	0	43
Pernambuco fair	0	81	0	6a	6	51	0	6:			0	6
Ditto good fair	0	89	0	63	0	5.2	0	74		81	0	64
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual	1	0	0	94	0	73	0	8	0	104	0	95
No. 30 WATER do do	0	11	0	9	0	75	0	81	1 0	108	0	
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	14	4	9	4	94
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 20z 39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 372	6	12	6	0	5	1 j	5	10	6	3	5	6
yds, 8lbs 40z	9	3	8	14	7	3	7	73	8	6	7	101
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 81bs 12oz	10	3	9	14	7	3	8	0	9	48		9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 91bs 40z	11	3	9	9	8	44	8	6	10	44	9	
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	8	9	7	0	6	78	7	6	7	3	7	6

We have experienced some little improvement in our market this week, more especially since Tuesday, the amount of business done being considerable, at the full asking prices of last week. The transactions in yarn have been confined almost entirely to qualities suitable for India and our home manufacturers, and the latter descriptions having been very much depressed last week are in many instances saleable at \(\frac{1}{2} \) d per lb advance, and India qualities have a hardening tendency upon previous rates. For Germany and the Levant there is little or nothing doing.

nothing doing.

The remarks respecting yarn are equally applicable to cloth, the business doing being chiefly for India and our home trade, which is also to a fair extent at the full asking prices of last week. As soon as a little more confidence is gained respecting the continental differences—that is, a certainty of their settlement without coming to blows—home-trade buyers are likely to act very freely. There are still many here who doubt the possibility of a peaceful settlement, and the most sceptical are the German merchants.

The commercial accounts received this week from India are, on the whole, considered favourable. They give evidence of the increasing capabilities of the

considered favourable. They give evidence of the increasing capabilities of the markets of India for taking off the products of our mills, which is a feature highly favourable to future prespects. From America the accounts respecting cotton are pretty much the same as those received during the past two or three

Weeks.

Bradford, Dec. 5.—The state of the wool trade shows a continuance of the dulness we have named for some weeks past, and the spinners are very slack in buying even small lots, for hand-and-mouth use. There have been part lookers extra during the week, but the prices sought are such as to deterpurchases being effected,—mainly from the fact that the dealers are not free sellers, at prices that will not pay the expenses of bringing to this market. There is nothing cheering in the yarn trade, except the feeling that it is now morally certain that yarns have seen their lowest point, for the price demanded for English wools, and the rate at which the colonial sales are progressing, bear no analogy to the price of yarns, so much so, that they might not be mide of the staple, for the price of yarns is so rainously low that the least loss sustained is by doing as little as possible, a plan which is now much adopted by the partial employment of the frames. During the week and to-day, considerable inquiries have been made for pieces, and sales effected of mixed Alpacas with coloured wefts, an article which had been in good request for the autumn, but which towards the close of the season was abandoned, being an article of fancy. This causes the market soon to be cleared, and Alpacas are now so dear and scarce that the manufacturers cannot continue to produce them, to realise cost. Other goods are without change. BRADFORD, Dec. 5.—The state of the wool trade shows a continuance of the

market soon to be cleared, and Alpacas are now so dear and scarce that the manufacturers cannot continue to produce them, to realise cost. Other goods are without change.

Leeds, Dec. 3.—We have no change to notice in the woollen cloth trade since last week. There has been little done at the market both on Saturday and to-day, and business in the warehouses continues quiet.

Huddenselle, Dec. 3.—Our market continues sail, and there is not very much doing amongst the better class of woollen goods. There has been a rather better demand for fancy woollens of a low quality for exportation, chiefly for the American market. The market is generally expected to be quiet until Christmas, at the commencement of the new season.

Macclesfield, Dec. 3.—We are still unable to record any improved feature in the manufacturing trade here. Up to the present time very little inducement has been held out to producers for the coming spring; notwith-standing which, there are fair grounds for the assumption that suitable goods will be freely produced. The thrown silk trade is much in the same state as reported in our last; at the same time, it is generally supposed that extensive purchases will shortly be made in this article. The raw silk market remains extremely firm, at the latest quotations.

Rochdele, Dec. 2.—We have had a slacker market to-day in flannels. Rochdele, Dec. 2.—We have had a slacker market to-day in flannels notwithstanding there is a fair business going on in the warehouses, and the manufacturers have orders on hand yet unexecuted. The wool market remains steady at prices firm for English wools, and a small advance is asked for colonial wools.

Halifax, Nov. 30.—Although there has been a better attendance in our Piece Hall to-day, there is no improvement in the demand for worsted

HALIFAX, Nov. 30.—Although there has been a better attendance in our Piece Hall to-day, there is no improvement in the demand for worsted

goods, which is more restricted than it was. The yarn trade is still in a state of almost entire stagnation. There is very little doing in wool; but the staplers are firm holders, at late rates.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 20.— Grain.—The arrivals of Canada wheat have of late been large, and the market was depressed in consequence, but closed more firmly. Domestic has been in moderate supply, and prices have gradually advanced, there being an active demand for milling. The sales include 23,600 bushels Canada mixed and white at 1 dol 5c to 1 dol 7c; 2,500 do red, 1 dol 3c la bond; 6,800 prime white Genesse, 1 dol 20c to 1 dol 22c; 2,500 mixed Obio, 1 dol 5c; 4,000 white Michigan, 1 dol 15½c; 1,200 Long Island red, 1 dol 2c; and 1,000 damaged western, 65c. There is but a moderate inquiry for corn, and as new comes forward more freely, the market is dull, and prices rather tend downward. The sales are 38,000 bushels, at 62½c for new northern round yellow, 70 to 71 for old Jersey do from store and delivered, 64 to 66 for new southern yellow and white, 70 to 71 for inferior old yellow, 69 to 69½ for old mixed western from store, and 70½ to 71 delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market since our last has been very active, as is usual, however, towards the close of navigation, and prices of most descriptions have improved a trifle, holders, in view of the light stock and probable moderate supply for the winter, exhibiting considerable firmness. The arrivals are now large, but the most extensive demand nearly absorbs the whole, so that the stock does not accumulate very rapidly. We quote superfine No. 2, 4 dols 18½c to 4 dols 43½c; common State, 4 dols 62½c; straight ditto, 4 dols 68¾c; favourite do, 4 dols 75c. Corn meal is steady, with a fair demand, and we note sales of 400 bbls Jersey at 3 dols 12½c; and 650 Brooklyn white, 3 dols 31½c cash.

Export of Breadstuffs, from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland.

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

	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
From-	bbls	bbls	bush	bush	bush	bash
New Yorkto Nov. 19	370,821	***	324,529	76,525	44	000
New Orleans 9	12,491	***	***	***	104	***
Philadelphia	22,898	1,086	67,100	33,888	***	***
Baltimore 14 Boston 16	17,557	040	26,451	202	118	+ 100
Other ports 9	***	***	***	000	Sizer .	1.00
por por the state of the state						***
Tetal	425,268	1,086	418,080	110,413	***	***
About same time last year	83,491	960	162,588	422, 77	***	110

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—The trade has been very inactive during the past week, but former prices were fully maintained, say 62 lbs old Louvain wheat 44s, 61 lbs new ditto 41s to 42s, 61 lbs Prussian 39s to 40s, 60 to 61 lbs white Furnes

and Bergues 41s, 60 lbs white Zealand 40s 6d per qr, fo.b.

ALTONA, Dec. 2.—Transactions during the past week have been but to a moderate extent; but the scantiness of supplies induces holders to a-k full prices. 62 lbs old Waren wheat 44s, 60 to 61 lbs old Upland 39s 6d to 41s, 62 lbs new Mecklenburg 41s 6d, 62 lbs Mark 40s 6d, 60 lbs Holstein 37s 6d per

qr, fob.
STRTTIN, Dec. 2.—There is not much disposition shown to increase stocks for the present, but prices of all descriptions of grain have as yet been well supported. 61 lbs red Stettin wheat is worth 35s to 36s, 62 lbs Pommeranian and Uckermark 36s to 37s, 61 lbs mixed Polish 36s per qr f.o.b.
ROSTOCK, Dec. 1.—The grain trade has been very slow during the past week, and previous prices fully maintained, 62 lbs wheat, 33s to 40s per qr. f.o.b.
STRALSUND, Dec. 1.—Our market has remained in the same state as last reported, and 61½ lbs wheat is worth 38s to 38s 6d; 52 lbs barley, 17s 6d per gr. f.o.b.

ANCLAM, Dec. 1.—There has been very little doing in our market of late, but prices have been fully supported, and 62 lbs wheat is held at 39s 6d per

DANZIG, Nov. 30.—There has been very little doing in our market during the

DANZIG, NOV. 30.—Inere has been very intereding in our market during the week, and we quote nominally, 62 lbs high mixed wheat, 44s; 61 to 62 lbs fine mixed, 40s to 41s; 60 to 61 lbs good mixed, 39s to 39s 6d per qr. fo.b.

KONIGSBERG, Nov. 30.—Our holders of wheat have somewhat given way in their demands, 131 lbs high mixed wheat, 39s 6d to 40s 6d; 130 to 131 lbs mixed, 39s to 39s 6d; 130 to 131 lbs red, 37s 6d to 38s per qr. fo.b.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAT MORNING.

There was a tolerably fair supply of English wheat at Mark lane last Monday, and the previous few days of bracing weather having somewhat improved its condition, a good sale for all fine samples was experienced at the full prices of the previous week, and a fair clearance was effected of most purcels on sale; but for foreign wheat only a moderate demand took place, as the millers seemed determined not to purchase beyond their present requirements. The imports consisted of 2,260 qrs from Burletta, 960 qrs from Dantzic, 1,104 qrs from Dunkirk, 728 qrs from Greifswalde, 240 qrs from Hamburg, 600 q s from Heligoland, 290 qrs from Kentscher, 200 qrs from Leghoru, 1,333 qrs from Petersburg, 1,437 qrs from Kentscher, 200 qrs from Rotterdam, and 415 qrs from Strisbund, making a total of 12,236 qrs. The arrivals of flour were 3,370 sacks coastwise, 6,685 sacks per Eistern Counties Rullway, 30 sacks from Ireland, 6,337 sacks and 2,072 bris foreign; prices of this article were unchanged. There were good supplies of English barley, having 8,703 qrs; from Souland 259 qrs, and from foreign ports 7,939 qrs. Fine malting samples commanded former rates; secondary sorts were dull, from being superabundant, and generally these must be quoted is per qr cheaper, whitst grinding qualities brought former rates. Peas from the Continent have arrived freely; 7,295 qrs were reported from Denmark and the Baltic. Prices receded is per qr, but a little frosty weather would soon brace up the market for this article. The aggregate supplies of oats being good—504 qrs coastwise, 2,221 qrs from Scotiand, 1,670 qrs from Ireland, and 15,983 qrs from continental ports, making a total of 20,378 qrs—caused the dealers to hold off; there was, however, no change in the value of good corp, and the consumers took off a moderately fair quantity.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were fair of wheat, and somewhag.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were fair of wheat, and somewhat large of flour from Canada and the United States. There was no briskn a

in the demand for wheat; fine qualities of English and Irish new brought

There were tolerably good foreign arrivals of most grain at Hull, but only a moderate quantity of wheat was brought forward by the farmers, and the best samples were taken by the millers at previous prices; the condition was not generally good: average, 29s 4d on 647 qrs.

There was a good supply of wheat at Leeds, and a limited demand was experienced at rather lower rates for even the best qualities, and at 1s per qr reduction on all other sorts: average, 43s 5d on 3,487 qrs.

There were fair deliveries of most articles of the trade at Lyan; the best descriptions of wheat realised as much money, but inferior parcels were 1s per qr lower: average, 40s 3d on 1,578 qrs.

The supply of wheat was fair at 1pswich. Choice qualities were in request at fully as much money, but damp parcels were slow of disposal: average, 43s 5d on 1,056 qrs.

The barley market was quiet, particularly formalting qualities, but no quotable change occurred in its value: average, 25s

average, 43s 5d on 1,056 qrs. The barley market was quiet, particularly for malting qualities, but no quotable change occurred in its value: average, 25s 10d on 2,181 qrs.

were limited fresh arrivals of all English grain at Mark 1 There

There were limited fresh arrivals of all English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday, a few fresh cargoes of foreign wheat, and a fair import of oats. No change occurred in the value of wheat, and not much business passing therein. Barley was held at former prices. There was a fair sale for good oats to the consumers at Monday's currency.

The weekly averages were 40s 3d on 102,974 qrs wheat, 24s 6d on 96,405 qrs barley, 17s 1d on 22,466 qrs oats, 23s 6d on 40 qrs rye, 28s 5d on 4,925 qrs beans, and 27s 2d on 1,869 qrs peas.

There were limited supplies of English grain at Mark lane on Friday, and only moderate imports of foreign, but a good addition of flour from France and the United States. Wheat was without alteration in value, very little English on sale, and the few parcels of foreign which were sold commanded Monday's currency. Barley was steady in price and demand. Flour met a limited inquiry. Oats were quite as dear, and good samples were taken by the consumers.

The London averages announced this day were,-

Wheat		*****	********			*******	3,856	at 42	7
Barley							1,948	28	6
Uats					*******		5,154	1 19	2
Rye					*******		24	24	
Beans								29	8
Peas								31	5
		A	rivats	this H	reek.				
	Wheat		Barle	y.	Mal	t.	Oats		Flour.
	Qrs.		Qrs.		Qrs.		Qrs.		
English	2,220		2,090		1,960		340		1,030 sack
Irish									***
Foreign	6,770	*****	1,220	*****	***	*****	5,340	{	6,920 sacki 4.090 bris

Ors. s d

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN. Ac

8
44
49
45
28
10
56
35
36
50
32
28
26
17
21
21
21
40
40
50
45
45
44
42
40
39
44
45
47
29
31
27
28
32
21
14
28
23
24
56
27
32
20
48
44
17.00

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK. (For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.") MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

Sugar.—The market has been firm during the week, with a steady demand from the trade at full rates, and low sugars have met with a more ready sale, present reduced stocks attracting much attention. Foreign has been rather active. The transactions in West India to yesterday did not exceed 900 casks at previous rates, including 160 casks Barbadoes offered on Tuesday which sold from 39s 6d to 43s for middling to good yellow. The stock is getting very low. Last week the clearances of sugar in London did not exceed 2,813 tons of all kinds, leaving the stock 60,226 tons, against 78,617 tons at the same period in 1849. Since the 28th ultimo arrivals have not been large.

Maurilius.—On Tuesday 4,983 bags offered in public sale were about three-fourths sold, at extreme rates to 6d in advance, importers withdrawing a por-

ton rather above the market value: fair to good grocery brought 40s to 42s; bow to middling, 38s to 39s 6d; low to middling refining kinds, 38s to 39s; middling to good brown, 34s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt. The deliveries last week were computed at only 188 tons, and the stock shows a further decrease.

were computed at only 188 tons, and the stock shows a further decrease.

Bengal.—At the commencement of this week white Benares and grainy went about 6d cheaper, but other kinds at previous rates, 5,296 bags being nearly all disposed of as follows: middling to good white Benares, 44s 6d to 45s 6d, one lot 46s; Mauritius kinds, middling to good, 38s 6d to 40s 6d; Dhobah, good grainy yellow, 45s to 45s 6d; Dacca taken in at 44s 6d per cwt. Business to some extent has been done in Khaur at 31s per cwt.

Madras.—The lower qualities have met with more inquiry at full prices, and about 2,000 bags sold privately at 31s to 32s.

Horeign.—There has been more inquiry than during the next few weeks.

about 2,000 bags sold privately at 318 to 328.

Foreign.—There has been more inquiry than during the past few weeks, and sales to some extent made at extreme rates. A cargo of 500 tons clayed Manilla is reported at 20s, a cargo of brown Bahia at 37s 9d, and one of Havana; price of the latter not allowed to transpire. Yesterday 189 casks 125 barrels Porto Rico, offered by auction, sold at stiff rates: good to fine yellow 42s to 44s;

price of the latter not allowed to transpire. Yesterday 189 casks 125 barels. Porto Rico, offered by auction, sold at stiff rates: good to fine yellow 42s to 44s; low and brown to middling heavy, 38s to 41s 6d per cwt,

Refused.—Since last Friday, more business has been done at the late decline, and the market is now firmer, with an indifferent supply of goods. Yesterday, refiners were asking 49s to 49s 6d for the lower qualities: titlers, middling to fine, 53s to 53s 6d. We continue to receive heavy supplies of foreign refined sugars. A large parcel loaves have sold at 49s 6d. The bonded market has not been influenced by the more favourable accounts from the continent, and remains dull. Crushed is still quoted at 29s to 30s per cwt.

