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The Political 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 authority:—

"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 Manteuffel, 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 Government at Vienna has confirmed the arrangement, which provides that—

"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; 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 assured;' that the conditions are such as will enable Prussia 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 practicable and possible.

"On the whole, therefore, we may consider all danger at an 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 Olmutz had 18. The King has consequently prorogued the Parliament 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 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; 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 Sovereign and their advisers, and will no doubt weigh even 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 the contest in motion, and their intemperate invasion of the constitution 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 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 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 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 which lies upon them if they bring such realities upon their people for any considerations whatever, and of the inexpressible guilt they 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 millions*, and that not less than *three millions* of these, on the lowest calculation, perished in the field, the hospital, and the bivouac. If to these 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 pretend to keep up 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 property 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 morality 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 promote 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 un baffled 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 inevitable accompaniments of war:—

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 strewn with such a multitude of slain. On the side of the Prussians 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 shrieking aloud, amid the stifled groans of the wounded.—*Alison*, vi., p. 85.

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 burnt, 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 :—

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 enter 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 shrieks 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 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 :—

After I had been five days engaged in the prosecution of my object, I found that the best cases, that is, the most horrid wounds, left totally without assistance, were to be found in the French hospital. This hospital was only forming. They were even then bringing these poor creatures in from the woods. It is impossible to convey to you the picture of human misery continually before my eyes. What was heart-rending in the day was intolerable at night. At six o'clock I took the knife in my hand and continued incessantly at work till seven in the evening, and so the second day, and again the third. All the decencies of performing surgical operations were soon neglected; while I amputated one man's thigh, there lay at one time thirteen, all beseeching to be taken next. It was a strange thing to feel my clothes stiff with blood, and my arms powerless with using the knife, and more extraordinary still to find my mind calm amidst such a variety of suffering..... After being eight days among the wounded (operating, it must be remembered, all the while), I visited the field of battle. The view of the field, the gallant stories, the individual instances of enterprise and valour, recalled me to the sense which the world has of victory and Waterloo. But this was transient; a gloomy, uncomfortable view of human nature, is the inevitable consequence of looking upon the whole as I did, as I was forced to do. There must ever be associated with Waterloo, to my eyes the most shocking sights of war; to my ears accent of entreaty, outcry from the many breast, interrupted forcible expressions of the dying; and *noisome smells*.

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, into 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 imprisonment, shall in fact be punished as the worst of criminals, 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 operations, 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 fiat, which, if not recalled, will cut off at a stroke the delight of many eyes, will inflict upon thousands, now virtuous and contented, 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 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.

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 maiming—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 traitors—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 pretences 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 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 priceless 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 6,840,000*fr*, or the hostile attitude of Austria and Prussia has at once inflicted a fine on France to the amount of 273,600*l*, 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 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 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 ourselves 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 calculated 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. 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 enemies are doing, will use their exertions to calm the disturbance.

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 constitutionally belonging to Her Majesty, and than "beseeching Her 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." 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 Argyll at the Edinburgh Bible Meeting on Wednesday, "that the supremacy of the Crown has not been acknowledged 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 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 we were before it was issued.

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 unflinching tongue and firm hand. The *Morning Herald* declared on Wednesday "that the best interests of the Church have been placed in jeopardy by the movement 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 Tractarian 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 mummers 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 brawls.

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 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 lectures—lest they should weaken the strength of their own convictions and the attachment to the Church of which they were 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 controversialists 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.

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 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 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 Case—an agitation which has almost entirely died away, and has left the agitators most dismally stranded, as a warning to their opponents. We do not infer, therefore, any accession to the agitation 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-

agement 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 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 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 resolution, 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 Church."

The movement, therefore, so far as it has any tangible object, at present is merely directed to restraining and putting an end to Puseyite 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 Continent, continue, we are happy to say, to present 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 linen, some metals as copper and iron bars, cocoa 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 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 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 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 follows:—

	Wheat.	Flour.
	qrs	qrs
1850	3 9,162	595,835
1849	145,618	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:—

	£
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:—

Month ended Nov. 5, 1850	£
.....	4,751,804
1849	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 for the month ending Nov. 5.			
	1848	1849	1850
British vessels	311,500	370,393	326,058
United States' vessels	42,746	30,677	54,164
Other countries	107,117	67,732	140,397
	461,357	468,803	520,619
CLEARED OUTWARDS.			
	1848	1849	1850
British vessels	253,590	273,054	272,295
United States' vessels	38,689	32,624	46,470
Other countries	98,265	122,166	105,138
	390,544	427,844	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.

W O M A N ' S R I G H T S . 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 copiousness 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,—reminded 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 Ernestine 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 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 Philadelphia 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 something 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 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 refused ordination.”

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 development.