MOLASSES.—About 400 puns fine Antigua have sold at 17s per cwt.

COFFEE.—The more settled appearance of German political affairs has led to some further speculative purchases, and the late decline in prices is already nearly recovered. Native Ceylon has met with considerable inquiry, and advanced from 53s to 56s for good ordinary, being 3s higher than on Friday last, between which prices about 5,000 bags changed hands to yesterday. 480 bags in public sale sold from 53s to 54s. The sales of plantation have gone off with spirit at an improvement of 2s to 3s, 241 casks 800 bags chiefly finding buyers: low middling to middling qualities brought 60s to 63s; fine to fine ordinary, 57s to 60s; ragged and good ordinary, 54s to 55s 64; triage, 48s to 55s. 194 casks 1,103 bags were delivered last week, nearly all for con-umption. Mocha is 50 scarce that no business worth notice has been done.

fine to fine fine ordinary, 57s to 60s; ragged and good ordinary, 54s to 56s 6d; triage, 48s to 55s. 194 casks 1,103 bags were delivered last week, nearly all for consumption. Mocha is so scarce that no business worth notice has been done. A parcel of African sold at 45s 6d to 46s. Foreign has been rather active, and a fair amount of business done at extreme rates. Yesterday, 3,000 bags Costa Rica sold at 52s to 59s, and a cargo of St Domingo at 44s 6d for Hamburg.

COCOA.—The market has been quiet, no public sales having taken place this week. There is a small stock, but further supplies are coming forward. Foreign is firm. 90 bags ordinary St Domingo were taken in at 30s per cwt.

TEA.—The trade have been buyers to a moderate extent since last week, and prices for many descriptions with difficulty obtained, in the absence of further speculative inquiry. Two vessels have arrived with new congous, the Sea Witch and Oriental, several chops of which sold yesterday and to-day, the prices opening rather high, 1s 8\frac{3}{2}4\to 1s 10d being paid for some chops of very fine quality: common is still held at 1s 1d, but meets with less inquiry thereat. No material change has occurred in other kinds of black. Green teas are firm, with a moderate supply of fine offering. Canton young hysons, which were in good demand last week, have continued so during the present one, and prices rather firmer. Further sales will be held next Thursday.

good demand last week, have continued so during the present one, and prices rather firmer. Further sales will be held next Thursday.

RICE.—There is rather more inquiry for East India, and several sales made by private treaty at full prices, the market being very firm. The stock on 30th ultimo, consisted of 20,669 tons, against 23,260 tons in 1849, at a like period. The deliveries, both for home use and export, show a considerable falling off.

SAG).—272 boxes pearl sold at rather easier rates: middling bold grain 20s; fine white, 26s to 27s 6d; common to middling small grain, 19s to 20s per cet.

Bermuda arrow root has sold at 1s 3d to 1s 7dd. St Vincent's taken in at 6d to Pimento.—The market is quiet, but so little offered this week, that prices re

PIMENTO.—The market is quiet, but so little offered this week, that prices remain nominally unaltered. The stock consists of 8,197 bags.

PEPPER.—Export kinds of black have met with more inquiry, and stiffer rates demanded. 848 bags Penang were taken in at 3½d per lb for common brown. A limited amount of business has been done by private contract. 400 bags,&c., white, chiefly imported from the continent, sold at ½d lower rates: middling to good middling, 6d to 6½d; a few lots good Tellichery. 8½d to 8½d per lb.

OTHER SPICES.—21 cases brown nutmegs sold at barely previous rates, from 2s 6d to 3s 4d, with one lot good bold brown, 3s 9d. 5 cases mace sold at 3s 4d to 2s 5d. 412 bags Bourbon cloves were withdrawn for want of buyers at previous rates; 58 cases, &c., Penang, out of condition, sold very cheap—5½d to 6½d per lb. 100 cases of cassia lignes, of indirect import, sold at 99s 6d to 105s per cwt for 3rd to 1st pile.

SALTPETRE.—The market presents a very firm appearance, a moderate

SALTPETRE.—The market presents a very firm appearance, a moderate amount of business having been done by private treaty at stiffer rates, and holders do not appear disposed to make sales. Bengal of low to fine quality has sold at 27s 6d to 29s. The deliveries last month were 812 tons. Stock on

30th ult., 2,653 tons, against 2,195 tons at the same time in 1849.

NITRATE Soda.—There has been some enquiry at 14s, but no sellers.

Rum.—Prices of West India remain without alteration, and the market is

COCHINEAL — The market continues flat. 127 bags were partly disposed of at previous rates: Teneriffe silvers, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; Honduras silvers, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; Mexican silvers, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; Mexican silvers, 3s 7d to 3s 8d; a few lots black, 3s 9d per lot.

Imports and DELEVANIES of Combined with the Story of 20th Necessity.

MA CANAD MINE	L LUL I L.	185)	Cocini	1849	T CHECK	1848	00444	1847
		serons		serons		serons		serons
Imported .	******	16,142		12,293	******	12,137		10,669
Delivered.		12,501	*****	12,676		10,639		8,432
Stock	********	7,610	*****	4,560	*****	4,422		3,710

LAC DYE.—There is a limited demand for this article, but the market remains firm. The deliveries last month were 462 chests, leaving the stock on 30th ult. 5,237 chests, against 3,378 chests in 1849 at corresponding period.

30th ult. 5,237 chests, against 3,378 chests in 1849 at corresponding period. DRUGS.—The sales yesterday passed off flatly, without material alteration in value. 465 chests shellae sold at steady rates; thick blood 47s to 49s; broken orange 46s to 47s; liver, 42s 6d to 44s 6d per cwt. The few parcels E. I. gums offered went at former prices. Castor oil partly sold, and nearly all qualities were rather cheaper; good to fine pale brought 44d to 54d; low dark to good straw, &c., 3d to 4½d per lb. Gambier is in good demand at 13s 6d to 14s. 613 bales 528 baskets sold at those prices. The better kinds of safflower have maintained previous rates, but low and ordinary went cheaper. 316 bales Bengal found buyers from 4l 10s to 7l 12s 6d for low to good; very low small and ordinary, 2l 7s to 3l 18s per cwt.

There were no deliveries of camphor last month. Stock on 30th ult. 7,547

low small and ordinary, 22.7s to 31.18s per cwt.

There were no deliveries of camphor last month. Stock on 30th ult. 7,547
puckages, against 7,100 packages last year. The deliveries of castor oil continue large, being 3,200 packages during November, leaving the stock at the close 264 casks, &c., 1,200 packages, against 129 casks, &c., 1,030 packages at

METALS.—Prices of Welsh bar iron are fully maintained, and there has been ere inquiry for rails at 51. Scotch pig is easier to purchase, but rather dull of

Some business has been done in speller on the spot at 16l 7s 6d to 16l 10s, sale. Some ousness has been done in specier on the spot at 100 100, and the market is quiet; arrivals are large. About 500 slabs Banca tin sold for cash at 78s last week, and little business has since been done; the stock on the instant was 939 tons. There is no further change to report in other

-The trade appear unwilling to increase their stocks of fish at present OILS. Oils.—The trade appear unwining to increase their stocks of their ac precent high rates, and the market continues quiet. Sperm is not quite so firm. At commencement of the week sales to a moderate extent were made in linseed at 33s 3d on the spot and for future delivery, but the market since became quiet,

33s 3d on the spot and for future delivery, but the market since became quiet, and 33s was the nearest price yesterday.

TURPENTINE.—Rough has brought an advance of 6d. Spirits are again higher, British drawn being held at 36s per cwt.

LINSEED.—The transactions in parcels on the spot have been unimportant, but a large business has been done for arrival in Black Sea at 48s to 48s 6d per qr, deliverable here and at the outports.

TALLOW.—Above 10,000 casks have arrived during the past fortnight, which has of course had a very depressing influence upon the market, yet prices are not much lower than last week, Y.C. being quoted at 37s to 37s 9d on the spot, according to quality; to arrive in the first three months of 1851, 37s 6d, and in the last three, 40s. The quantity to come forward from St Petersburgh is now inconsiderable; on Monday the stock had increased to 58,602 casks, against 44,527 casks in 1849, and 33,600 casks in 1848. The deliveries during last week did not exceed 1,914 casks.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—Nearly all the parcels of East India Sugar declared for sale this day were withdrawn in consequence of the dense fog in the City. The West India market was firmer, and 543 casks sold at stiffer rites, making 1,475 casks for the week. Bengal—300 bags sold at full prices; fine Mauritius kind 42s 6d, good brown 37s 6d. Refined—The market was firmer to-day, and goods rather scarce.

COFFER -About 2,000 bags native Ceylon sold by private contract to-day at

COFFER — About 2,000 bags native Ceylon sold by private contract to-say as 56s for good ordinary.

Spices.—139 bags pimento sold from 4½d to 5½d; 19 cases brown nutmegs slightly mouldy realized 2s 8d to 3s; 114 bags cloves were offered, and a few lots Zanzibar sold at 6½d to 6½d. Bombay taken in 6½d per lb.

Saltpetre.—550 bags were chiefly taken in at 27s 6d to 28s, for 8 to 7½

refrac.

LAC DYE.—201 chests submitted to day only partly found buyers at previous rates: ordinary native, 61d; S L D T, taken in 1s 7½d; other marks partly sold from 9½d to 11½d per lb.

TURMERIC.—A parcel fair Bengal sold at 15s 6d per cwt.

SAFFLOWER.—30 bales Bengal were taken in at 7½ 10s per cwt.

TEA.—The public sales to day comprised 8,311 packages, but on'y 500 found buyers, without alteration in prices. Further purchases were made in new congous at the rates previously noticed.

OILS.—20 tuns Southern sold at 35½ to 37½ per tun.

TALLOW,—The sales went off well at last Friday's rates. 686 casks Australian nearly all sold from 34s 6d to 37± 3d; 68 casks, 172 serons South American part sold at 34s to 36s 3d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

SUGAR.—There has been a considerable business done in the home refined sugar market, at 6d advance for the lower qualities; the market closes with every appearance of a further advance next week. About 200 tons Dutch loaves were sold at the beginning of the week at 49s 6d, but are now held for 50s. The bonded remains without any alteration as to prices. Dutch and Belgian nothing of any importance to note.

GREEN FRUIT.—The demand continues good. Contrary winds have prevented arrivals, and the market is being cleared of stock. A cargo of oranges, consisting of 1,500 boxes, per Pomona, from Fayal, arrived at Bristol, 800 of which sent to London per rail, were sold at public sale by Keeling and Hunt, at a moderate figure, quality and condition being indifferent. Chesnuts sell freely, the low price assisting the consumption. Black Spanish sustain the advance obtained of late. Messina lemons are held firmly by the importers, the cropbeing short.

being short. DRY FRUIT.—Public sales continue to be forced on the market of all kinds of dry fruit. The demand for currants and raisins has somewhat abated.

				Dry Fruit				Figs.	Λ	lmond
		cwt		cwt		cwt		CALE		CAL
1850		11,149	******	12,084		417		1,038		
		15,429					*******		********	
		6,953					*** *** ***		*** *** ***	
SEE	Ds 0	ur quota	tions	ere unal	tered,	and t	rade, p	articula	rly for f	eeding

Old Intec by	nes were	D. M. C.		* ** * * * * * *	X 1 X
Imports fro	om Jan. It	o Dec. 5, 1850	4 4-	1,304,497	
Do	do	Dec, 6, 1849	******	839,016	
Sales	do	Dec. 5, 1850	************	1,304,200	
Do	do	Dec. 6, 1849		1,062,600	page.
Present	stock, 117.0	00 hides Sto	ek Dec. 6, 1849,	42,000 hid	les.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.—150 hlids Barbadoes, 2,000 bags Mauritius, 400 bags Bengal, 450 bags Penang sugar; 200 bales saffliwer; 18 tons ivory. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.—286 bales Bengal safflower; 80 serons Guatemala indigo.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12.—355 bags Bengal sugar; 1,000 packages teas; 695 bags Trinidad cocoa; 100 bales Madras cotton; 451 bags saltpetre.

PROVISIONS.

Fine Irish butter in demand; the market altogether very firm.

The bacon market not as active as last week. Prices about the same. 48s asked, 47s, taken, either on board or landed.

			UTTER.		BACON.
		Stock.	Delivery.	Stock,	Deliverie
1848			******** 8,937	1,902	1.075
1849		66,918	11,913		
1850	*******	59,209	Arrivals for the		
corer	gn do ess	**********	***************************************		8.316

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

Monday, Dec. 2.—Since Monday last nearly 17,000 carcases of country-killed meat have been received up to these markets, chiefly from the Western and Midiand countries. With London-slaughtered meat we have been extensively supplied, amongst which we have notice i nearly 2,000 carcases of foreign beef, mutton, veal, and pork; yet a large business has been transacted. From Hamburg 33 packages of beef have temperature of the country beef.

FRIDAY, Dec. 6. - The general trade ruled heavy to-day, and prices had a downward

At	25,79	sto	20	by the carcase.				
		8				d		d
Inferior beef 2	2	02	4	Mutton inferior	2	60	02	10
Ditto Widdling 2	6	2	8	- middling	3	0	3	6
Prime large 2	10	3	0	- prince	.3	6	3	10
Prime small 3	2	3	4	Large pork	2	6	3	10
Veal 2	G	3	8	Smail pork	3	8.	4	0

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Dec. 2.—Owing to the late destructive gales, and the coldness of the weather abroad—thick ice having been formed in most of the Dutch rivers—a considerable decline has taken place in the imports of foreign stock into London in the past week. The total arrival has been only 3,003 head, being upwirds of 2,000 less than in the preceding week. The items of the week's import were—besses, 856; sheep, 2,496; calves, 407; pigs, 133. Only about 403 head have been landed at the outports, and those in very middling condition. By sea from Ireland we have received 5 cows and 143 pigs.

bugs.

bugsproaching great Christmas market is now the general theme of conversationst excellent show is expected, and it will, we understand, be held on the

inst
The numbers of foreign beasts and calves here to day were seasonably large, but
those of sheep were by no means extensive.

From our grazing districts the receipts of beast fresh up this morning were considerably on the increase, but of very middling quality.

The primest Scots were in
moderate request at about last Monday's quotations, viz, from 3s 8d to 3s 10d per 8
lbs. With all other breeds the trade ruled heavy at a decline in prices of 2d per 8 lbs.,
and a total clearance was not effected.

Upwards of 3,000 short-horns reached us from Lincoln-hire, Leiceatershire, and
Northampton-hire. From other parts of England we received 500 Herefords, runts,
Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, chiefly by railway conveyance, 220 horned and poiled
Scots.

cott.

On the whole the supply of sheep was tolerably extensive as to number, whilst the uality was a full average one. For most briefly the demand ruled steady, and late ates were mostly supported. The primest old Downs sold at 4s.2t per 8 lbs.

Calves, the supply of which was good, sold heavily, and last week's currencies were ith difficulty supported.

difficulty supported. wing to the large arrivals up to Newgate and Leadenhall, the pork trade was y, at late rates, if we except the large hogs, which were quite ld per 8 lbs lower.

		U.E. E. RALL BLOCK			
De	C 4, 180	8. D	ec 3, 18	42. Dec	
Beasts	4,032		4,517		5,058
Sheep	22,343	*********	27,170	**********	24,190
Calves	100		137	*********	
Pigs	245	******	295	******	410

Faidar, Dec. 6.—The beef trade ruled excessively heavy, and Monday's quota-ions were with difficulty supported. Sheep, the best old Downs 4s 2d per 8 lbs. The ceal trade was at quite a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Figs at late rates. Midch cows from 44 to 184 55 cach, including their small calf.

					ink the offals.		a		A
				d		3.	62	9.	4.0
Inferior beasts	2	6:	02	6	Inferior sheep	2	10.	63	2
Second quality do	2	R	2	10	Second quality sheep	3	4	3	6
Prime large oxen	3	3	3	15	Coarse woolled do	3	8	3	10
Prime Scots, &c	3	8	3	10	Southdown wether	4	0	4	2
Large coarse calves	2	6	3	4	Large hogs	2	6	- 3	0
Prime small do	3	6	3	- 8	Small porkers	3	H	- 4	0
Cartiforn C. Inne	200	0	20.4	100	Oursers and Dies.	1.6	10	0.1	- 0

235; pigs, 20.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 2.—The business doing in our market is limited to the wants of consumption, and the currency of last week is nominally without alteration. Stasex pockets, 65s to 73s; Kent do, 75s to 90s; Mid and East Kents, 92s to 150s.

Fationy, Dec. 6.—Our hop market continues to be heavily supplied with new hops. Fine parcels are in moderate request, at previous quotations. In other kinds so little doing that prices are almost nominal. Factor's prices, viz., ready money—New East Kent pockets, 83s to 140s; New Weald of Kent ditto, 63s to 84s; New Mid Kent ditto, 55s to 130s; New Sussex ditto, 54s to 75s; New Farnhams, 90s to 141s per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

COAL MARKET.

Fi Monday, Dec. 2.—Buddle's West Hartley 15x—Carri's Hartley 15x—Coxon's West Hartley 14x—East Adair's Main 12x 6d—Hedley's Hartley 14x—Halywell 15x—North Percy Hardley 14x 6d—Ord's Main 14x—Rayesworth West Hartley 11x 6d—South Peareth 12x 6d—Tanfield Moor 12x 64—Tanfield Moor Butes 13x—West Wylam 15x 6d—Bishop's Primrose Main 14x—Rephie's Hartley 14x—Brancepeth Cke 22x 6d—Cowpen Hartley 15x—Derwentwater Hartley 15x—Hartley 14x 10 14x 6d, Wall'stend; Gosforth 14x 6d—Original Gibson 14x—Ridded 14x 21;—Walker 14x 6d—Bell 15x—Braddyll 15x 6d—Hertley 15x—Braddyll 15x 6d—Hertley 15x—Hartley 15x—Keine 15x 3d—Wiltworth 13x—Hartley 15x—Saxborough 15x—Stewart's 15x—Keine 15x 3d—Wiltworth 13x—Raddidle Tees 15x—Maclean's Tees 14x—South Durham 14x 6d—Tees 15x—Woodyfield 13x. 14x 8ships at market; 63 selt, 55 unsold.

Wednersday, Dec. 4—Raddid's West Hartley 15x—Carr's Hartley 15x—Caron's West Hartley 15x—Eaxt Adair's Main 12x 6d—Hedley's Hartley 14x Holywell 15x 6d—North Percy Hartley 14x 6d—Ord's Main 14x—Tanfield Moor. Earles 15x—West Wylam 13x 6d—Wylam 15x 9d—Eden Main 15x—Whitworth Coke 25x—Hartley 14x 6d—Hartley 15x—Hartley 14x 15x—Hartley 15x—H

fraddyll 16s - Hetton 16 6d - Haswelt 16: 9d - Lambton 16: 3d - Hussel 4 - Whitworth 13: 34 - Adelaide Tees 15: 3d - South Durham 14: 94, parket; 29 sold, 27 unsold.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A fair amount of business has been done this week, and the market is very firm for all descriptions. About 3,000 bales of East India and other low wools are announced for public sale on the 20th inst.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The state of the grain market has undergone little or no change since Tuesday. This morning wheat again met a dull sale, but prices can scarcely be quoted lower than on Tuesday, and this remark will apply to almost every

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In manufactured iron there is a decided improvement to report, and higher rates are generally asked, and on some descriptions of Staffordshire an advance of 5s per ton has been realised. The makers of Welsh bars have also declined to sell, except at an advance in price, which is nominally 5s per ton, but 2s 6d has been readily obtained, and higher rates are looked for. For Scotch pig iron, prices have had during the week a downward tendency.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2.

Coffee.—The market continues calm and prices remain almost the same; some animation has been manifested to take a few lots on speculative account, but holders were not inclined to sell at a reduction.

Dyes &c.—Indigo without any change in prices, Dyewoods at former rates. To pentine oil at somewhat advanced rates. Madders—Prices are conserved as in the context of the conte

somewhat easier.

Corron.—This article remains the same, there is very little animation, and holders are however not inclined to sell at a reduction.

Spices, Rice, Frutt.—Spices remain nominal. Rice, ordinary to good white Java at 7½f. Currants firm; new Zante 16f to 16½f; old 14f to 15½f;

Fatras 13f.

SEEDS.—Rape—Prices were looking upwards. Lin—With a good business at former prices. Clover—New red Maese at 24f. Mustard calm; brown 16f to 164f; yellow 114f per hect. North-Holland canary 9f to 94f; Zealand 84 to 9f per hect. North-Holland carraway 15f; Gueldrian 13f per 50 ko.

CORN.—Wheat at former rates. Rye at former prices. Barley stationary.

Oats at an advance of 3f. Buckwheat advancing.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.

CORN.-For superior Spask to be received in spring, 23 ro. offered : 242

Corn.—For superior Spask to be received in spring, 23 ro. offered: 24g demanded,
HEMP.—On the spot it is nominal. The quantity wintering is about 30,000 poods, of which, one-half, clean, and the remainder, sorts: making with a local consumption of about 56,000 poods, and about 1,822,000 shipped, a total of 1,910,000 poods; of which, circa 420,000 remained over from 1849. On contract, 86 ro., 10 down, has been paid for 50 tons clean, and holders are

Tallow.—About 2,000 casks said to have changed hands among Russians

117 to 116, for August next: otherwise, quiet as quoted.
THE NEW TARIFF was issued yesterday. In the duties on exports there are no alterations; on imports there has been a general reduction, and some previously prohibited articles are admitted.

The Gazette.

Friday, Nov. 29.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bates and Co., Liverpool, spice merchants.—Peverelle and Scofield, Liverpool, dealers in hardware.—Werdinsky and Ullmann, High Holborn, dealers in Birmingham goods.—Singleton and Johnson, Bradford and Manningham, Yorkshire, masons—Kilner and Son, Huddersfield and Crossland moor, Yorkshire, oil merchants.—Wallis and Sons, Basingstoke and Odinam, corn merchants—Royle and Son, Newton, near Manchester, dyers.—Verrey, Brothers, Regent street and Hanovor street, confectioners—Mellor and Sons, Almondbury, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers; as far as regards T. Mellor—Lucas and Brothers, Louth, Lincolnshire, wine merchants; as far as regards J. W. Lucas—Cockshutt and Blackburn, Bough Gap mill, near Colne, Laucashire, cotton spinners—C. and E. Thomas, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, mercers—Lancaster and Granger. tirmingham, enticians—Eccles and Whiteley, Mill Hill-within-Lurcey, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Philip and Co, modellers; as far as regards J. B. Philip and J. R. Clayton—W. and J. Croager, Tottenham court road, cheesemongers—Thomas and Case, Kelvedon Hatoh, Essex, farmers—Gordon, Hill, and Christy, Rotherhithe, engineers—Webber, Hedge, and Co, Ipswich, seed crushers; as far as regards H. Haddock—P. and E. Metcalie, Rotton-le-Moors, Lancashire, straw manufacturers—J and A. Whyte, Psisley, manufacturers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

W. Star—final div of 6+, Dec. 3, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

T. and R. Hunt—final Giv of 4d, Dec. 13, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's,

Cashire, straw manufacturers—J and A. Whyte, Paisley, manufacturers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

W. Star—final div of 64, Dec. 3, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

T. and R. Hunt—final div of ½d, Dec. 13, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

H. Tappenden, Jun., Ashford, corn dealer—first div of 3s 5d on new proofs, Nov. 30, and three subsequent Satu.day., at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

T. Harvey, Newark-upon-Tren', Nottingham, builder—first div of 1s 10d, any Saturday, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham, builder—first div of 1s 10d, any Saturday, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham.

J. R. Henderson, Leicester, wine merchant—fourth div of 2dd, Dec. 7, or any subsequent alternate Saurday, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham.

J. Welch, Asiby-de-la Zouch, draper—third div of 4s, Dec. 7, or any subsequent alternate Saurday, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham.

G. Burdis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker—first div of 1s 2d, Nov. 30, or any subsequent Saurday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Callander, Woodburn, near Falkirk, farmer.

T. Duncan, sen., Edinburgh, commission agents.

A. Taylor, Alva, Stiriingshire, manufacturer.

J. Mackintosh, Kiltearn, Ross-shire, innkeeper.

Tuesday, Dec. 3. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

The Harrington Carrying Company, Liverpool and Manchester; as far as regards T. Rimmer, sen.—W. and J. March, Bishops Stortford, pawnbrokers—McClean and Co., Great St Helen's, Bishopsgate street, whe merchants—Latimer and Barter, Brighton, salesmen—Bower and Marsden, Dronfield, Derbyshire, tanners—W. R., A. R., and J. L. Shiell, Newcastle-unon-Tyne, milers—The Dyffryn Aled Mine Company—South and West Crossfell Lead Mines Company; as far as regards A. Hall—Lewis and Rogers, Cardiff, drapers—Brierley and Wilson, Huddersfield, woellen cloth manufacturers—Molt and Salanson, Conduit street, manufacturers of a patented electric light—Willing and Davis, Devonport, hatters—H. and E. Willing, Devonport, drapers—Murdoch and Thomson, Liverpool, com factors—Lunell and Co., Bristol, and elsewhere; as far as regards G. Lunell—Heath, Welch, and Barber, Tunstall, Staffordshire, iroumasters; as far as regards R. Heath—Hudson and Tyas, Haldax, Yorkshire, potato dealers—The Cornwall Patent Manure Company, otherwise Hutchinson and Co., Phillack, Cornwall, and elsewhere—R. and J. Clarkson, Dewsbury moor, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturers—Forbes and Walton, Warnford court, attorneys—Chambers and Ward, Rotherhithe, mast makers—Hammond and Burton, Philip lane, tinplate workers—Francis, Richardson, and Co., Swansea—Mirot and Leblond, London—Fairbrother and Crowber, Church, Lancashire, engravers to calico printers—Whitehouse, Finch, J. and S. Wiladsor, and L. Finch, Titford Colliery, Oldbury, Staffordshire, or elsewhere—Story and McGibbon, Carlisle and Headsnook, cotton manufacturers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

R. Lund, Blackburn, cotton spinner—first div of 2s 0\frac{1}{2}d, on Taesday, Dec. 3, and every following Tuesday, at Mr Hobson's, Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Bishe, otherwise Bish, Brighton, Sussex, builder.
Robert Rising, late of Frith street, Soho, and Lower Berkeley street, dealer in easts.
Richard Northover, Skinner street, Bishopsgate street, and elsewhere, lint manufacturer.

Numa Berton, Princes street, Hanover square, tailor.

Henry Matthew East, Mark lane, stationer.

William Heygak, Watford, Northamptonshire, and Chardstock, Dorsetshire, brick maker.

John Moore, Nottingham, cabinet maker.

John Moore, Nottingham, cabinet maker.

John Gollop, Beaminster, Dorsetshire, builder.

John Gollop, Beaminster, Dorsetshire, builder.

Samuel Pearse, Topsham, Devonshire, coal merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. M'Lean, Paisley, dyer.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Byshe, builder, Brighton.

William Heygate, brickmaker, Watford.
Antonino Guiseppe Gaudiano and Eurico Cicoplere St Clair, merchants, Great St Helen's, city,
Richard Green, junior, ironmonger, Brighton.

William Solomon Cowper, grocer, Bishopsgate street without.
Herbert Tewson Baines, linen draper, Peterborough.
Joseph Harper, coal merchant, Vauxhall bridge road,
William Stantor, watch and clockmaker, Bue incham.
Mary Ann Collinson, millirer, Middle-road, Brixton.
Samuel Pearse, coal merchant, Topsham, Devonshire,
Thomas Davy, seedsman, Liskeard, Cornwall.
John Davies, mercer, Kington, Herefordshire.
Frederick Geale Monsarrat, wine merchant, Cheltenham,
George Blakey, dealer in perfumery, Lincoln.
Richard Kaye, butcher, Liverpool.
James Jolley and William Jackson, acetic acid manufacturers, Wigan, Lancashire,
James Carter, bailder, Manchester terrace, Kiburn,
John Curd, chessemonger, High street, Campen town.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR DECEMBER.

The following are the railway calls for the mouth of December, so far as they have et been advertised. In December last year the total was 576,904%. The aggregate alled this year amounts now to 10,629,377%, against 19,673,694% in 1849:—

	Dad		4	Amo	un	t per	81	nare			W		
	Dat whe due	n		lrea paid			-	Call	ed.		Number of Shares		Total.
East Lancashire, prefe-					d		£		d				£
rence, fifths (2d issue)			3	10	0	***	1	0	0	610	***		400
Great Northern, 5 per cent preference scrip (allot- ment of the 21st of Oc- tober, 1850)	18	***	5	0	0	***	7	10				***	***
Lancashire & Yorkshire.		***	-			***		20	-		***		***
fifths	5	***	10	0	0		1	10	0	100	126,819	***	190,225
Leeds and Thirsk, pre-													
ference, fifths (!st issue)	2		9	0	0	000	1	0	9	400	5,823		5,821
Malton and Driffield													
Junction	1	000	18	3.5	0		1	5	0	000	8,981		11,259
Tours and Nantes	10		14	0	0	***	1	0	0		80,000	400	80,000

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

London And South Western.—The new contract for the maintenance of the permanent way has been let. It commences on the 1st of December, 1850, and will save 30,000/a year, equal to per cent. per annum on the dividend.—

Herapath's Journal.

BELFAST AND BALLYMENA.—The half-yearly meeting of this company with held in Belfast last week, the Hon. George Handcock presiding. The director's report showed the total receipts for the half year to be 16,974/, from which, deducting 10,437/ for working expenses and interest on loans, leaves a disposable balance of 6,536/. Out of this sum the report recommended a dividend of 15 per page. The report revendenced 15s per share. The report was adopted.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Dec. 2.— Railway shares improved to-day, and business was in almost all cases transacted at an advance, quotations being well supported at the close of the market.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.—The railway share market was on the whole well supported

TUESDAY, Dec. 3. — The railway share market was on the whole well supported but prices in some cases scarcely closed so high as they opened.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.—There was not much alteration in the railway market to-day, but prices, on the whole, were pretty well supported.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.—The railway market was on the whole steadily supported, but there was not a large amount of business transacted.

FRDAY, Dec. 6.—The value of railway shares is scarcely so well supported, but the decline is small, and the market, on the whole, looks good.