“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 readily concede to these fair and peremptory resolutionists, that women have rights which need to be asserted, and wrongs 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 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 *especially* adapted to the managing of children. It has made man hard, energetic, ambitious, comparatively phlegmatic, and more capable than women of repressing 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 Cardinals, 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 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 indispensable—a noble 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 be. The majority of farmers hold as yearly tenants, a position of itself quite sufficient to render all expectation of increased profit, 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 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 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 agricultural 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 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 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 me 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 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. Another proprietor of large estates, Lord Yarborough, has also written to his agent, in terms not much unlike Lord Spencer's. He says:—

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 altogether 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
	sr. ro. co.	sr. ro. co.
Cape Aloes.....per pood	0 70	0 60
Bordeaux, refined	3 0	1 0
Coloide of lime	2 0	3 80
Cochineal	8 0	6 0
Dyewoods, ground	0 35	0 20
— extracts.....	3 50	2 50
Ginger	2 50	2 0
Maë	10 0	7 50
Nutmegs	9 0	7 50
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 0
Turmeric	0 50	0 20
Safflower	0 75	0 40
Sulphur	1 20	1 0
Sul ammoniac, raw	2 35	1 6
— refined	0 6	0 3
Brimstone	0 30	0 20
Soda, crystal calcined	1 20	0 40
Star aniseed	0 35	0 20
Sumac	0 60	0 30
Tin	4 50	2 0
Tinplates	6 50	5 0
Cotton twist	3 0	2 50
Bichromate	2 50	1 50
Sago	0 0	0 48
White cotton goods.....per lb		
— printed, measuring from 10 to 12½		
— square archines	0 0	1 20
— more than 12½ do	0 0	2 50
Rum, arab, cognac brandy.....per anker	28 70	18 50
Cloth, &c.,—black, black blue, grass green, white		
and blue, white.....per lb	3 50	2 20
Other colours	1 80	1 60

A pood is equal to 36 lb English; a silver rouble equal to about 35d English; 160 copecks make 1 rouble.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Trueman and Rouss's Circular.)

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 spirit; the brown refining descriptions realised $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 guilder advance on the September sale, whilst the white sugar suffered a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ guilder, the season for shipment to Russia being over.

The principal transactions on the spot comprise 5,300 hhd's West India; 7,000 bags Mauritius; 18,000 bags Bengal; 20,000 bags Madras; 11,000 bags Manila; 2,000 cases Brazil; 500 hhd's Porto Rico; and 8,000 boxes Havana. A small cargo yellow Havana has been sold afloat for delivery at an outpost; 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 were reduced by the last mail to from 60 to 65,000; from the West Indies there is no reason to expect more than an average supply; India, with a higher scale of prices will, in all probability, furnish some increase over this year; but neither the Brazils nor Cuba will produce more than in the previous season. The last letters from Louisiana speak discouragingly of the prospects of the sugar crop, and the United States will again be a large buyer in Cuba and Porto Rico, as their own production is quite inadequate to meet their great and increasing consumption.

During the greater part of the past month the home trade for coffee have shown little disposition to purchase, except for immediate requirements, and the importers have generally refrained from pressing sales, 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 dull 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 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 afloat at 47s for a near port; and two cargoes of Rio for Trieste, one at 45s and another, subsequently, at 46s per cwt, both "good first" quality.

Further information from the producing countries enables 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 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 entrepôts on the 31st October was 42,270 tons, against 45,650, at the same period last year.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, Nov. 30, 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 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 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 Russian. 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 much done, but prices are without change. Noils are in brisk demand, and at rather improving rates.

(From Messrs 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

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 a par 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 Honduras 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; Tenerife 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 Tenerife. The stock is now 7,610 bags against 4,560 in 1849.

(From Messrs Joseph and Charles Sturge's Circular.)

Birmingham, Dec. 4, 1850.

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 flour to any part of England, 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 quantities 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 some 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 Messrs 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.

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

London, 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 lb (now selling at 3½d); 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 Ayres only—3,268 hides—none from Rio Grande. The sales are 24,628—namely 15,000 Buenos Ayres, amongst which are 3,000 cow hides bought to arrive at 3½d, 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, 2½d, 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 hides; and to this, with the recent rumours of a hostile nature between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, may be attributed the advance of the past week: the continued low value of the manufactured article must, however, while it remains, have a tendency 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—Duke, Brothers, and Co.—Grant and Hodgson—Du Fay and Co.—M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving.

Foreign Correspondence.

POLITICS IN PRUSSIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Berlin, Dec. 3, 1850.

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 six 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 has certainly not yet been got over. In political circles, which interest themselves more nearly for the progress of diplomatic negotiations, 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 negotiations 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 Krauss 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 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 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 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 as 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.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Dec. 5, 1850.

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 bankruptcy, 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 much indebted as Austria if it be obliged to maintain a standing army of 500,000 soldiers.

In France 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*fr* for the new levy 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 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 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 adherents disposed to give him their votes for the presidency in 1852.

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.

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 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 by the Assembly.

Our manufacturers are hastening their preparations for the great universal Exhibition of London. Nine departments only have 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:—1st section—gross matters and productions, 485; 2nd section—machines, implements, and tools, 554; 3rd section—manufactured produce, 1,088; 4th section—plastic acts and patterns, 354.

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

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

	f	c	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents declined from	56	35	to	56	0	and left off at 58 7½
The Five per Cents.....	91	15	90	44	—	95 10
Bank Shares.....	2275	0	2265	0	—	2310 0
The Northern Shares	4	0	411	25	—	466 25
Strasbourg	335	0	330	0	—	345 0
Nantes	240	0	237	60	—	242 50
Orleans	790	0	787	50	—	805 0
Rouen	605	0	600	0	—	610 0
Havre.....	240	0	235	0	—	241 25
Marseilles.....	12	60	120	0	—	192 50
Bale	139	0	126	25	—	136 25
Viezon	370	0	365	0	—	380 0
Bordeaux	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*fr* 80*c* to 58*fr* 60*c*; the 5 per Cents from 95*fr* to 94*fr* 65*c*; the Bank Shares were at 2,310*fr*; the

Northern from 467f 60c 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. Theagio 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 Week.