Amount of Traffic.—The gross receip's of railway traffic on 5,631 miles since the 30th June, amounts to 5,267,633l, which indicates an average of 9351 98 43d per mile. Last year, for the same period, on 4,705 miles, the traffic amounted to 4,476,680l, being equal to 951 98 53d per mile. The gross traffic for last week on 5,833 miles has produced the sum of 234,961l 128 9d, showing an average of 40l 6833d per mile. The corresponding week of last year, on 4,944 miles, showed a traffic reaching to 196,916l, equal to 39l 168 7d per mile. State of the Court of Chancery.—There are now above nine hundred causes and claims before the Master of the Rolls and the two Vice-Chancellors, and one hundred and fifty appeals and appeal petitions and motions on the paper of the Lord Chancellor. The is a larger number, by one-fourth, than the memorable arrears which compelled the Government to recommend that addition to the judges of the Court which produced the appointment of the Vice-Chancellors Koight Bruce and Wigram.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

shares.	Amount of shares	Amount	Name of Company,	Lon	don.	No. of shares.	1	1	hest prices of the day are given Name of Company.	London.	4.	nt	or and		Le
4	Of o	An		M.	F.	No.	Amo	Amo	, and a second second	M. F.	No. of	Amount	Amount	Name of Company.	-
600	50 81	50	Aberdeen	101	102	Stock	-	100		1 - 1		Vo	-	- Transportation and the latest t	M.
1200		8	- Preference	62	64	19500	25	23	- 1 Shares	11			13	Shrewsbury & Birm., Class A	7
1000	50	6	Ambergate, Not. and Boston Berks and Hants Extension	24	3	126819		11	- Fifths	94 44	52000		29	Y Class B	4.1
000			(Great Western perpetual			48444		6	# U (agg agg cor agg agg agg agg agg agg agg agg agg ag	4.7	19375	- 8	8	TARM EDWENDISON	10
- 1			5 per cent)	7		105500		10	- New, guar, 6 per cent	19 19	€000	20	20	OUICASDULY BUC Chee. or	
000	20	20	Birmingham & Oxford June-		******	71656		11:	- West Riding Union	48	15000		10	(Nor. W. Min.)	13
		-	tion, calls duly paid, or			18000		50	Leeds and Bradford	65. 05	2 504		20		
- 1			with a guarantee	29	294	7411	20	50	Leeds & Thirsk	134 138	27600		1	Oswestry	. 94
		20	- without a guarantee	27	******	3883	20	17	Trei, o per cent, No. 1	***	17500	10	10	- 8 per cent preference	1 (218
100	20	15	Birmingham, Wolverhamp-			7045	20	5	- No. 2	****** *****	165000		64	Dailobamile Chich	- 2
	- 1		ton, and Dudley, calls duly			10000	122	10	- No. 3	1011	20000		20	South Devon	8.5
		15	paid, or with a guarantee			111900	Av		London and Blackwall	78 74	20000		43	- A reigrence	2.65
			Birmingham, Wolverhamp-	22	22	Stock		100	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	85 853	78750 Stock		94		
00		01.80	ton, and Stour Valley	2.2		44252	9	9	- Guaranteed 5 per cent,	00 000	28000	32	30	South Eastern (Thoras)	904
00	26	1443	Boston, Stamford, and Birm.	**	*****	9010	F. 00		late Croydon Thirds	11 11	42000		334	- No. 1	
ck	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	71	72		50	50	- Pref. Con. 5 p c	59 mm	Stock	***	30	- No. 3	*** ##%
	331	331	- Thirds	**	10	Stock I		50 100	- Do. do. 1852	60	Stock	***	10	- No. 4	*** ***
	~ 4 8	17	Buckinghamshire	172	174	43077			- New, guaranteed 6 p. c	138	56000	50	50	South Wales	931
	50	90	Caledonian	104	104	11136	20	20	London and Greenwich — Preference or Priv	110	37500	20	15	South Morkshire and River	
	10	10	- Preference	5.5	5	Stock 1			London & North Western	244	1			Dun	113
	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	17	178	168380		17	- New & Shares	204 274	14000	25	181		
		15 45	- Preference	13	134	65111		12	- Fifth Shares	164 152	26650	00		Goole (N.div.), gua, 5 p. ct.	
		A	Dublin and Belfast Junction	22	21	70000		1	- 104 Shares M. & B. (c)	31	12500		20	LAW VALUE LAUGHSHOIL	2.8
ľ			East Anglian-L. and E.		26			100	London and South Western	704 71	15000		50	Waterford and Kilkenny	5
00	18	18	and L. and D	24	35	46500		424	- New Shares	28 274		50	50	Waterford and Limerick Wear Valley, 6 per ct. guar.	400.000
35	32		- E. and H., 6 per ct pref	18	11	120560	168	34 16#	- New	224		2)	25	The validation of the guar.	19
ek	20	20	Eastern Counties	62	68	34006		5	W	****** *****	24106		173		
00	61	0.8	- Extension 5 per ct. No. 1	71		6000			- New Scrip, 1848, pref	75	50000		14	Windsor, Staines, & S. Western	000.00
00	69	68	- Ditto, No. 2	62	*****	6000		20	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent	14 ******	30000	50	50	Wills, Somerset, and Wey-	
	10	10	- New, guar, 6 per cent	114	114	82500	16	51	Manchester, Buxton, and	******	Stock		0.5	mouth	434
97	50	50	- Northern and Eastern,		- 1				Matlock	14 10		25	25	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	172
00	125	124	s per cent	57		Stock I	00	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and		159000	25	9	- York & Newcastle Ext. - G. N. E. Purchase or	125
	50	43		40		18000	0.0	25	Lincolnshire	24 243				Preference	4.8
			- New Eastern Union, class A (late	49	*****	10640		25	2 Shares, No. 1	11 1	Stock	50	50	York and North Midland	24
			E. U. shares)	73 -		41200		124	- I Shares, No. 2		62950	25	10	- Preference	Si
00	25	25	- class B and C	51	43 .	87 00		10	- New, 161 preference	0.5 0.7	1				- 8
	20	20	- Scrip, guar, 6 per cent	191		43210 1			- Manchester and Lincoln	91 94		1		Foreign Railways.	1
	25	25	East Laneashire	104	:02	1			Union	2	44422	**	69		
20	61	-2	- New & Shares		24	Stock I			Midland	432 44	44100	63	0.3	Angio-Italian, late Italian &	
00	25	25	- 6 per cent Prf. 2 Shares			77323		35	- New	143 143	75000	20	20	and Austrian Boulogne and Amiens	21
		ATT	East Lincolnshire	304	30	Stock !		100	- Birmingham and Derby	23 22		20	08	Central of France (Orleans	0.8
		25	Edinburgh and Glisgow	20	20	Stock l	00	100	- Consolidated Bristol and				1	and Vierzon)	153
		0	Great Northern	15.1	153	7539	50	50	Birmingham	27 1264		20	174	Demerars	
5/	121	124	- & shares, A, deferred	47	5	Stock !			- Erewash Valley, pref	00 000		20	8	Dutch Rhenish	34
1	124	12	- i shares, B, 6 per cent		- 1	9850		15		1 224		20	11	East Indian	12
			guaranteed	104	104	15000	20	20	- Guaranteed 5 per cent		100000			Do do	
8		124	- 5 per cent preference	128	12		5	5	- Guaranteed 5; per cent.	48	***	5	15	Great Indian Peninsula Do do	5
1 00		All	Great North of England			60000		4	Northern Counties Union	06000 000000	Marine In a	20		Formale a la Camba-	1 %
		35	- New		*****	Stock		23	North British	84 84		20	8	Luxembourg	7
		15	- New 301 Shares			104533	5	171	- Preference	5 44	200	***	10	Do	14
		W 40	Creat Southern & Wort (I)	201	808	1685GG 30000		50	North Staffordshire	92 9		-	20	Namur and Liege	71
0	61	24	Great Southern & West (I.) — Eighths	31	39			25	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn Preston and Wyre	104 18			16	Northern of France	148
k l		00	Great Western	74		16720	124	104	- 4 Shares (A)	18		20	7	Orleans and Bordeaux	24
101	17	15		103			20	18	Reading, Guildford, & Reignte	187 184	A Marie and	20	All		32
FA		All	Hull & Selby		98	32000	64	64	Royston and Hitchen	78 74					244
	25	25	- + Shares	494		10668	64	14	- Shepreth Extension	34		-		Rouen and Havre	
	124	124	- 1 Shares	224 .			25	25	Scottish Central	1241 124				Sambre and Meuse	91.
	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	66	664		20	20	Scottish Midland					Tours & Nantes Constituted	31
76'97	164	113	- New	16%	16#	12000	25	223	- New		30764	20	9.8	West Flanders	-01

Capital	Amount	Average	DIV	per an		t.		97. 1		RECEIP	TS.		0.00	M	ilea
Loan.	expended per last	per mila.	0n	paid-u		l.	Name of Railway.	Week	r masengers,	Merchandise,	Total		Traffi er m		n in
	Report.	per aggres	1847	1848	1849	1850			parcels, &c.	cattle, &c.	receipt		ek L add	1850	1945
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1850	£ s d	£ , 4	£	d	E £		
1,674,666	1,589,772	27,5:0	000	***	***		Aberdeen	Nov. 23		500 0 0	1276 0		834 17	72	81
500,000	495,921	13,051	200	5	1	13	Belfast & Ballymena	30	356 13 9	177 1 2	533 14	11	446 14	374	37
2,200,000	1,900,408	118,790	24	5	5	26s	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chest.	Dec.	544 0 9	428 10 6	972 11	3	757 60	16	16
3,000,000	2,909,621	33,830	41	4	34	56s	Bristol and Exeter		6 2292 3 8	1018 13 6	3311 17		005 88	854	85
\$,460,000	5,150,030	34,700		14	000	000	Caledonian	17		4324 0 0	6573 0	0 6	375 11	160	159
4,339,332	3,896,565	41,452	800	***	000	000	Chester and Holyhead	24		597 0 0	2359 0	0 1	252 24	944	945
1,000,000	966,565	18,237	25	***	1.0	15	Dublin & Drogheda	21	8 699 10 0	170 1 9	839 11	9	668 Id	53	354
450,000	442,000	55,223	7	7	7	7	Dublin & Kingstown	Dec.			1006 17	8	840 126	7.2	74
267,000	250,000	15,625				400	Dundee and Arbroath	1	213 7 78	166 17 10	380 5	34	23	16	16
700,000	549,499	17,725	8	61	14	***	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	Nov. 30	274 6 10	326 5 6	600 I2		523 19	31	31
1,445,400	1,315,955	19,352	***		***	***	East Anglian	Dec. 1		**************	618 9		524 9	672	63
3,000,000	2,889,218	49,814	3	6	34	2	Edinburgh & Glasgow	Nov. 30			3722 18		67 64	574	574
8,333,612	2,708,129	38,143	0.00	2	***	***	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	Dec. 1	1024 4 7	1079 12 8	2103 17		70 29	71	71
8,000,000	12,786,996	39,711	5	34	11	1	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	1	6287 13 9	7163 13 5	13451 7		38 41	322	322
3,440,300	3,365,249	44,280	***	***	1	1	East Lancashire	1	1613 3 2	1765 18 0	3379 1		47 42	79	754
2,416,333	2,098,638	22,091	000	900	***	800	Eastern Union	1	851 2 11	1:00 12 10	1951 15		514 20	95	78
4,200,000	4,087,198	23,763	64	3	11	24		Nov. 23		******************			793 19	1712	100
866,666	866,666	30,155	84		21	***	Glasgow, Paisley, & Greenock	30		368 16 8	972 18		71 43	224	224
8,200,000	6,329,963	26,421			***	***	Great Northern & East Lincolns.	17		2742 C 0	6216 0		588 26	236	143
4.000,000	3.534,845	18,802	***	000		3	Great Southern & Western (I.)	5.	3170 17 9	1052 3 4	4223 1		86 22	188	188
		\$1,333	73	600 C3	4	4		Dec. 1		1002 0 2	13119 0		211 49	2622	2205
	13,500,600	42,779	7	64	34	2	Lancashire & Yorkshire	1	*************		15145 6		608 88	260	2014
	11,122,632		4		44	5		Nov. 17	2522 0 0	1473 0 0	3996 0		880 44	90	90
2,000,000	1.950,000	21,560		4 1			Leeds and Thirsk	24		442 0 0	886 0		64 22	39	39
2,500,000	2,000,151	51,286	202	***	499	5			20011 4 4	18497 15 0	38508 9	-	782 74	5184	470
	28,699,567	55,405	8	7	6 9s		London & Blackwali	1	716 11 5	28 0 0	744 11		5.9 135	54	5 4
1,400,000	1,370,610	249,202	288	11	37	3	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	Nov. 30		2:54 4 6	8112 6		69 47	1714	1715
7,440,930	7,150,574	41,816	4	34		3			6062 0 C	1028 0 0	7689 0		98 32	239	2164
9,952,756	8,285,570	34,670	9	54	34	3							53 36	1674	1594
7,600,000	6,555,882	\$9,023	5	***	100	***	Man., Shefild., & Lincolnshire						54 41	4954	491
	15,458,229	\$1,483	600	58	24	1 8		Dec. I		*** *** *** *** ***			54 24	50	50
2,596,200	1,333,341	26,666	7	99.0	000	600		Nov. 30					25 20	87	37
754,660	513,935	13,890	8	- 6	44	31	Monklands	16					34 59	60	60
1,717,871	1,576,490	26,274	6	6	6	4	Newcastle and Carlisle			1411 0 0	2320 0		14 23	146	135
4,200,006	4,043,757	\$0,000	5	5	2 2		North British	21		2001 0 0	OF A COM		70 22	222	222
4,673,714	4,544,221	17,344	***		***	0.0	North Staffordshire	Den 1	*************	200 10 10			47 32	45	15
1,673,333	1,448,910	\$2,260	***	7	5	***	Scottish Central	Dec. 1	7:8 15 0	756 16 10	1475 11 1		69 13	32	32
750,000	587,140	18,348		***		200	Scottish Midland Junction	Nov. 30		220 18 9	432 12		3× 27	49	49
1,538,000	1,279,263	27,218	***	804	21	0.00	Shrewsbury & Chester	Dec. 1	441 2 6	917 19 3	1362 6	-		224	
9,500,000	9,245,029	42,500	6	54	3	3	South Eastern	Nov. 23		2290 0 0	9313 6		149 49	58	234
2,397,000	2,063,841	35,583	***	860	***	000	South Devon	24		230 2 5	1437 2		29 24		58
4,000,000	2,464,743	82,863	100			0.00	South Wales	Dec. I	558 5 0	114 10 2	672 15	2		75	***
1,000,000	380,637	5,516	***	***	6	2	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	Nov. 16	************	**********	1169 0	0		69	866
930,000	911,785	22,794	54	68	6	6	Taff Vale	. 30	**********		2101 13 1		29 52	40	40
			9	7	14	24	York, Newcastle, & Berwick		4603 1 104		13665 10 1			293	290
6,295,000	10,400,409	35,496	10	7			York & North Midland	87 m G /	2789 0 9	4322 0 0	7111 0	0 66	29 28	260	21.0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Reports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1849-50, showing the stock on hand on Nov. 30 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

IN I hose articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	St	GAR.				
	Impo	orted	Dut	paid	Sto	c k
British Plantation, West India East India Mauritius Foreign	1849 tons 73,969 40,526 25,024	1850 tons 67,505 36,936 26,882	1849 tons 80,147 44,987 30,689 18,165	1850 tons 73,618 41,019 29,199 28,036	1849 tons 19,300 12,576 6,113	1850 tons 10,296 11,640 3,213
Foreign Sugar. Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla Havana Porto Rico Brazil	4,249 28,944 9,407 15,544	10,126 18,128 6,0:3 10,739	Exp 2,720 11,003 845 8,224	2,995 12,279 1,474 5,059	3,617 23,771 6,556 8,649	7.238 15,877 3,168 9,423

58,144 45,076 22,792 21,737 41,993 35,706

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

Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

Mauritius 60 0 —

East Indies 28 3 —

The average price of the two is 28 2

	The	average p	rice of the	WO is		28 2	Aught.	
West India	LASSES			8,174	Dut 5,669	y paid 6,872	5,277	tock 6.214
	-		COFFE	ECw	ts.			
Br. Plant Ceylon	9,930 278,533	13,290 230,973	2,116	1,016 22,442	19,282 200,353	11,642 179,673	10,602 198,163	227,652
Total BP.	288,463	244,263	61,574	23,488	219,635	191,315	208,765	237,854
Mocha Foreign EI. Malabar St Domingo. Hav.& Pikic Brazil African Total For	11,758 1,500 36,786 65,347	15,072 9,873 276 9,710 3,069 68,294 666	3,511 33,246 2,312 38,052 71,873	2,110 11,156 5,731 2,299 32,958	10,383 7,152 159 73 750 16,535	14,071 5,566 126 313 538 7,186 7	15,248 20,201 129 1,634 5,443 14,215 2	14,284 15,611 279 5,264 5,305 47,085 661 83,480
Grand tot.	419,351	354.223	210,508	77,742	254,637	219,158	263,537	326,34
British EI Foreign EI.		Tons 11,133 591	Tons 4,205 1,773	Tons 2,283 523	Tons 13,312 755	Tons 9,860 1,106	Tons 21,1!8 2,142	Tons 19,46 1,20
Total	20,411	11.724	5.978	2,806	14,097	10,966	23,260	20,6
PEPPER White Black		Bags 2,982 53,482	Bags 606 34,348	Bags 203 28,234	Bags 3,483 30,612	Bags 2,887 26,429	Bags 3,148 43,826	Bags 3,500 54.82

RUM.

	Imp	orted	Exported		Home C	onsump.	Stock	
West India East India Foreign	575,415	281,925	477,495	1850 gal 980,595 319,950 109,170		62,145	433,965	316,530
	2,814,840	2,046,465	1,508,580	1,409,715	1,224,765	1,277,820	2,752,065	1,941,210
			COCO	ACwts				

			COCOA	Cwts.				
Br. Plant Foreign	24,4÷3 9,363	7,945	606 8,045	759 5,983	17,960 3,645	18,952 3,217	13,319 8,827	7,27
	33,806	23,114	8,651	6,742	21,605	22,169	22,146	14,32
NUTMEGS Do. Wild. CAS. LIG. CINNAMON.	Pkgs 1,063 9 8,557 6,788	Pkgs 1,198 12,669 7,258	Pkgs 236 2 7,588 5,590	Pkgs 401 312 10,389 5,879	Pkgs 928 380 945 1,213	Pkgs 1,114 172 1,420 883	Pkgs 445 1,072 61 2,409	Pkg 56 54 1,7: 2,7
PIMENTO	bags 21,219	bags 12,001	bags 18,712	bags 4,490	bags 3,411	bags 3,219	bags 1,101	bags 8,19

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Serons 12,348	Serons 16,041	Serons	Serons	Serons 12,753	Serons 12,660	Serons 4,485	Serons 7,607
chests 2,886	chests 5,877	chests	chests	chests 3,894	chests 5,140	chests 3,413	chests 5,162
tons 5,314	tons 5,793	tons	tens	tons 5,628	tons 5,559	tons 1,462	tons 1,705
1,703	1,980			1,780	1,745	500	700
	12,348 chests 2,886 tons 5,314	12,348 16,041 chests chests 2,886 5,877 tons tons 5,314 5,793	12,348 16,041 chests chests chests 2,886 5,877 tons tons tons 5,314 5,793	12,348 16,041 chests chests 2,886 5,877 tons tons 5,314 5,793 tons chests	12,348 16,041 12,753 chests 2,886 chests 5,877 chests chests chests 3,894 3,894 tons 5,793 tons tons 5,628 tons 5,628	12,348 16,041 12,753 12,660 chests chests chests chests chests chests chests 2,886 5,877 3,894 5,140 tons tons tons tons tons 5,314 5,793 5,628 5,659	12,348 16,041 12,753 12,660 4,485 chests 2,886 chests 5,877 chests chests 3,894 chests 5,140 chests 3,413 tons 5,314 tons 5,293 tons tons 5,628 tons 5,628 tons 5,659 tons 1,462

East India.	32,391	chesta	chests	chests 31,187	chests 27,867	30,072	chests 26,617
Spanish	serons 2,3.6	serons	serons	serons 2,923	serons 2,350	serons 452	serons 810

			SAL	TPETRE		-		
Nitrate of Potass	tons 8,663	tons 9,423	tons	tons	tons 8,326	tons 9,994	tons 2,183	tons 2,620
Nitrate of Soda	5,689	2,458	***	***	3,955	2,960	2,714	1,949
			CC	TTON.				
American	bags 2,686	bags 3,151	bags	bags	bags 3,043	bags 3,423	bags 183	bags 29

			CO	TTON.				
American	bags 2,686	bags 3,151	bags	bags	bags 3,043	bags	bags	bags
Brazil	314	279	***	***	648	3,423	105	16
East India. Liverpl., all	24,613	52,214	***	***	45,022	65,088	21,286	38,58
	1,636 879	1,448,880	180,400	211,530	1,382,440	1,287,680	467,260	428,54
Total	1,664,552	1,501,524	180,400	211,530	1,431,153	1,355,770	488.834	467,33

ARTICLES CHARGED WITH DUTIES OF EXCISE, &c.

An Account of the Quantities of the several Articles charged with duties of Excise, the Quantities Exported on Drawback, and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption, in the nine mouths ended October 10, 1848, 1849, and 1850.

	Quantit	ies Charged with	Duty.		ies Exporte reign Parts		Quantities 7	etained for Hon tion.	ne Consump-
Articles.	Nine mo	onths ended Oc	tober 10	Nine mont	hs ended (october 10	Nine m	onths ended Oc	tober 10
	1848	1849	1850	1848	1849	1850	1848	1849	1850
ENGLAND.									
BricksNo.	1387,427,756	1,395,950,881	39,354,829	7,603,403	7,942,890	5,573,387	1379,824,353	1,388,007,991	33,781,445
Hopslbs	79,780	65,71 6	51,448	234,385	252,872	113,138	***	***	***
Maltbshls	21,090,409	21,553,256	23,568,108	***	***	***	21,090,409	21,553,256	23,568,10
Paperlbs	69,773,532	76,222,920	80,471,033	3,363,339	3,459,561	5,009,246	66,410,193	72,763,359	75,461,78
Soap	131,848,362	135,344,277	139,882,630	7,542,259	8,082,305	9,595,190	124,306,103	127,261,972	130,287,440
Spiritsgals	6,600,506	6,630,507	6,847,154	403	51,837	61,191	6,600,103	6,593,119	6,810,75
Spirits from Chan, Isl.	3	***	***	***	***	***	3	***	***
Sugarcwts	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		***
Beer exptd brls	***	***	***	98,631	93,125	121,438			***
SCOTLAND.				,					
BricksNo.	32,064,986	38,102,332	2,679,533	1,908,147	1,610,340	845,880	30,156,839	36,491,992	1,833,65
Maltbshls	2,770,273	2,886,074	3,262,227		***	***	2,770,273	2,886,074	3,262,22
Paperlbs	18,856,914	20,675,401	21,505,638	653,227	622,627	903,530	18,203,687	20,052,774	20,602,10
Soap	16,058,757	16,791,405	17,705,324	633,232	212,702	287,263	15,425,525	16,578,703	17,418,06
Spiritsgals	4,868,252	5,060,910	5,254,367	14.849	166,955	177,280	4,868,252	5,060,910	5,245,63
Beer exptd brls	***	•••	***	11,146	12,430	15,912	***	***	***
IRELAND.				, , , ,	,	,			
Maltbshls	1,071,020	945,481	1,089,158		***	***	1,071,020	945,481	1,089,15
Paperlbs	4,251,811	4,679,803	5,086,046	5.659	5,149	9,248	4,246,152	4,674,654	5,076,79
Spiritsgals	5,160,025	4,940,570	3,333,121	1,261	56,585	36,735	5,160,025	4,940,570	5,333,12
Sugarcwts		***	***		***	***			***
Beer exptdbrls	***	***	***	1.188	2,137	2,594			
UNITED KINGDOM.				1,100	2,101	2,001	***		
BricksNo.	1419492742	1,434,053,213	42,034,362	9.511.550	9,553,230	6 419 267	1409981192	1,424,499,983	35,615,09
Hopslbs	79,780		51,448	234,385	252,872	113,138		1,121,100,000	***
Maltbshls	24,931,702		27,919,493			***	24,931,702	25,384,811	27,919,49
Paperlbs		101,578,124	107,062,717	4,022,225	4,087,337		88,860,032	97,490,787	101,140,69
Soap	147,907,119	152,135,682	157,587,954		8,295,007		139,731,628	143,840,675	147,705,50
Spiritsgals	16,628,783	16,631,987	17,434,642	16,513	275,377	275,206	16,628,380	16,594,599	17,389,508
Spirits from Chan Isl.	3	20,002,001	***	, ,			10,020,000	10,001,000	***
Sugarcwts		***	***	***	***	***		***	***
Beer exptdbrls				110,965	107,692	139,944	***		***
4		***	***	110,000	107,092	100,014	***	***	

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price C	T	IN	IE:	S
The prices in the fo	llow	in.	12.0	are
earefully revised every Fri by an eminenthouse in each	dan	100	lawa.	
LONDON, FRIDAY				
Mus Five per cent to duties	. 220	cent	8089	ite,
Ashan duty free	and	dim	ber.	
First sort Pot. U.S. newt	290			
Montreal	29	0	30	0
Cocoa duty B.P. 1d n lb.	29	0	30	0
Trinidad per cwt	46	0	55	
Para, Bahia, & Gnavegnii	43	6	50	6
Coffee duty B.P. 4d p lb.	For	r. 6	d	•
	44	0	52	0
good and fine erd	53 60	0	70	0
fine middling and fine	75		100	0
Ceylon, ord to good ord of native growth	\$5	0	56	0
plantation kind, triage	46	0		0
good to fine ord	56	0	54 59	0
	61 76	0	85	0
cleaned garbied	68	0	75	0
Sumatra	13		65	0
Padang	15	0	48	0
Manilla	47	0	54	G
fine ord and coloury	47	0	46 50	0
	47	0	50 48	0
fine and to fine	49	0	63	0
Costa Rica	49 43	0	65	0
Cotton duly free				
Bengal	0	0	0	61
Madras Pernam	0	5	0	7
Bowed Georgia	0	73	0	81
New Orleans Demerara	0	72	0	81
St Domingo	0	0	0	0
Egyptian	-	0	0	0
Drugs & Dyes duty for	.08			
Tarter and and and a feet and a feet and a feet a f	4	0	5	3
LAC DYE	3	8	4	3
DT per lb	1 0	11	0	6
Other marks				
Orangep cwt		0	50	0
TURMERIC Bengal per cwt		0	17	0
China	10	0	18 16	0
Java and Malabar TERRA JAPONICA	12	W	10	
Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt Gambier	18	6	14	0
Dyewoods duty free	£	8	£	,
Jamaica perton	3	10	4	0
Honduras	.,	10	7	5
Fustic Campeachy				0
Jamaicaper ton	7	0	7	10
NICARAGUA WOOD	10		15	0
Other large solid Small and rough	10	0	13	0
Small and rough	9	0	10	U
Bimas per ton	16	0	12 12	15
Siam and Malabar BRAZIL WOOD				
Unbranded per ton	18	0	20	0
Jordan, duty 25s p cwt	. 1	10	10	0
eld	6	0	7	0
Barbary sweet, in bone	1 2	15	2	16
Currents, duty 15s per cu	08			
Zante & Cephal. new	2	6	2	5
Patras, new		4	2	8
Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p	2	2	3	
Spanish		10	0	0
Franch ner cwt d n	0	0		0
Imperial cartoon, new Prunes, daty 7s, new dp	0	5	1	10
Raisins duty 15s per cws		15	0	0
Denia, naw, p cwt d p Valentia, new	1	18	2	9
Smyrna, black, new red and Eleme, new	1	15	10	5
Sultana, new, nom	3	3 5	0	10
Flax duty fi ee	£		£	8
Flax duty fi ee Riga, P T R perton	38	0	46	0
St Petersburgh, 12 head 9 head	-0	0	0 82	0
Hemp duly free		0		0
St Petersb, clean, p ton	20	0	30 29	10
half cleaned	27	0	27	10
outshot, new	31	10	35	0
East Indian Sunr Bombay			0	-
Jite	13	0		

THE ECO	NOMIST.		
BA and M Vid. dry 0 5 0 74	Seeds .	4 4	d
Do. & R Grande, salted 0 33 0 4 Brazil, dry 0 4 0 48	Eng. new 32s 34s, old 32	0 32	0
drysalted 0 24 0 34 salted 0 24 0 34	Clover, red per qr 54	0 58	0
Nimo 1 77-1	Coriander 14	0 0	0
Cape, salted 0 14 0 34	Linseed, foreign per qr 38	0 46	0
New South Wales 0 22 0 3 New York 0 0 0 0	Mustard, br, p bush 16	0 14	0
East India 0 4 0 10 Kips, Russia, dry 0 9 0 94	Rape per last of 10 qrs £24	0.£26	0
S America Horse, phide 5 6 6 6 Germando 4 0 8 0	Surdah per lb 13	0 18	6
Bengal per h 3 0 6 10	Gonatea 7	5 17	6
Oude	Bauleah, &c 5	0 19	0
Java 5 0 6 2	MAWS-White Novi 22	5 28	0
Carraccas	Bologua 19	0 22	0
Leather, per fb Crop Hides 30 to 40 % 0 71 1 0	Royals 20	0 22	0
do 50 65 0 104 1 4 English Butte 16 24 0 10 1 4	Bergam 22	0 26	6
do 28 36 1 0 1 11 Foreign do 16 25 0 94 1 1	ORGANZINES	0 26	6
do 28 36 0 10 1 4 Calf Skins 20 35 0 10 1 8	Do 24-28 27	5 30 5 28	6
do 40 60 1 0 1 9 do 80 100 1 0 1 4	Milan & Bergam, 18-22 28 (Do 24-26 26 Do 28-32 24 (0 27	0
Dressing Hides 0 74 1 1 Shaved do 0 84 0 11	TRAMS-Milan, 22-24 26	0 28	6
Horse Hides, English 0 7 1 0	BRUTIAS-Short ree! 13	0 25	6
Kips, Petersburgh, per lb 1 0 1 34	PERSIANS 9	0 13	6
Metals—COPPER Sheathing holts &c. 75 0 01 0 0	Spices-PIMENTO, duly 5s per cwl per lb bond 0	5 0	6
Sheathing, bolts, &c. Th 0 94 0 0 Bottoms 0 104 0 0	PEPFER, duly 6d p lb Black-Malabar, half-		
Old 0 81 0 81 Tough cake,p ton £84 0 0 0	light 0		31
IRON, per ton £ s £ s	White, ord to fine 0		33
Bars, &c. British 5 15 6 C Nail rods 6 12 6 15	GINGER duty B.P.5s p cwt, F. Bengal, per cwtbd 16	50	0
Hoops	Malabardp 18 (Jamaica	210	0
Pig, No 1, Wales 3 5 3 74 Bars, &c	CAS, LIGNEA duty B. P. 1d v 18	. For	0 3d
Pig, No. 1, Clyde 2 5 0 0 Swedish, in bond 11 15 0 0	fine, sorted	108	0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 17 21 0 0 sheet	CINNAMON duty B. P. 3d p 1b, Ceylon, per lb-1stbd 2	For.	id 0
red lead 18 16 0 0 white do 24 10 0 0	third and ordinary 0		8
Patent shot 20 0 0 0 Spanish pig, in bond 16 74 16 10	Amboyna & Bencoolen C 10		6
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs14 15 15 0	Mace, duty 2s ad, per ib 1	3	74
SPELTER, for, per ton 16 7½ 16 10 TIN duty B.P. 3s p cut, For 6s English blocks, p ton 80 0 0 0	NUTMEGS duly 2s 6d small to fine, per 1b 2 shrivelled and ord 0	2 4	3
bars	Spirits-Kum duty B. F. 8s 2 For. 15s 4d	d p ga	11,
Straits do 78 0 79 0 TIN PLATES, per box	Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per galbond 2	. 9	8
Charcoal, 1 C 31s 6d 32s 6d Coke, 1 C 27 6 28 0		3	4
Molasses duty B.P. 4, 2d, For.5, 9d	Demerera, 10 to 20 O P 1 1	0 2	0.8
Refiners', forhome use, fr 13 6 18 0 Do export (on board) 6d 12 0 14 0	Lerward I., Pto 5 O P 1	9 I	10
Oils-Fish £ * £ * Seal, pale, p252 gal dp 37 10 38 0	Brandy duty 15s p gal (1845 p 6)	3 hd6	5
Yellow	Vintage of 1846 5 1847 5		5
Head matter	1848 4 1 (1849 4 1		9
South Sea	Fine 2		0
Spanish and Sicily 42 0 43 0 Palmper ton 29 0 29 10	Malt spirits, ditto 11	0 12	9
Cocoa Nut	Sugar duty B. P. 11s or 12s 1 For, 15s 6d, 17s, or 18s 1d	Od p	wt.
Black Sea p qr 47 61 48s 0d	middling	0 39	0
St Petersby Morshavk 46 0 47 0 Do oakeper ton 7/5s 7/10s		0 46	0
do Foreign 5 0 8 0 Rape, do		0 43	0
Provisions-All articles duty paid. Butter-Waterford new 78s ed 80s 0d		33	6
Carlow 80 0 88 0 Cork 78 0 82 0	6	0 51	0
Limerick		6 33 0 47	6
Kiel and Holstein, fine 0 0 0 0 Leer		0 42	0
Bacon, singed-Waterfd. 44 0 48 0	Manilla, low brown 30	0 33	0
Hams-Westphalia 50 0 70 0	Pernam, brown and yel 34	0 39	0
Lard-Waterfordand Li- merick bladder 44 0 56 0	Bahia, brown and yellow 25	6 40 0 45	0
Cork and Belfast do 48 6 52 0 Firkin and keg Irish 42 0 0 0	Havana, brown & yel 36	0 45 0 55	0
American & Canadian 0 0 0 0 Cask do do 6 0 0 0	Perto Rico, low & mld., 35	0 41	0
Beef-Amer.& Can. p to 75 0 90 0	REFINED duty Br. 14s 8d		9
Inferior	For. 22s 8d Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refin bastards 11s	ed 13s	94,
Canter 20 0 0 0	Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb free 56s	0d 57 0 55	
Rice duty B. P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s	Titlers, equal to stand \$1 Ordinary lumps, 45 lb 49	0 51	6
Madras 8 3 9 6	Wet lumps 45	0 47	0
Sago duty 6d per cwt. Pearl, per cwt	Treacle	0 37 6 19	0
Flour 14 0 15 0 Saltpetre Bengalpewt 27 6 29 0	In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb 43 6 lb loaves	0 45 0 0	0
Madras	10 lb do	0 0	0

s d 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0
0 0
U U
0 0
0 0
7 0
0 0
6 6
0 0
6
0
3
0
0
24
21
9
6 0
1 9
6
6
1 6
3
4
6 4 d
65 0
67 6 57 6
62 6
57 6
90 8
70 0
0 0
0 0
0 0
7d.
to 24
-22# -15
-131
- 9
- 17 e 25s
- 20g
0.150
621
d 0
10
6
9
2 0
0 1
0 0
. 0
6
6
6.
1 lb.
0
0
0
5 0
3 0
2 0
5 10
3 10
2 0
9
0 0
d
6
4
3
1 2
1 2 4 6 3 0 2 4
1 2 4 6 3 0 2 4 1 11
1 2 4 6 3 0 2 4 1 11 5 0
1 2 4 6 3 0 2 4 1 11
1 2 4 6 3 0 2 4 1 11 5 0 3 3 2 8 2 0
1 2 4 6 3 0 2 4 1 11 5 0 3 3 2 8
1 2 4 6 3 0 2 4 1 11 5 0 3 3 2 8 4 0
1 2 4 6 3 0 2 1 1 1 5 0 3 3 2 8 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
1 2 4 6 3 2 4 1 1 5 0 3 3 2 8 0 0 5 5 7
1 2 4 6 3 0 2 4 1 11 5 0 3 3 2 8 2 0 4 0 1 5 1 7 3 6
1 2 4 6 3 0 4 1 1 1 1 5 5 3 3 2 2 0 0 5 5 7 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 2 4 6 0 4 1 1 1 5 3 3 8 0 0 5 5 7 8 9 9 1 1 1 1 8 9
1 2 6 0 4 1 1 0 3 2 2 1 5 3 3 8 0 0 5 5 7 8 8 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2 6 0 4 1 1 0 3 8 0 0 5 5 7 3 4 2 8 2 2 4 1 1 0 3 7 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 2 6 0 4 1 1 0 3 2 2 1 5 3 3 8 0 0 5 5 7 8 8 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2604103800 55735 87243 6322153228 22137 87243 6336
269411038900 557344 683221533284 141111 87244 68368
2604103800 55735 87243 6322153228 22137 87243 6336
26041103500 5573e 574636842
26041103800 55787 874 9 3684B 40
26041103800 55784 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8

Entered for Home Consump.