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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.

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ADDRESS FROM THE ENGLISH 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'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."

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SCARCITY OF SILVER.—The following is an extract from a Belfast commercial 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. 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 30,000,000 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 Olmutz 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.

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 madened the exchange. The panic was terrible.

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

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 Confederation; 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 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 acted for the Grand 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.

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.

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 93,489,711 thalers, showing a surplus of 1,211,248 thalers. The extraordinary expenditure is estimated at 3,229,348 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 2,463,396 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.

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 30.

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* 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 tranquillity 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 73,198*l.*, and the expenditure 65,828*l.*

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 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.

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 son.

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

DEATHS.

On the 22nd instant, at Grantsdown Manor, Queen's County, R. W. Fitz-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, Henry Davie, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir H. Ferguson Davie, Creedy park, Devon.

On the 28th ult., at the Vicarage, Lasingham, 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*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, of which 4,676*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was received from the halfpenny toll on foot passengers, and 3,758*l.* was received from the horse toll. The omnibuses had paid the sum of 1,012*l.* 14*s.* during the past year. The expenditure during the half-year amounted to 1,554*l.*, the interest on bonds to 1,293*l.*. The sum applicable to dividends was 5,625*l.*. Those directors going out by rotation were 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 13,499*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, being sufficient to pay a dividend of 11*s.* 6*d.* per share, leaving a small balance to the credit of the next account. The reserve fund now amounts to 10,063*l.*

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:—

	£	s	d
Assets of the company.....	559,787	14	1
Due to the public.....	243,445	2	4
	315,742	11	9
Capital of the company, 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> , 25 per cent. paid.....	250,000	0	0
Balance to credit of profit and loss in favour of the company...	65,742	11	9
Net profit for the year ending 1st November, 1850, 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 65,000*l.*, notwithstanding that there was a loss by the branch banks of Mullingar, Longford, and others. The shares were 12 per cent. higher than they were a few months ago.

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 Montague 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 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 45,000*l.*, 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 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 Model Prison, and sent a letter through the post-office to the Governor with his compliments, apprising him of his happy escape from gaol.

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.

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*l.*—*Globe*.

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, Shakspeare, Moliere, Lamartine, Thiers, Siemondi; besides Ovid, Lucian, Lucretius, and Sophocles.

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

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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 sum 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 bed, &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.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

SCARCITY OF SILVER.—The following is an extract from a Belfast commercial 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. 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 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.

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 saddened the exchange. The panic was terrible.

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

The treaty of Olmütz 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 Confederation; 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 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 acted for the Grand 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 (*paritatis*). 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.

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.

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.

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 30.

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* 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 tranquillity 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 73,198*l.*, and the expenditure 65,828*l.*

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 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.

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 son.

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

DEATHS.

On the 22nd instant, at Grants'own Manor, Queen's County, R. W. Fitz-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, Henry Davie, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir H. Ferguson Davie, Creedy park, Devon.

On the 28th ult., at the Vicarage, Lasingham, 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*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, of which 4,676*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* was received from the halfpenny toll on foot passengers, and 3,758*l.* was received from the horse toll. The omnibuses had paid the sum of 1,012*l.* 14*s.* during the past year. The expenditure during the half-year amounted to 1,554*l.*, the interest on bonds to 1,295*l.*. The sum applicable to dividends was 5,625*l.*. Those directors going out by rotation were 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 13,499*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, being sufficient to pay a dividend of 1*l.* 6*d.* per share, leaving a small balance to the credit of the next account. The reserve fund now amounts to 10,063*l.*

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:—

	£	s	d
Assets of the company.....	559,787	14	1
Due to the public.....	243,445	2	4
Capital of the company, 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> , 25 per cent. paid.....	250,000	0	0
Balance to credit of profit and loss in favour of the company...	65,742	11	9
Net profit for the year ending 1st November, 1850, 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 65,000*l.*, notwithstanding that there was a loss by the branch banks of Mullingar, Longford, and others. The shares were 12 per cent. higher than they were a few months ago.

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 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 45,000*l.*, 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 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 Model Prison, and sent a letter through the post-office to the Governor with his compliments, apprising him of his happy escape from gaol.

On Tuesday morning, three convicts managed to lock 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.

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*l.*—*Globe*.

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, Shakspeare, Moliere, Lamartine, Thiers, Siemondi; besides Ovid, Lucian, Lucretius, and Sophocles.

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

Literature.

POPERY IN POWER. By JOSEPH TURNLEY. Effingham Wilson, 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 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 notorious, 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 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 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 now 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 rapid, trashy, ignorant, and presumptuous we have met with for 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 malignant 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 warned that they incur a serious responsibility by representations so odious and so false.

The author is in error in representing the quarrel between Thomas à-Becket and Henry II. as a mere contest between the spiritual and secular authorities. He might have learned from Thierry's "History of the Conquest," that it was also a contest between the oppressed Saxons and the Normans, that à-Becket was the champion of the people, and was beloved by them, against their Norman oppressors. "In general," Thierry says, "he had for friends all who were hostile to the Anglo-Norman Government." In that age of the world the ecclesiastics, armed with spiritual thunders, stood between the people and the swords and rods of their oppressors. The artists, too, generally are, we apprehend, mistaken in representing capuchins as present at all the scenes of torture. If it is done for effect, it is a specimen of the false in art. We notice the book chiefly for the sake of the lesson it teaches artists, and now leave it, having the less repugnance to condemn it, from believing that it has already obtained, by a catch-

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

SCRIPTURE LANDS DESCRIBED IN A SERIES OF HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. By JOHN KITTO, D.D. And Illustrated by a complete Biblical Atlas. Henry G. Bohn, 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 include, 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 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.

- The Church of England Magazine for December.
- The Farmers' Magazine for December.
- The Looker-On for December.
- The New Monthly Belle Assemblée 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 ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 30th day of Nov. 1850:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

<table border="0"> <tr><td style="width: 10%;">Notes issued</td><td style="width: 10%;">29,369,785</td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">L.</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"></td><td style="text-align: right;">29,369,785</td></tr> </table>	Notes issued	29,369,785	L.						29,369,785	<table border="0"> <tr><td style="width: 10%;">Government debt</td><td style="width: 10%;"></td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">L.</td></tr> <tr><td>Other Securities.....</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">11,015,100</td></tr> <tr><td>Gold coin and bullion</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">2,984,900</td></tr> <tr><td>Silver bullion</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">15,324,118</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"></td><td style="text-align: right;">45,667</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"></td><td style="text-align: right;">29,369,785</td></tr> </table>	Government debt		L.	Other Securities.....		11,015,100	Gold coin and bullion		2,984,900	Silver bullion		15,324,118						45,667			29,369,785
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BANKING DEPARTMENT.

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and Dividend Accounts)	9,398,752																																																			
Other Deposits	9,784,794																																																			
Seven Day and other Bills	1,265,406																																																			
		38,092,690																																																		
Government Securities, includ-		L.																																																		
ing Dead Weight Annuity ..		14,228,901																																																		
Other Securities.....		12,461,369																																																		
Notes		10,762,335																																																		
Gold and Silver Coin		640,086																																																		
		38,092,690																																																		

Dated the 5th Dec. 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

<table border="0"> <tr><td style="width: 10%;">Circulation inc. Bank post bill:</td><td style="width: 10%;">19,872,856</td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">L.</td></tr> <tr><td>Public Deposits</td><td>9,398,752</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Other or private Deposits.....</td><td>9,789,794</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"></td><td style="text-align: right;">29,061,402</td></tr> </table>	Circulation inc. Bank post bill:	19,872,856	L.	Public Deposits	9,398,752		Other or private Deposits.....	9,789,794							29,061,402	<table border="0"> <tr><td style="width: 10%;">Securities</td><td style="width: 10%;"></td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">L.</td></tr> <tr><td>Bullion.....</td><td></td><td style="text-align: right;">26,137,269</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"></td><td style="text-align: right;">16,009,871</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"></td><td style="text-align: right;">42,147,140</td></tr> </table>	Securities		L.	Bullion.....		26,137,269						16,009,871			42,147,140
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		42,147,140																													

The balance of assets above liabilities being 2,065,738, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

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

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include decrease of circulation (£4,218), increase of public deposits (358,171), increase of other deposits (230,975), increase of securities (741,998), decrease of bullion (210,572), decrease of rest (53,502), and decrease of reserve (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 358,171l; 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 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 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 1/4th 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 stocks:—

Table with columns: Consols, Money, Account, Closed. Lists prices for various securities like 3 percent consols, bank stock, and various foreign stocks.

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:—

Table with columns: Railways, Closing prices last Friday, Closing prices this day. Lists prices for various railway lines like London and North Western, Midland counties, etc.

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

Table with columns: March 30, June 30, September 28. Rows include Loans and discounts, Stocks, Specie, Cash items, Bank notes, Due from banks, Capital, Circulation, Deposits, and Due to banks.

While the capital has been increased 830,035 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 all the Californian gold go to? We have heard much for two years of 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 otherwise legislation—there is probably an increased demand everywhere for gold to circulate the increased wealth of the world. The gold 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.

Table with columns: Latest Date, Rate of Exchange on London, and terms. Lists exchange rates for Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, St Petersburg, Madrid, Lisbon, Gibraltar, New York, Jamaica, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Singapore, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, and Sydney.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris is at par, which, at the English mint price of 32 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 1/2; an 1 the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 1/2, it follows that gold is 0 1/4 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 424 1/2 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 32 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 1/4; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 1/4, 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 109 1/2 per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23 1/2 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.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Table with columns: Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee, E.I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee, Amount of E.I. Company's bills drawn. Lists exchange rates for Bombay, Madras, and other Indian locations.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table with columns: Description, Price per ounce. Rows include Foreign gold in bars, Spanish doubloons, Foreign gold in coin, New dollars, and Silver in bars.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri) and rows for various stock types including Bank Stock, Consols, and various Anns. (Annuaire) for different years.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

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

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with columns for Paris and London prices on Dec. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, listing various French funds and their values.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Large table listing prices for various foreign stocks from different countries including Brazilian, Buenos Ayres, Danish, Dutch, Greek, Mexican, Peruvian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Venezuelan.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

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

Exchange at New York 110 1/4.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

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

DOCKS.

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

The Commercial Times.

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, 20.
On 2nd Dec., INDIA, via Marseilles—Calcutta, Oct. 24; Madras, 25; Bombay, Nov. 2; Aden, 11; Corfu, 19; Alexandria, 22; Malta, 26.
On 2nd Dec., BRAZILS, per Columbus, via Liverpool—Bahia, Oct. 24; Pernambuco, 28.
On 5th Dec., CAPS OF GOOD HOPE, Oct. 17, per Essex, via Brighton.
On 6th Dec., PENINSULAR, 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 MEDITERRANEAN, 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 Bosphorus 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.