1849

Free 16,411 Free 6,879

6,736

21,480

65,951

48,776

532,743 Free

58,854 Free 114,527 207,407 38,871 106,637 66,103

12,582

NAVIGATION AND TRADE TO RELATING ACCOUNTS

For the Ten Months ended November 5th, 1850.

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 November 5th, 1850, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1849.

Bulls	Articles.	lmpon I	Importations.	Entered for 1	Entered for Home Consump.	Articles.	Import	Importations.	
17,466 23,424 Free		1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	-
14.804 16.573	imals, living :-Oxen and Bullsnumber	17,466	23,424	Free	Free	Manufac., not made up (con.)-			-
18,801 16,728	OW8	14,804	13,641	1	1	India Piece Goodsvalue £	36,528	51,149	_
1886 58.83	RIVES	11,801	16,728	1	1	Other Articlesvalue £	211,968	252,570	-
1.85464 5.828 5.818 5.829 5.82908 7.8546 1.85412 1	heep	98,445	103,677	I	1	Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up£	35,138	36,396	_
1.889 15,110	ambs	2,864	5,828	1	1	Cotton Yarnlbs	382,008	763,332	
103.54 123.412 Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochinealwvis 17.050 1.065 295,998 22,214 Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochinealwvis 17.050 1.065 295,998 22,214 Dyervood 1.065 295,998 22,214 Dyervood 2.065 23,214 Dyervood 2.065 23,214 Dy	wine and Hogs	1,889	5,110	1	1	Dovalue thereof £	42,591	81,307	-
1.064 1.186	nes. Pearl and Pot	103,364	123,412	1	1	Dves and Dveing Stuffs : Cochinealcwts	17,050	19,284	discovered the last
24,298 23,214	illa and Alkalitons	1,064	1.186	1	I	Indigo	78,865	64,294	-
19,000, 173, 173, 173, 173, 173, 173, 173, 173	le for tanners' or dvers' use	305.360	995 998	1	1	Lac-flue	9.709	15,435	
24,298 23,214 — Madder Root. 74,80 74,480 4,473 5,065 5,085 62,77 Frera Japonica. 125,656 1 7,086,873 2,606,77 Cutch 1,088,432 2,607,77 1,480,477 1,480,457 1,688	as of Animals &c. whether burnt or not.	one force	200,000			Lorwood	18.995	28,109	
Tags 479 611,600 Cutch Maddet Root. Tags 479 Cutch Abonica Cutch Abonica Cutch Abonica Cutch Cutch Abonica Cutch C	on or Animal Charcoal	94 908	99 914			Madden	74.480	77,591	
Cutch Cutc	of as Allina	730,470	611,000			Madle Root	195,656	125,104	
7.52.73 5.00.00 5.00.00 5.00.00 5.00.00 5.00.00 4.66.00 7.08.878 3.984.083 2.687.973 Cutch Cutch 1.402 1.402 1.402 20,418.464 12,099.173 4.008.452 2.260.774 Embroidery and Needlework 2.66.763 1.553.472 1.56.53.472	NEW CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY	4 490	0011,000	!	1	Maduer tools	00000	100,101	
1,000, 17.5 10,00	urchouc	4,439	290,0	1	1	Shumac tons	100,0	110,8	
1,405,878 2,984,083 2,687,973 2,500,797 Cutch	oksvalue &	52,732	63,748	50,830	62,477	Terra Japonica	4,684	3,336	
29,418,464 20,848,133 24,914,011 24,394,457 24,430,457 29,418,464 12,099,175 4,098,452 2,021,718 Fraits viz.—Currants 29,418,464 12,099,175 4,098,452 2,021,718 Fraits viz.—Currants 29,418,418,708 29,428,655 1,102,806 1,148,708 1,102,806 1,148,708 1,102,806 1,148,708 1,102,806 1,148,708 1,102,806 1,148,708 1,102,806 1,148,708 1,102,806 1,148,708 1,102,806 1,148,708 1,102,806 1,133,718 1,133,619 1,133,615 1,143,615 1,1	801	7,086,878	3,984,083	2,687,973	2,500,797	Cutch	1,403	954	
29,418,464 12,099,175 4,098,452 2,021,718 Embroidery and Needlework. 1,553,472 1,654,672 1,654,	ee :-Of British possessions	32,112,664	30,848,133	24,914,011	24,430,457	Valonia	15,692	10,240	
Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax, cwts 7,533,472 1,633,472 1,633,412 3,194,781 3,135,740 926,255 1,287,907 1,28,265 1,101,506 2,94,078 1,102,826 1,101,506 2,04,178 1,102,826 1,101,506 2,04,178 1,102,826 1,101,506 2,04,178 1,102,826 1,101,506 2,04,178 1,102,826	oreign	20,418,464	12,099,175	4,098,452	2,021,718	Embroidery and Needleworkvalue £	86,765	124,394	
3,953,128 42,947,308 29,012,463 26,452,175 31,3740 31,3740 31,3740 31,3740 31,3740 31,3740 31,3740 31,3740 31,3740 31,3740 31,0450 31,						Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Hempand Flax, cwts	1,553,472	1.610,185	
3,353,312 3,110,450 3,974,781 3,133,740 Figs 13,705 13,705 1,123,977 1,287,907 1,262,265 Lemons Cheets or boxes 13,705 1,313,740 1,487,708 1,262,265 Lemons Cheets or boxes 13,156 2,444 1,287,907 30,6265 Lemons Cheets or boxes 2,444 1,287,907 30,6265 1,487,708 1,441,709 1,441,709 1,441,709 1,441,709 1,445,709	Total of Coffee	52,531,128	42,947,308	29,012,463	26.452.175	Fruits: viz.—Currants	269,059	196,181	
1,123,947 926,752 1,287,907 926,265 and Lemons Checks or boxes 1,102,304 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,102,825 1,103,817,87 1,103,817,327 1,104,825 1,103,817,327	Wheat	3.353,312	3,110,450	3,974,781	3,133,740	Floa	13.705	10,891	
1,062,316 1,101,506 1,148,708 1,02,826 and 226,793 94,078 240,085 94,078 1,02,826 94,078 1,102,826 94,078 1,102,8373 1,102,8373 1,103,632 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 2,044,188 2,144 2,145 2,145	Velar	1.123.947	996 759	1 987 907	996 965	na	243.164	992,931	
170,515 170,	240	1 069 316	1 101 506	1 148 708	1 109 696		38 871	33 193	
170,515 137,237 216,618 372,309 Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not ex- 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,044,188 1,193,632 2,194,101 2,194,415 2,194,4101 2,194,415 2,194,4101 2,194,415 2,194,4101 2,194,516 2,194,4101 2,194,516 2,194,516 2,194,4101 2,194,516 2,194,4101 2,194,516 2		996 703	04 078	940 805	04,020		9 444	2,543	
2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 Ceeding one-minth of an inch thick, and 22,454 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 Ceeding one-minth of an inch thick, and 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 Ceeding one-minth of an inch thick, and 2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 Ceeding one-minth of an inch thick, and 22,454 and 2,044,188 and Ceeding one-minth of an inch thick, and 22,454 and 2,193,6161 3,481,194 2,799,415 and Ceeding one-minth of an inch thick, and 22,454 and Ceeding one-minth of an inch thick, and 22,454 and Ceeding one-minth of an inch thick, and 22,454 and Ceeding one-minth of an inch thick, and 2,456,161 3,481,194 2,799,415 and Ceeding one-minth of an inch thick, and 2,456,161 3,481,194 2,799,415 and Ceeding one-minth of an inch thick, and 2,456,161 and 2,4		170 515	197 997	010,010	190,970	Desired Country of the Country of th	109 809	120,044	
2,040,0561 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 ceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and 275 571 1,749 5		110,010	107,201	210,012	158,378	Kalsins	102,032	130,001	
2,040,861 1,193,615 2,044,188 1,193,632 Shades and Cylinders	Sans	412,167	366,430	431,501	372,309	Glass Manufactures : Window Glass not ex-			
275 202 Shades and Cylinders	idian Corn, or Maize	2,040,861	1,193,615	2,044,188	1,193,632	ceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and		-	
843 571 1,749 571 All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, 8,391,029 6,930,841 9,346,532 6,962,001 White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise or namentedlbs 6,962,001 Cut, engraved, or otherwise or namentedlbs 6,590 6,530,841 3,481,194 2,799,415 Tot. Cut Glass, Fint Coloured Glass, and class	uckwheat	275	202	275	202	Shades and Cylinderscwts	22,454	18,111	
## Signature	ger or Bigg	843	571	1,749	571	All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick,			
8,391,029 6,930,841 9,346,532 6,962,001 White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise or namentedlbs 51,456 2,926,132 2,796,161 3,481,194 2,799,415 Cut, engraved, or otherwise or namentedlbs 65,690 35,948 5,244 35,486 4,856 Fancy or namental Glass 70,335 18,301 953 23,865 953 Guano. 70,335 101,298 8,643 Hides, untanned: Dry Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Botts, shores, and calleds). 101,298 8,643 Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Botts, shores, and calleds). 3,082,855 2,811,235 3,643,516 2,814,101 Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lacevalues, and calleds. 9,272,845 7,734,051 10,387,527 7,766,030 Women's Shores with Cork or Double Soles, and Calleds. 160,205 13,015,015,015,015,015,015,015,015,015,015	alt	:		:	•	all Silvered and Polished Glass of whatever			
8,391,029 6,930,841 9,346,532 6,962,001 White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not 2,926,132 2,796,161 3,481,194 2,799,415 cut, engraved, or otherwise or namentedlbs 612,802 7 106 35,946 35,946 4,856						thicknesssquare feet	51,456	92,408	
2,926,132 2,796,161 3,481,194 2,799,415 cut, engraved, or or namentedlbs 65,690 and 213 106 213 2,799,415 cut, engraved, or or or namentedlbs 65,690 and 612,802 7	Total of Grain	8,391,029	6,930,841	9,346,532	6,962,001	White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not			
213 106 213 106 All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and 612,802 Fancy ornamental Glass	heatmeal or Flourcwts	2,926,132	2,796,161	3,481,194	2,799,415	cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamentedlbs	65,690	29,096	
35.948 5,244 35,486 4,856 Fancy ornamental Glass 70,335 70,355 70,335 70,35	arley Meal	213	106	213	106	All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and			
18,301 953 23,865 953 Guano	atmeal	35.948	5.244	35,486	4.856	Fancy ornamental Glass	612,802	708,053	
287 60 287	ve Meal	18.301	953	23.865	953	Guano	70.335	93,004	
101,298 8,643 101,795 8,643 Wet wet armed :—Dry Hides, untanned :—Dry hides, untanned :—Dry hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (ex. cept Russia Hides) high respect to the control of the control of the cept Russia Hides) high respective in the control of the cept Russia Hides) high respective in the control of the cept Russia Hides) high respective in the cept Russia Hides Russia Hides Russia Hides) high respective in the cept Russia Hides Russia Hides Russi	ea Meal	287	09	287	09	Hemn undressed	832,747	823,616	
101,298 8,643 101,795 8,643 Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (ex- 68 Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (ex- cept Russia Hides)	ean Meal	6		6		Hidas untanned - Dry	113,741	115.821	
5/82,855 2,811,235 3,643,516 2,814,101 Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lacevalue£ 72,945 1,60,030 Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lacevalue£ 72,945 1,60,030 Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lacevalue£ 72,945 1,60,030 Lackber Manufactures: —Boots, Shoes, and Calablespairs 14,322 14,322 1,60,030 Lackber Manufactures: —Boots, Calablespairs 14,322 1,60,030 Lackber Manufactures: —Boots, Calable Soles, 1,352,635 1,60,035 1,00,037,527 1,734,031 10,387,527 1,756,030 Vomen's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, 1,352,635 1,00,037,537	ndian Corn Meal	101 298	8 643	101 795	8 643	Wat	459,174	397,163	
3,082,855 2,811,235 3,643,516 Lace, Thread, & Carlotto or treesed (ax. 1,352,635 1,0387,527 7,766,030 Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Record of the Cork	uckwheat Meal	674	68	674	07000	Higher towns towns to the decided for	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2011	
3,082,855 2,811,235 3,643,516 2,814,101 Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lacevalue£ 72,945		110	00	100	60	cent Russia Hides)	1.352,635	1.619.473	
9,272,845 7,734,051 10,387,527 7,766,030 lashes: viz., Women's Boots, Shoes, and Calsahespairs Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Reco	Total of Flour and Meal	3,082,855	2,811,235	3,643,516	2,814,101	Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace value £	72,945	75,174	-
9,272,845 7,734,051 10,387,557 7,766,030 lashes: viz., Women's Boots & Calashespairs 14,322 Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Proc Onited Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, 2 667				40000		Leather Manufactures :- Boots, Shoes, and Ca-		0	
160 995 120 150 Free Free Onited Shoes wild Clores Solies, 3 667	ing total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, drs	9,272,845	7,734,051	10,387,087	7,766,030	lashes: viz., Women's Boots&Calashespairs	14,322	19,363	_
The state of the s	Dime Conda	200 001	100 150	Fron	Dane	Women's shoes with Cork of Duante solies,	233 6	2 665	-