Mails Due.

Dec. 5.—West Indies.
Dec. 5.—Mexico.
Dec. 5.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
Dec. 11.—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.—Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	102,974	96,405	27,466	40	4,925	1,869
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, Nov. 31.....	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	29 0
— 9.....	40 5	24 4	17 0	26 7	29 0	29 11
— 2.....	40 2	24 1	17 3	23 6	24 1	29 2
— Oct. 26.....	39 9	24 0	16 8	25 1	28 10	30 6
Six weeks' average	40 1	24 2	17 1	25 5	28 10	29 6
Same time last year	40 9	28 5	16 10	23 5	29 4	30 7
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz.—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth.
In the week ending Nov. 27, 1850.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye meal	Peas and pea meal	Beans & bean meal	Indian corn and Indian meal	Buck wheat & buck meal
Foreign ...	71,336	17,987	7,545	...	10,929	11,363	1,826	1
Colonial ...	11,805	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	83,145	17,987	7,546	...	10,930	11,363	1,826	1
Total imports of the week	132,800 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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 looking up.

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 percentage 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.

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 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.

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 Navigational 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 therefore 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 6l 6s per ton, while 3l 10s to 4l 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, Auger 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 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 interested in the ship were to give extracts from her 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 English houses; and it 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 to 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:—

The steamship 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 3 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:—

Steamers.	Actual distance.		Total Time.	
	miles	days	hours	minutes
Cambria to Boston	2,849	14	10	
Franklin to New York.....	3,156	13	17	
Difference	307	0	17	

According to this, the Franklin ran three hundred and seven miles more than the Cambria in seventeen hours less time. The mails of the Franklin were delivered in this city, and despatched over the country on Saturday; those of the Cambria were not distributed till Monday. We may as well mention, too, that the Franklin made, by two hours, the shortest passage ever accomplished by any Cunard steamship from the coast of Nova Scotia to New York.

There is now going on (adds the *Herald*) one of the most interesting, and at the same time important, contests, which has been entered into since the commencement of the world, or in which any nation or nations engaged. It is a struggle—a manly, honourable struggle—worthy of the nineteenth century and of the present age of progress and civilization, between England and the United States, for no less a prize than the supremacy of the seas, for ascendancy in the great world of commerce. In a few words, mind, in this age, has achieved a perfect triumph over matter, and intellect has asserted its supremacy over physical or brute force. This contest is between the United States and Great Britain; its course will be watched with the most intense interest by every nation in Christendom, and its results will confer benefits and advantage to the whole world, and extend from pole to pole.

This state of things has been hastened by the use of steam as a motive power on 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 have dared to place ourselves in competition with England, and even now claim superiority.

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, so 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 plantations—one part to be devoted to the production of tea and the other to coffee."

The Sydney Herald of July 10th 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 bank:—

The amount of undivided profits carried forward from last account was	£	s	d
.....	3,058	17	9
The gross profits on the half-year amount to	10,522	1	7
.....	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	6	0
Leaving a surplus of undivided profit of	5,613	17	1
.....	13,580	19	4

The surplus fund has in the meantime been increased by the receipt of dividends in insolvent estates on debts written off as bad and doubtful, from 10,919l 11s 6d to 11,368l 7s 2d, making the total surplus after payment of the present dividend, 16,982l 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 1st of Dec.:

Year	Home Consumption.		Export.		Total.	Stock 1st of Dec.	
	Chests.	Chests.	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	8,802	18,044	26,846	21,252			
1841	8,518	16,928	25,446	17,388			

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:—

Year	Chests	Total	Year	Chests	Total
1849-50—Bengal &c	19,387	25,928	1846-47—Bengal &c	19,677	29,071
Madras &c	6,541		Madras &c	9,394	
1848-49—Bengal &c	27,496	33,067	1845-46—Bengal &c	18,727	28,355
Madras &c	5,571		Madras &c	9,628	
1847-48—Bengal &c	21,394	24,903	1844-45—Bengal &c	24,665	36,272
Madras &c	3,509		Madras &c	11,607	

The fear of a war breaking out in Germany, has checked the deliveries 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.

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 2,938 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:—

	Bales.		Bales.
Sydney	7,967	German	382
Port Phillip	5,162	Odessa	767
Van Diemen's Land	1,832	Mogadore	186
Adelaide	740	Egyptian	112
Cape	8,803	Spanish	534
Swan River	20	Buenos Ayres	122
New Zealand	1,060	Chilian	142
		Sundries	342
	25,084		
East India	1,228		2,587
	26,312		

There was an exceedingly crowded room at the commencement of these sales, and prices were decidedly above the highest in September. After the first few days there was a still further advance, making an average rise of 2½d 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 limited 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 unprecedentedly light, and that consumers have become conscious 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.

In Port Phillip wools, the average qualities experienced the greatest advance, say from 3d to 4½d 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 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 sales.

	Sydney.			Port Phillip.			Van Diemen's Land.		
	s	d		s	d		s	d	
Scoured lamb	1 5	to	1 10	1 2½	to	2 2½	2 3	to	0 0
— fleece	1 4½		2 2	1 4		2 4½	2 2		0 0
Lamb	1 4½		1 6	1 4		1 11½	1 6		1 9½
Superior fleeces	1 10		2 0	1 10		2 0	1 9		1 10
Average do	1 7		1 9½	1 7		1 10	1 6½		1 8
Inferior do	1 3½		1 6	1 4		1 6	1 1½		1 6
Pieces and locks	0 11		1 3½	0 11		1 4	0 0		0 0
Skin	1 0½		1 6	0 0		0 0	1 2½		1 4½
Unwashed	0 10½		0 11½	0 0		0 0	1 0		0 0

Swan River, Average fleeces, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d.