1	85	50.]														T	Ή	E	1	E	C	ON	IC	N	II	ST															1	3	69
Entered for Home Consump.	1850	146 106	154,765	4,967	41,104		က	2.376	24,897	14,249	108,523	190.978	81,290	23,585	128,623	15,981	9 607 090	2,791	2,320,938	1,527,091	22,744	9 001	2,412,894	618	989,062	43,681	1,147,029		11 761	634,200	1	55,208	5,296,538		75.814	778,458	954,710	Free	10,1001,01		40	371.308	317,315	Free
Entered for	1849	187 000	182,198	5,680	44,273		10	3,527	20,687	45,010	123,289	114.392	63,977	47,593	113,785	147,090	9 638 738	2.970	2,396,211	1,824,331	22,339	6 600	2,570,735	816	910,531	74.210	1,045,025		9 704	348,681		19,361	4,977,842	000	13,405	667,783	1,083,240	Free ort	110,000,111		48	382 657	281,791	Fice
Importations.	1850	977 744	261,628	6,313	10,042		4	2,375	25,725	119 909	112,202	618.837	945,036	538,365	567,655	108 400	6 699 810	14,719	3,621,655	2,410,789	306,661	1 990	2,411,687	585	911,824	32.884	962,117	4	43 776	1,012,347	8 000	108,795	5,485,999	*	4,114	852,097	829,702	10,582	140,40 E, 11 E		13	53.38.15.3	259,820	61,464
Impo	1849	304.630	260,830	5,828	72,100		17	3,432	46.665	138,609	400,000	408,893	337,778	556,603	173,291	145,615	3.525.944	21,653	4,681,671	3,128,172	380,280	5.406	2,629,837	7.43	836,412	55,026	950,036		38 404	1,420,390		43,716	5,980,060	0000	203,692	979,245	1,046,542	13,292	11,000,000		21	351.396	237,383	52,953
Articles.		Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or	Ribbons	Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs	Ganze mixed with silk, satin, or any other	materials, in less proportion than one-half	of the fabric: vizbroad stuffs	Ribbons	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs	Ribbons of velvet or slik embossed with velver	Cill Manufactures of India viz Randannoes	and other Silk Handkerchiefspieces	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignealbs	Cinnamon	Cloves	Mace occasions	Domes	Pinento	Spirits: viz.—Rumproof galls	Brandy	Geneva	Sugar, Unrefined : viz.—Of the British Pesses.	Not equal to white clayed	Of Mauritius: Equal to white clayed	Not equal to white clayed	Found to white claved	Not equal to white clayed		Foreign Lond to white days	Not equal to white clayed	Not equal to brown clayed, entered since	July II, 1848	Total of Sugar, unrefined		Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos	Molasses	Tallow	larlasts	Timber and Wood - Battens Eastern Fade	Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Fo-	reign, entered by talehundreds	Wood sawn or splitOf Brit Doc Loads	Foreign	Staves
Entered for Home Consump.	1850	660.09	21,571	320	2.553.517		3,288	579	25,742	10,434	Fron	6.217	Free		I	1	38 410	71,185	Free	1	5,423	1.7 5.90	Free	1	1	1 1	35,549	Free	1	1 1	1	968.872	273,761	92,890,689	10,042 Free		383,598	30,479	101.657	Free	1	1 1	1	1
Entered for He	1849	81 010	18,188	375	2.537.734		3,251	269	23,332	5,155	Lyco	6.580	Free		1	1	749 750	29.706	Free	1	4,334	Free	Free	1	1	1 1	37,824	Free	1		1	937 708	302,520	86,258,199	9,032 Free		476,744	27,983	160 339	Free	Name of the last		1	1
allons.	1850	00 048	30,229	1,149	2.930.778		4,295	1,749	28,788	11,019	91 975	7.392	22,569		* * *	:	20 670	79.381	27,448	41	8,815	13,397	16,342	380,396	87,029	49,750	91,851	1,184,398	518,752	11,752	193,790	193	271,821	92,872,144	910.434	280,009	619,184	34,906	700.77	119,871	82,401	4.007.516	11,026	378,199
Importations.	1849	222 60	23,696	934	3.051.807		3,858	1,602	23,765	4,714	980 86	12.341	22,952		•		12121	31.925	22,985	787	6,405	12,901	14,544	397,312	42,365	43.956	85,396	90 (370,136		328,999	539 139	279,286	86,258,229	130.054	2,107,592	884,639	32,230	111 805	437,132	15,236	4 061 001		4
Androlos	Articles	Leather Manufactures (con.)-Women's Shoes	of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leatherpairs Men's Boots and Shoes	Other Sorts		Manufactures of Leather not particularly	enumeratedvalue £	LinenManufactures:-Lawns, not French	Cambrics and French Lawnspieces	Damasks and Damask Diapersquare yds	Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures	unenumerated, not made upvalue &	Mahagany tons	Metals: viz.—Copper Ore (entered under act 8	and 9 Vic. c. 90,	Weight of Metal	Copper Ore (entered under act II and 12 vic.	C. 127, and previous resolutions)	Iron in hars unwrought and pare mongage	Steel, unwrought	Lead, pig and sheet	Spelter	Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermacetituns	Palmcwts	Cocoa-nut	Olivetuns	Only See Cakes	otatoescwts	Provisions: vizBacon	Fresh, or slightly salted	Pork, salted	Fresh	Cheese	Fees	Tallis Cwts	Quicksilver	RiceCWL	in the huskqrs	and reine and Cubic Nifre	Playseed and Linseedqrs	Rape	Silk: viz.—Raw		Thrown

h

1	370	0				T	THE ECONOMIST. [I	Dec. 7,
e Consump.	1850	Free 206,284 296,454 5,126,544	5,629,282 Free		Quantities Exported.	1850	720,161 529,436 172,026 32,578 136,310 3,291,760 7,095 1,049,709 738,007 262,994 65 1,26 594 358,574 358,574 358,574 179 86,875 4,889 1,125,679 1,125,679 1,327,196 1,474,590 843,482	12,473,707 259,821 106,968 7,742
Entered for Home Consump.	1849	Free 200,378 299,009 4,923,269	5,422,656 Free ——————————————————————————————————	in the	Quantities	1849		8 8,844,538 102,002 171,040 11,475
Importations. En	1850	5,954 177,097 419,009 6,663,685	7,259,791 5,063,023 65,377,527 1,334,268 492,144 112,598	with the Exports in the			Spices, viz.—Cassia Lignealbs Cinnamon Cloves Mace Nutmegs Pepper Pinento Spirits, viz.—Rum Brandy Geneva Sugar, unrefined, viz.—Of the British Possessions in America Foreign Total of Unrefined Sugar Foreign Melasses Total Wine Foreign Manufactured Foreign	Sheep and Lambs'
Impor	1849	5,309 163,767 364,372 5,606,000	6,134,139 6,094,219 63,780,224 1,130,528 544,313 97,338	npared	Articles.		oves	Lambs' nd the Llam sfactures not
		s—Capegallons	Total of Wine	THE UNITED KINGDOM the ended 5th Nov. 1850, con			Spices, viz.—Cassia LigCannamon Cloves. Mace Nutmegs Pepper Pimento Spirits, viz.—Rum Brandy Geneva Of Mauritius. Of British Possessions Foreign Total of Unrefined Of British Possessions Foreign Manufacture Melasses. Tea Melasses Tea Total Wine. Viz.—Cape Other sorts Vool, viz.:—Catton	Sheep and Lambs' Alpaca and the Woollen Manufacture Wholly or in part m
Articles.			Total of Wine	THE UNI	Exported.	1850	69,153 86,765 389,590 5,176 13,168 4,531 619 2,395 3,257 3,368 68,196 47,011 71,339 891,370 210,098 452,097 137,465 110,472 1,593 66	3,679 349,533
Ar		-Cape	Total of Wine	ISE FROM the ten mon year 1849.	60	1849	99,369 38,325 102,638 523,380 11,543 4,455 1,1115 5,077 4,232 8,358 126,300 44,722 1,148,438 271,642 441,936 123,486 161,140 92,291 645 206	842 16,354 360,171
		Whale Fins	Total Wool, Cot Wool, She Alpaca Woollen I	MERCHANDISE FROM srchandise, in the ten monimonths of the year 1849.			ressed lbs Gloves pairs inen & Diaper £ tht.&partwrt.cvt tons or slabs cwts tuns tuns tuns tuns tuns tuns tuns tu	ssed with do. Bandannoes fspieces
Entered for Home Consump.	1850	470.363	245,514 22,997,721 168,117 Free 70,537	D COLONIAL Made Colonial Merel			ides, untanned, dry	,,
Entered for L	1849	415 002	22,674,787 175,656 Free 68,265	EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Mocourage corresponding			Hides, untanned, dry Wet Wet Tanned, tawed, curried or dree Leather Manufactures: viz.—Cline Line Manufac. viz.—Plain Line Matals: viz.—Copper, unwrought. Steel, unwrought Steel, unwrought Lead, Pig and sheet Spelter Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or Oil: viz.—Palm Cocoa Nut Oilive Oilive Oilive Oilive Oilive Waste, knubs & husks Thrown Silk, Manufactures of Europe; Satin Broad Stuffs Ribbons Gauze or Crape Broadstuffs Ribbons Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin materials, in less proporbil half of the fabric; viz., Bro Ribbons Velvet Broad Stuffs.	Ribbons of velvet or Silkem! Plush for making hats Silk Manufactures of India; viz and other Silk Handkerch
ons.	1850	ACR W.O.O.	15,565,163 1,144,020 317,126 81,622	S OF FO	ed.	0	SE SEGO O SEE SE	Š
Importations.	1849	405 584		EXPORT Principal	Quantities Exported.	1850	2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1,2,1	
	18		10,2	II.	Quanti	1849	4,515 5,801,310 24,029,606 29,830,916 370 65 4,848 17,783 13,249 92,035 18,993 33,907 34,749 12,220 58,493 57,222 28,161 15,351 15,351	40,994 175,887 12,327
Articles		Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with the control of British Descriptions	Tobacco, viz.—Unmanufactured Manufactured, and Snuff. Turpentine, common Watches	II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UN An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the ten months ended corresponding months of the year 1849.	Articles.		Cheese Cheese 4,515 Cocoa 24,029,606 24,029,606 Foreign 24,029,606 370 Barley 29,830,916 65 Corn, viz 4,848 4,848 Wheatmeal or Flour 4,848 17,783 Cotton Manufactures not made up: 13,234 Do. Namiactures wholly or in part made up: 18,993 Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up: 18,593 Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up: 18,593 Cotton Yarn 18,993 Cotton Yarn 18,993 Lac-dye 12,220 Indigo 12,220 Logwood 12,250 Logwood 12,61 Cutch 28,161 Glass Manufactures: viz 28,161 Glass Manufactures: viz 28,161 Shades and Cylinders 28,161 Glass exceeding one-minth of an inch thick, silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness 28,161 Polished Glass, whatever thickness 28,161 Robots	cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, in the ten months ended 5th Nov. 1850, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1849. III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1849 1850 1849 1850 604,748 787,162 262,728 356,482 110,499 146,743 327,994 450,147 48,205 50,751 162,275 450,147 48,209 146,743 327,994 450,147 48,209 7,134 20,514 450,147 5,600 7,134 20,514 175,718 2,531,205 2,950,189 196,689 1,116,924 81,683 123,118 140,995 1124114546 1119690658 15,601,380 16,858,244 89,659,349 98,958,942 364,508 3,710,418 395,824 35,416 89,559,942 39,5321 187,601 3,710,418 39,584 17,968,718 130,892,093 111,807,600 5,838,934 187,601 14,737 20,119 280,364 283,337 68,353,347 13,425 13,743 20,119 283,347 217,459 13,425 13,743 243,269	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	1849	1850			_
\$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begi	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pigtons Bar, bolt and rod	20.20	1000	1849	1850	
110,499 146,743 327,994 450,147 48,205 50,751 162,275 175,718 2,650 7,134 20,514 25,370 2,631,205 2,950,189 966,689 1,116,024 2,531,205 2,950,189 16,6858,214 25,370 2,531,205 2,950,189 16,601,380 140,995 1124114546 1119690658 15,601,380 16,858,214 89,658,349 38,958,942 364,508 364,508 3,971,773 3,710,418 364,508 364,508 3,971,773 3,710,418 364,508 364,508 130,892,093 111,807,600 5,838,933 5,398,371 130,892,636 673,5304 223,347 223,347 13,756,216 234,194 280,260 223,347 14,737 20,119 68,938 17,515 192,814 243,269 109,910 14,854 192,814 243,269 10,499 14,854 113,436 23,936 23,746,994	Bar, bolt and rod	147,026	127 280	383 348	311 721	
48.205 50,751 162,275 175,718 2,067,581 2,248,259 7,134 29,514 25,370 2,531,205 2,530,018 1,116,924 St,683 1124114546 1119690658 15,601,380 16,858,214 89,659,349 98,958,942 393,921 472,416 234,924 3,710,418 340,135 364,508 3,971,773 3,710,418 340,135 364,508 3,971,773 3,710,418 340,135 364,508 3,971,773 3,710,418 340,135 364,508 3,971,773 3,710,418 340,135 364,508 3,971,773 3,710,418 353,921 177 3,971,773 3,710,418 364,508 177 3,971,773 3,710,418 364,508 177 3,971,773 3,710,418 364,508 17,508,718 130,809 13,743 17,408,718 14,834 192,814 2,13,269 10,499 14,854 1,425 13,745 1	Vire Cast Wronght of all sorts	344,583	413,677	2,236,869	2,472,374	
2,531,205 2,531,205 2,531,205 67,817 81,683 1124114546 89,659,349 89,659,349 89,659,349 110,410 110,4	Wronght of all sorts	19 146	3,365	65,683	72,208	
2,531,205 2,950,189 966,689 1,116,924 1124114546 119690658 15,601,380 16,858,244 89,659,349 393,921 472,416 3,710,418 393,921 472,416 3,710,418 32,8213 187,601 190,410 285,213 18,713,473 17,968,718 130,892,093 111,807,600 5,838,933 5,398,371 51,756,216 63,553,620 673,553,620 223,347 285,858 111,807,600 5,838,933 5,398,371 13,425 14,737 20,119 280,260 13,425 13,743 10,499 14,854 20,518 12,515 192,814 243,269 10,499 14,854 20,518 12,246,997 23,138 26,394 21,745,76 10,499 14,854 10,499 14,854 26,394 23,498 <td< td=""><td>The state of the s</td><td>104.531</td><td>116,080</td><td>131,527</td><td>176,874</td><td></td></td<>	The state of the s	104.531	116,080	131,527	176,874	
123,118	Steel mwronght	6,546	9,046	1,102,001	1,278,884	_
1124114546	Copper, in bricks and pigsewts	127,671	126,587	547.043	540.529	_
194114546	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yel-					_
98,98,942 3,710,418 3,710,418 3,710,418 3,710,418 3,710,410 28,5213 111,807,600 28,538,933 68,558,620 23,134 23,134 23,134 20,119 68,958 11,515 24,269 11,405,546 23,404 24,505 26,394 26,394 26,394 26,394 26,394 26,394 26,394 26,394 26,394 26,394 27,74,576 27,74,536 26,394 27,177,953 26,394 26,394 27,177,953 28,552 38,498 38,528 38,498 38,528 38,498 38,528 38,498 38,528 38,528 38,538 38,5	low metal for sheathing)		207,474	853,062	899,857	_
3,710,418 340,135 364,508 190,410 92,824 85,949 187,601 111,807,600 5.838,933 5,398,371 83,347 57,077 62,762 20,119 68,958 17,515 13,4367 13,4367 109,910 134,367 17,4576 21,77,953 26,394 95,097 17,4576 21,77,953 26,394 95,097 17,4576 21,77,953 21,109,910 151,702 81,246,997 17,179 85,52 1,405,546 231,017 241,812 81,495 17,179 241,812 83,498 5.270 12,186	Wrought of other sorts		10,530	75,663	54,641	
111,807,600 5,838,933 5,398,371 88,5949 1111,807,600 5,838,933 5,398,371 88,63,536,20 673,504 836,397 823,477 82,704 82,762 82,762 82,762 82,762 82,762 82,762 82,762 82,762 82,956 82,958 82,952 82,99,952 82,99,953 83,498 82,505,546 83,528,99 83,		18,869	19,426	91,324	97,065	_
111,807,600 5,838,933 5,398,371 Sa 63,538,620 673,504 836,397 Sil 63,538,620 673,504 836,397 Sil 63,538,620 673,504 836,397 Sil 63,538,620 68,958 17,515 24,815 109,910 134,367 11,74,576 21,774,576 2	Leadtons	15,368	17,648	259,624	313,128	
111,807,600 5.838,933 5,398,371 Sa 63,538,620 673,504 836,397 Si 63,538,620 673,504 836,397 Si 63,538,620 65,958 17,515 13,743 109,910 134,367 10,499 14,854 15,174,576 2,177,953 Si 29,195 8,552 1,405,546 83,528,79 5,270 12,186	Tin, unwrought	100,15	28,580	126,985	112,981	_
111,807,600 5,838,933 5,398,371 63,538,620 673,504 280,260 223,347 223,347 223,347 62,762 20,119 68,958 17,515 213,269 10,499 10,499 11,74,576 29,195 23,498 23,498 23,498 23,498 23,498 23,498 23,528,586 2,906,628 382,879 2,556,586 2,906,628 382,879 2,556,586 2,906,628	Oil Linseed Hemuseed, and Rapeseed, gals	2,338,465	2.618.318	937 936	781,686	_
111,807,600 5,838,933 5,398,371 63,553,620 673,504 836,397 823,347 280,260 223,347 62,762 20,119 68,958 17,815 10,499 10,499 14,854 17,74,576 29,195 1,74,576 21,71,953 29,195 23,498 23,498 29,908 382,879 2,556,586 2,906,628 382,879 5,270 12,186	Painters' colours and materials		0,000	180.459	915,434	_
63,553,620 673,504 836,397 Silk N 234,194 280,260 223,347 62,762 68,958 87,845 06 13,743 20,518 10,499 14,854 29,195 29,195 29,195 29,195 23,498 25,256,586 2,906,628 Woold 99,957,678 2,556,586 2,906,628 Woold 38,259 3,240 12,186	Salt	16,529,960 13,9	13,914,091	227,063	195,136	_
285,858 234,194 280,260 223,347 62,762 14,737 20,119 68,958 17,845 17,845 192,814 243,269 109,910 134,854 11,854 209,885 254,581 209,885 254,581 1,774,576 2,177,953 18,818,12,693 29,195 8,552 17,179 Sangaran, 20,133,280 2,556,586 2,906,628 Woo 139,280 382,879 2,556,586 2,906,628 Woo 139,280 382,879	Silk Manufactures : - Of Silk only : Stuffs, Hand-				0000	-
14,737 20,119 68,958 87,845 OI 192,814 243,269 109,910 134,857 209,885 254,581 988,255 1,246,997 988,255 1,246,997 1,774,576 2,177,953 1,363,100 1,405,546 231,017 241,812 Stati 83,498 99,233,211 99,57,678 2,556,586 2,906,628 Woo	kerchiels and Ribbonslbs		362,245	326,888	420,391	
15,425 13,743 20,518 17,515 OI 192,814 243,269 100,910 14,854 11,854 10,499 11,854 11,854 11,854 11,854 11,854 11,854 11,854 11,854 11,854 11,854 11,854 11,854 11,85	Stockingsdoz. pairs	13,814	9,937	27,998	17,104	-
192,814 213,269 109,910 134,367 209,885 254,581 1,774,576 2,177,953 Silk, 12,693 1,363,100 1,405,546 233,101 239,289	Of Silk mixed with other Materials . Stuffs	* * *		120,795	132,225	"
10,499 14,854 209,885 254,581 1,774,576 2,177,953 Silk, 12,693 29,195 25,047 151,79 Soap 1,363,100 1,405,546 231,017 241,812 Stati	Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	314,507 6	616,416	170.150	966 449	11
139.280 139.285 254,581 254,581 988,255 1,246,997 26,394 25,047 151,702 Silk, 12,693 1,405,546 231,017 241,812 Stati	Stockingsdoz, pairs	2,051	4,030	1,494	3,060	LI
13.138 26.394 95.047 13.138 26.394 95.047 15.177,953 12,693 29,195 8,552 17,179 1,363,100 1,405,546 23,498 99,908 90,233,211 99,957,678 2,556,586 2,906,628 139,280 382,879 5,270 12,186	Of all other descriptionsvalue		:	13,420	19,854	01
13,138 26,394 95,047 15,174,576 2,177,953 15,246,997 15,693 29,195 8,552 17,179 17,179 1,363,100 1,405,546 23,498 99,908 139,280 382,879 5,270 12,186	Total Value Silk Manufac.			660 745	050.070	L
13,138 26,394 95,047 151,762 12,693 29,195 8,552 17,179 1,363,100 1,405,546 23,498 99,908 90,233,211 99,957,678 2,556,586 2,906,628 139,280 382,879 5,270 12,186	A. Upda T. Child. C. Mank. States the Control of th	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		000,713	010,000	
13,138 26,394 95,047 151,762 12,693 29,195 8,552 17,179 1,363,100 1,405,546 231,617 241,812 83,498 99,908 90,233,211 99,957,678 2,556,586 2,906,628 139,280 382,879 5,270 12,186	Silk, Thrownlbs		56,874	62,256	44,197	
1,363,100 1,405,546 231,017 241,812 15,52 15,20 15,179 1,363,100 1,405,546 233,498 90,233,211 99,957,678 2,556,586 2,906,628 139,280 382,879 5,270 12,186	Silk Twist and Yarn	_	383,969	86,300	129,413	
1,363,100 1,405,546 231,017 241,812 Su 83,498 99,908 Su W W W 90,233,211 99,957,678 2,556,586 2,906,628 W 139,280 382,879 5,270 12,186		88,409	105,416	138,730	171,103	
90,233,211 99,957,678 2,556,586 2,906,628 W 5.270 139,280 382,879 5.270 12,186				264,852	339,948	
90,233,211 99,957,678 2,556,586 2,906,628 W 5.270 139,280 352,879 5.270 12,186		0 460 736 109	109,671	340,031	292,693	
139,280 382,879 5,270 12,186	Woollen Manufactures :- Entered by the Piece	_	1,000	110,000	528,483	
	Dieces	2,010,363 2,4	2,414,193	3,843,173	4.622.230	
2,321,919 2,929,508 216,792 289,181				1,970,664	2,429,749	
15,224 15,927	-		_	64,986	57,518	
	Of all other descriptionsvalue		0 0	257,711	216,861	
Total Value Linen Manufac 3,793,872 3,223,922	The set Welling Wood on Manuel		1	100 504		
Timen Vern	Total value woomen Manulac.			1,00,001,0	1,326,325	
Angita and and and and and and and and and an	Woollen Yarncwts	89,463	106,462	917,685	1.262,870	
116,441 380,252			1			
181,697	Total declared value	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		49,398,648 5	55,038,206	1