—Bradbury and Cook's Circular.

COTTON.

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

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—There has been a better demand since our last, chiefly it is believed, for the Havre market. Upland is freely offered at previous prices, but Orleans and Mobile being scarce, full prices have been paid for same small lots. The receipts at all the shipping ports are 328,546 bales, against 345,619 to same dates last year—a decrease this season of 17,073 bales. The total foreign export this year is 97,892 bales more than last, say 83,022 bales increase to Great Britain, 5,428 increase to France, 5,082 increase to North of Europe, and 3,860 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 22,920 bales less this season than last; and there is decrease in stock of 83,581 bales. The sales since our last are 4,200 bales—we quote:

	Atlantic ports.		Gulf ports.	
	c.	c.	c.	c.
Inferior	13	13½	13½	13½
Low to good ordinary	13½	14½	14	14½
Low to good middling	14½	14½	14½	15½
Middling fair to fair	14½	15½	15½	15½
Fully fair to good fair	14½	15½	15½	15½

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 1/4d to 1/2d 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.

Table with columns: Ord., Mid., Fair, Good, Fine, 1849-Same period (Ord., Fair, Fine). Rows include Upland, New Orleans, Pernambuco, Egyptian, Surat and Madras.

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Table with columns: Whole Import, Consumption, Exports, Computed Stock. Rows for 1850 and 1849 bales.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 5, 1850.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

Table with columns: Price Dec. 5, 1850, Price Dec. 1849, Price Dec. 1848, Price Dec. 1847, Price Dec. 1846, Price Dec. 1845. Rows include RAW COTTON and various yarn types.

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 1/4d per lb advance, and India qualities have a hardening tendency upon previous rates. For Germany and the Levant there is little or 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 markets of India for taking off the products of our mills, which is a feature highly favourable to future prospects. 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 deter purchases 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 made of the staple, for the price of yarns is so ruinously 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.

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.

HUDDERSFIELD, Dec. 3.—Our market continues still, and there is not very much doing amongst the better class of woollen goods. There has been a rather better demand for fancy wools 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; notwithstanding 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.

ROCHDALE, 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

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.

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 29,600 bushels Canada mixed and white at 1 dol 5c to 1 dol 7c; 2,500 do red, 1 dol 3c in bond; 6,800 prime white Genesee, 1 dol 20c to 1 dol 22c; 2,500 mixed Ohio, 1 dol 5c; 4,000 white Michigan, 1 dol 15c; 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 62c 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 69 1/2 for old mixed western from store, and 70 1/2 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 18 1/2c to 4 dols 43 1/2c; common State, 4 dols 6 1/2c; straight ditto, 4 dols 6 1/2c; favourite do, 4 dols 7 1/2c to 4 dols 8 1/2c; mixed Wisconsin and Indiana, 4 dols 6 1/2c; mixed Ohio and Michigan, 4 dols 6 1/2c to 4 dols 7 1/2c; straight Michigan and Indiana, 4 dols 7 1/2c. Corn meal is steady, with a fair demand, and we note sales of 400 bbls Jersey at 3 dols 12 1/2c; and 600 Brooklyn white, 3 dols 3 1/2c cash.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS, from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since S-pt. 1, 1850.

Table with columns: Flour, Meal, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley. Rows include New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Other ports, and Total.

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, f.o.b.

ALTONA, Dec. 2.—Transactions during the past week have been but to a moderate extent; but the scantiness of supplies induces holders to ask 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, f.o.b.

STETTIN, 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 Pommernian 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, 39s to 40s per qr, f.o.b.

STRALSUND, Dec. 1.—Our market has remained in the same state as last reported, and 61 1/2 lbs wheat is worth 38s to 38s 6d; 52 lbs barley, 17s 6d per qr, 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 qr, f.o.b.

DANZIG, Nov. 30.—There has been very little doing 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, f.o.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, f.o.b.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY 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 parcels 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 Barletta, 909 qrs from Danzig, 1,104 qrs from Dunkirk, 728 qrs from Greifswalde, 342 qrs from Hamburg, 600 qrs from Heligoland, 290 qrs from Königsberg, 200 qrs from Leghorn, 1,333 qrs from Petersburg, 1,497 qrs from Rostock, 2,507 qrs from Rotterdam, and 415 qrs from Stralsund, making a total of 12,236 qrs. The arrivals of flour were 3,370 sacks coastwise, 6,685 sacks per Eastern Counties Railway, 30 sacks from Ireland, 6,937 sacks and 2,072 bbls foreign; prices of this article were unchanged. There were good supplies of English barley, having 8,703 qrs; from Scotland 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 1s per qr cheaper, whilst grinding qualities brought former rates. Peas from the Continent have arrived freely; 7,295 qrs were reported from Denmark and the Baltic. Prices receded 1s 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 Scotland, 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 corn, and the consumers took off a moderately fair quantity.

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

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 article in the trade.

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. Turpentine oil at somewhat advanced rates. Madders—Prices are somewhat easier.