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, December 1853.

Halifax Heligoland Honduras Ionian Islands

THE ECONOMIST

be forwarded, by packet FREE OF POSTAGE, to the wing British Colonies and Foreign Countries, viz.:—

India via South Bremen Aden
Autigua
Bahama
Barbadoes
Berbice
Bermuda
Canada
Cariacow
Demerara
Dominica
Gibraltar ampton Jamaica Malta Montserrat Buenos Ayres Cuxhaven Denmark France Nevis New Brunswick burg Hayti or St Domingo Lubec New Grenada Peru Spain Venezuela Newfoundland Nova Scotia Nova Scotia Quebec St Kitts St Lucia St Vincents' Tobago Tortola Trinidad Gibraltar Grenada Halifax

Postage of Foreign Letters.

(From the Post Office Packet List.)

(From the Post Office Packet List.)

The single rate on all foreign and colonial letters, conveyed by packet, is as follows:—

BY PACKETS FROM LONDON.

Between the United Kingdom and
Prussla, via Hamburg and Holland, uniform
British and foreign rate, not exceeding joz......

Ditto, via Belgium, uniform do do under joz.....

Countrieson the Continent of Europe, via Prussia:
Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz,
Oldenburg & Saxony, uniform do do under joz...

German States (except Wurtemburg) served by
the post office of Tour and Taxis, do do.....

Poland, do do..... 1 3 4

BY PACKETS FROM FALMOUTH.

Packet Inland postage if
rate from not posted or deliFalmouth. vered at the port. rate.

The postage marked a must be paid in advance

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness, and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vender. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each nen is stamped.

"G. and J. Deane, London Bridge,"
and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed,
"G. and J. DEANE'S 2 Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

CAUTION-MECHI'S MAGIC STROP. CAUTION—MECHI'S MAGIC STROP.

"The Real Magic Strop," "The Double Magic Strop," "The Magic Strop," are all base imitations of MECHI'S MAGIC STROP: None are genuin with out Mechi's name, which imitators dare not put on the spurious strop; yet, strange to say, many perfumers calling themselves respectable, endeavour to palm this rubbish (they cost from 3d to 5d each, in Sheffield) on the public as Mechi's genuine strop, although they possess no sharpening properties whatever, but the very reverse. The well-known Magic Paste is an invaluable auxiliary to the Strop, and its removating properties are truly astonishing. MECHI's Razors stand pre-eminent as well as his table cutlery. 4 Leadenball street.

TOTTON .- PATENT COLABA PRESSES for packing Saw Gins for cleaning, and Agricultural Implements for cultivating cotton, as supplied by the undersigned to the Hon. East India Company, for their experimental cotton farms, in Bengal, Madras, and Bembay Presidencies, and to the COLABA PRESS COMPANY of Bombay. For further information apply to WILLIAM LAIRD, 3 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC CAPSULE. T form of Medicine at once safe, sure, speedy, and pleasant to those who object to fluid medicines, and suite to the convenience of persons travelling, visiting, or engaged in business.

Prepared only by CONNECTION

gaged in business.
Prepared only by GEORGE FRANKS, Surgeon, at his LABORATORY, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, where they may be had, and of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 2s 9d and 4s 6d each, or sent free by post at 3s and 5s each. Of whom also may be had, in bottles at 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 1ls each,
FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION.

S'MITHFIELD,—The "CITY OF LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS' ASSOCIATION," formed for the purpose of retaining the Metropolitan Markets in their present central position, beg to call the attention of Agriculturists, Butchers, and the Public, to the great importance of that object, and earnestly invite their inspection of the Model of the New Metropolitan Cattle Market, as proposed by the Corporation of London, which may be seen at the Cattle Show, Baker street, Portman square.

EXHIBITION 1851.—Interior of the EXHIBITION 1851.—Interior of the Building in Hyde Park, as approved by Her Majesty's Commissioners. The Authentic View of the Interior, showing the space allotted to the Exhibitors, and the internal appearance, arrangement and fittings of the Building, is now ready, on Steel, nearly two feet in length, with description and classification of the articles exhibited. Price 3d. Post free on Roller, 10 stamps. The Authentic View of the Exterior, as approved by the Commissioners, same size and price. G. Berger, Holywell street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

So per Ream.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF MARRIED LIFE.
Orthodox, Anti-Empirical, and Original, is;

Orthodox, Anti-Empirical, and Original, 1s; by post, 1s 6d,

MARRIAGE: its Divinity and Ends.
"To be, or not to be, that is the question."—
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., &c., 26 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.
Theme: Happy and Fruitful Alliances—Art of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones—Their Obviation and Removal.

Sherwood, 23 Paternoster

ing them-interests and intertie ones - free obvia-tion and Removal.

Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornbill; and the Author, 10 Argyll place, Regent street. Con-sultation hours, Ten till Five; Evenings, Seven till

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE. SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.

—Dr DE LA MOTTE's nutritive, health-restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulences, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packets, price 4s, by the Patentee.

12 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, London; also by appointed Agents, Ch. milsts, and others throughout the Kingdom.

N.B.—For a list of Agents, see Bradshaw's Sixpenny

out the Kingdom.

N.B.—For a list of Agents, see Bradshaw's Sixpenny

TO MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.

JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS call particular attention to the fact that they are the only Sheffield Manufacturers who keep a large Stock of Goods in London; they offer to Merchants and Shippers considerable advantages for exporting Goods at First Prices for all FOREIGN MARKETS.

JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS' PRICE LISTS for CUTLERY and PLATED GOODS can always be had at their London Warehouse, 37 MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

undermentioned are some of their principal manu-

BLE KNIVES and FORKS.

PEADER SO THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE STATE OF THE STAT

SCISSORS of all kinds.
BREAD PLATTERS and BREAD KNIVES.
FEN MACHINES, &c. &c.
JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Manufacturers
A Execution 22 Monograph Street, London. and Exporters, 37 Moorgate Street, London.
Manufactory, 32 Norfolk street, Sheffield.

TO FLAX SPINNERS.—
GUTTA PERCHA BOSSES for FLAX MANUFACTURERS.

The Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in stating
that they have effected a considerable improvement in
the manufacture of Bosses, and at reduced prices.

Ordere for Export will have immediate attention.

Every variety of Gutta Percha articles suitable for
manufacturers may be had, viz:—Mill Yands, Pump
Buckets, Improved Packing, Felt Edging, Tubing, Lining
for Tanks, Shuttle Beds, Washers, Covers for Rollers,
Syphons, Carboys for Acids, Fannels, &c. &c., Bowls,
Ladles, &c. &c., Bowls,
Ladles, &c. &c., PATENT GUTTA PERCHA PACKING.

phons, Carboys for Actus, addes, &c. &cc.
PATENT GUTTA PERCHA PACKING for Steam ingines, Glands, Pumps, &c.—This packing is more urable and economical than any other at present in use, it saves time, and consumes less oil and tallow then he ordinary packing, and can be applied with greater secility. It answers equally well for steam, and hot or cited water pumps.

cold water pumps.

GUTTA PERCHA FEED PIPES for Locomotive Engines offers similar advantages, as far as cheapness, durability, and resistance to the effects of steam, but or cold water are concerned.

GUTTA PERCHA WASHERS for WATER PIPE

GUTTA PERCHA WASHERS for WATER PIPE JOINTS,—The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following letter from J. F. Bateman, Esq., Civil Engineer to the Manchester Corporation Water Works:— "Manchester, Oct. 7, 1850. "Gentlemen,—I have use I your Gutta Percha Washers extensively for making the flange joints of water pipes. They make a very convenient, water-tight, and economical joint.—Yours very respectfully, J. F. BATEMAN." THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, 18 Wharf road, City road, London.

FOR D'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any Hosier or Draper, and can, therefore, be obtained only at 185 Strand. Gentlemen in the country or abroad, ordering threngh their agents, are requested to observe on the interior of the coller-band the stamp—"Ford's Eureka Shirts, 185 Strand," without which none are genuine. They are made in two qualities, the first of which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. Gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing Shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to inspect these, the most unique and only perfect fitting shirt made.

Price List, containing directions for self-measurement, and every particular, are forwarded post-free; and the Pattern Books to select from of the New Registered Coloured Shirting, on receipt of six stamps,

Coloured Shirting, on receipt of six stamps, FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT COLLARS.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT COLLARS.

"The simplicity of construction, and the many advantages the invention possesses, need only to be known to be appreciated."—ERA.

Price 11s 6d per dozen. One of these beautifully fitting collars (as sample), with the improved fastening, sent post free, on receipt of fourteen stamps.

RICHARD FORD, 185 STRAND, LONDON.

LOOR CLOTHS

JOHN SIMNITT, Boot Maker, solicits the attention of the Nobility and Gentry 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 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.

A large Stock of the best make Wellington Boots, Hunting and Top Boots, Shooting Boots and Shoes, Antigropelos, and every other description of Boots and Shoes always ready.

Antigropelos, and every once, accompanies. Shoes always ready.

Gentlemen leaving England at a short notice are sure to find a sufficient supply on hand to give them in their choice every satisfaction.

18 Bishopsgate street within, London.

CLARK'S LAMPS ARE THE BEST. CLARK'S LAMPS ARE THE BEST.

—The Metropolitan Light Company have now all their Lamps perfected. Their immense businessspeaks volumes for the good quality of their goods. The Diamond Lamp is the most simple, the most economical, and the best of all lamps. The Pearl Candle Lamp is worth a hundred other candle lamps to the customer. Any person's Lamps can be altered to the Diamond principle. Clark's Lamps are the best the world has yet produced. This is a bold assertion, but it cannot be contradicted; and all who want lamps should remember this. After this notice, the public will only have themselves to blame if they purchase the Common Solar or Carcel Lamps.—N.B.—Please write down the address. This is a caution to the public, to prevent persons going to the wrong establishment, and thereby having lamps sold them that are bad in principle, and which are imposed on the public as the Diamond Lamp. You can only buy good Lamps of the Metropolitan Light Company, 447 Strand, next door to the Electric Telegraph Company, and exactly opposite Warren's Blacking Warehouse.

The "Buck's Patent White Zinc Paint" between the heir of the heir of the large and for in all was a strong preservative properties, when a palical to outside wood work, it is invaluable for iron applied to outside wood work, it is invaluable for iron ships, and iron work exposed the fastness of its calon. In addition to its preserved the fastness of its colon. In addition to its preserved the fastness of its colon. In addition to its preservative properties, when applied to outside wood work, it is invaluable for iron ships, and iron work exposed to sait water. By virtue of its galvanic action it enters the pores of the iron, and forms a species of amalgam of the two metals, which is a strong preservative. By its use, paralysis and painter's colic are entirely avoided. Apartments may be immediately used without infury to the health of children or the most delicate persons.

The "Patent White Zinc Paint" becomes cheaper than the inferior paints hitherto used, from its spreading over a much larger surface. Two cwt of this paint covers as much space as is usually taken up by three cwt of white lead.

much space as is usually taken up by three cut of white lead.

For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will new be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked that their children an returning from the country to newly-painted houses, have suffered in health. The reason is evident. The reason is evident. The reast at the poison from paint, even after several months' drying, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapour. "Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected, has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyase to St Kitt's and back, is found swhite as the first day the paint was applied."—Bell's Weekly Messences, June 22, 1859.

"We trust that it will not be long ere the Royal Navy diseards the injurious white lead paint for Hubbuck's healtby and otherwise valuable substitute."—UNITED Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT."

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of the Manfacturer.

circular, with full particulars, may be had of the Manfacturers,
THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,
Colour Works, opposite the London Docks.