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

SPICES, RICE, FRUIT.—Spices remain nominal. Rice, ordinary to good white Java at 7½. Currants firm; new Zante 16f to 16½f; old 14f to 15½f; Patras 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 16½f; yellow 11½f per hect. North-Holland canary 9f to 9½f; Zealand 8½ to 9f per hect. North-Holland caraway 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 : 24½ 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 firm.

TALLOW.—About 2,000 casks said to have changed hands among Russians at 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 Odham, corn merchants—Royle and Son, Newton, near Manchester, dyers—Verrey, Brothers, Regent street and Hanover street, confectioners—Mellor and Sons, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers; as far as regards T. Mellor—Lucas and Brothers, Louth, Lincolnshire, wine merchants; as far as regards S. J. W. Lucas—Cockshutt and Blackburn, Bough Gap mill, near Colne, Lancashire, cotton spinners—C. and E. Thomas, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, mercers—Lancaster and Granger, Birmingham, opticians—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 Hatch, Essex, farmers—Gordon, Hill, and Christy, Rotherhithe, engineers—Webber, Hedge, and Co., Ipswich, seed crushers; as far as regards H. Haddock—F. and E. Metcalfe, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, straw manufacturers—J. and A. Whyte, Paisley, manufacturers.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

W. Star—final div of 6s, Dec. 3, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.
T. and R. Hunt—final div of ¼d, 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 Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.
T. Harvey, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, builder—first div of 1s 10d, any Saturday, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham.
J. R. Henderson, Leicester, wine merchant—fourth div of 2½d, Dec. 7, or any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham.
J. Welch, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, draper—third div of 4s, Dec. 7, or any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham.
G. Burdis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker—first div of 1s 2d, Nov. 30, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Callander, Woodburn, near Falkirk, farmer.
T. Duncan, sen., Edinburgh.
A. Gair, Tain, Ross-shire, bootmaker.
T. Mowbray, Edinburgh, commission agents.
A. Taylor, Alva, Stirlingshire, manufacturer.
J. Mackintosh, Kiltarn, Ross-shire, innkeeper.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

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, wine merchants—Latimer and Barter, Brighton, salesmen—Bower and Marsden, Dronfield, Derbyshire, tanners—W. R., A. R., and J. L. Shell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, millers—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, woollen 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, corn factors—Lunell and Co., Bristol, and elsewhere; as far as regards G. Lunell—Heath, Welch, and Barber, Tunstall, Staffordshire, ironmasters; as far as regards R. Heath—Hudson and Tyas, Halifax, 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, tinsplate workers—Francis, Richardson, and Co., Swansea—Miro and Leblond, London—Fairbrother and Crowther, Church, Lancashire, engravers to calico printers—Whitehouse, Finch, J. and S. Windsor, 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 0½d, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, and every following Tuesday, at Mr Hobson's, Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Blishe, otherwise Bish, Brighton, Sussex, builder.
Robert Rising, late of Frith street, Soho, and Lower Berkeley street, dealer in casts.
Richard Northover, Skinner street, Bishopsgate street, and elsewhere, lint manufacturer.
Numa Herton, Princes street, Hanover square, tailor.
Henry Matthew East, Mark lane, stationer.
William Heygak, Watford, Northamptonshire, and Chardstock, Dorsetshire, brick maker.
Henry Smith, Woolwich, linendraper.
John Moore, Nottingham, cabinet maker.
James Smith, Darlington, Durham, boot maker.
John Firth, Leeds, linendraper.
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 Cicopiere 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, Camden road, Camden New Town.
Abraham Provost, linen draper, Peterborough.
Joseph Harper, coal merchant, Vauxhall bridge road.
William Stanton, watch and clockmaker, Buc ingham.
Mary Ann Collinson, milliner, 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, builder, Manchester terrace, Kilburn.
John Curd, chessmonger, High street, Camden town.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR DECEMBER.

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

	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
		£ s d	£ s d		
East Lancashire, preference, fifths (2d issue)...	31 ...	3 10 0	1 0 0	...	...
Great Northern, 5per cent preference scrip (allotment of the 21st of October, 1850).....	18 ...	5 0 0	7 10 0	...	...
Lancashire & Yorkshire, fifths	5 ...	10 0 0	1 10 0	196,819	190,229
Leeds and Thirsk, preference, fifths (1st issue).....	2 ...	9 0 0	1 0 0	5,823	5,823
Malton and Driffield Junction	1 ...	18 15 0	1 5 0	6,981	11,232
Tours and Nantes	10 ...	14 0 0	1 0 0	80,000	60,000
					£287,304

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 30,000l a year, equal to ½ per cent. per annum on the dividend.—*Herapath's Journal.*

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

FRIDAY, 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 receipts of railway traffic on 5,631 miles since the 30th June, amounts to 5,267,633l, which indicates an average of 935l 9s 4½d per mile. Last year, for the same period, on 4,705 miles, the traffic amounted to 4,476,680l, being equal to 951 9s 5½d per mile. The gross traffic for last week on 5,833 miles has produced the sum of 234,961l 12s 9d, showing an average of 40l 6s 3½d per mile. The corresponding week of last year, on 4,944 miles, showed a traffic reaching to 196,916l, equal to 39l 16s 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. This 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 Knight Bruce and Wigram.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

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

Foreign Railways.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS. Table with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Same week 1849, Traffic per mile, Miles open in 1850 and 1849.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

Table listing prices for various commodities including LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Dyewoods, Fruit, Flax, Hemp, and various oils and fats.

Table listing prices for Hides, Indigo, Metals-COPPER, IRON, STEEL, Tin, Molasses, Oils, and various provisions like Butter, Cheese, and Flour.

Table listing prices for Seeds, Spices, SUGAR-REF., and various oils and fats.

Table listing prices for SUGAR-REF., Tallow, Tea, Timber, and various oils and fats.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850
Leather Manufactures (com.)—Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather.....pairs	83,556	99,048	81,019	89,022	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin broad stuffs.....lbs	304,630	277,744	157,006	148,196
Men's Boots and Shoes.....pairs	23,696	30,229	18,188	21,571	Ribbons.....	260,830	261,628	182,198	154,765
Other Sorts.....	934	1,149	375	320	Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs.....	5,828	6,313	5,680	4,967
Boot Fronts.....	461,066	487,551	464,575	487,003	Ribbons.....	42,133	40,842	44,273	41,104
Gloves.....	3,051,807	2,930,778	2,537,734	2,553,517	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—broad stuffs.....	17	4	5	3
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated.....value £	3,858	4,295	3,251	3,288	Ribbons.....	3,432	2,375	3,527	2,376
Linens:—Lawn, not French.....	1,602	1,749	697	579	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs.....	26,544	25,725	20,687	24,897
Cambrics and French Lawns.....pieces	23,788	28,788	23,382	25,742	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	46,665	14,077	45,010	14,249
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....square yds	4,714	17,679	3,153	16,434	Push for making hats.....	138,609	112,202	123,289	108,523
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up.....value £	28,066	21,275	Free	Free	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	408,893	618,837	114,392	190,978
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up.....	12,341	7,392	6,580	6,217	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea.....lbs	337,778	945,036	63,977	81,290
Mahogany.....tons	22,952	22,569	Free	Free	Cinnamon.....	556,603	538,365	47,593	23,585
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore (entered under act 8 and 9 Vic. c. 90).....	...	...	...	...	Cloves.....	173,291	567,655	113,785	128,623
Weight of Metal.....	...	...	...	...	Mace.....	28,654	42,917	16,506	15,981
Copper Ore (entered under act 11 and 12 Vic. c. 127, and previous resolutions).....	43,171	38,678	742,750	38,410	Nutmegs.....	145,615	198,402	147,030	135,901
Copper, unwrought and part wrought.....cwt	31,925	79,381	29,706	71,185	Pepper.....	3,525,944	6,692,819	2,638,738	2,607,039
Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	22,985	27,448	Free	Free	Pimento.....	21,653	14,719	2,970	2,791
Steel, unwrought.....	787	41	Free	Free	Spirits: viz.—Rum.....proof galls	4,681,671	3,621,655	2,396,211	2,320,938
Lead, pig and sheet.....	6,405	8,815	4,334	5,423	Brandy.....	3,128,172	2,410,789	1,824,331	1,527,091
Spelter.....	12,901	13,397	Free	Free	Geneva.....	380,280	306,661	22,339	22,744
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	26,444	27,059	14,918	14,529	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt	5,406	1,920	5,689	2,021
Oil.—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti.....cwt	14,544	16,342	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed.....	2,629,837	2,411,687	2,570,735	2,412,894
Palm.....	397,312	380,396	Free	Free	Of Mauritius: Equal to white clayed.....	743	585	816	618
Cocoa-nut.....	42,365	87,929	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed.....	836,412	911,824	910,531	989,062
Olive.....tuns	14,279	19,032	Free	Free	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed.....	55,026	32,884	74,210	43,681
Oil Seed Cakes.....tuns	43,356	49,750	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed.....	950,036	962,117	1,045,025	1,147,029
Opium.....lbs	85,396	94,854	37,824	35,549	Not equal to brown clayed, entered since July 11, 1848.....	38,494	64	...	64
Potatoes.....cwt	865,131	1,181,398	Free	Free	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed.....	1,420,390	43,776	2,794	11,761
Provisions: viz.—Bacon.....cwt	370,136	318,752	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed.....	...	1,012,347	348,681	634,200
Beef, salted, not corned.....	121,460	101,326	Free	Free	Not equal to brown clayed, entered since July 11, 1848.....	43,716	108,795	19,361	55,208
Fresh, or slightly salted.....	353	11,752	Free	Free	Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	5,980,060	5,485,999	4,977,842	5,296,538
Pork, salted.....	328,969	193,790	Free	Free	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	53,892	4,114	51,533	11,426
Fresh.....	881	193	Free	Free	Foreign.....	201,039	246,052	13,405	75,814
Butter.....	232,139	272,192	237,708	268,872	Molasses.....	979,245	852,097	667,783	778,458
Cheese.....	279,286	271,821	302,520	273,761	Tallow.....	1,046,542	829,702	1,083,240	954,710
Eggs.....number	86,258,229	92,872,144	86,258,199	92,890,689	Tar.....lasts	13,292	10,582	Free	Free
Hams.....cwt	10,934	14,335	Free	10,642	Tea.....lbs	41,863,880	42,284,474	41,782,977	43,156,714
Lard.....	139,076	219,434	476,744	383,598	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale.....hundreds	21	13	48	40
Quicksilver.....lbs	2,107,592	280,009	27,983	30,479	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split.—Of Brit. Pos. loads	351,326	338,133	382,657	371,308
Rice.....cwt	881,639	649,184	Free	Free	Foreign.....	237,383	259,820	281,791	317,315
In the husk.....cwt	32,230	34,906	Free	Free	Staves.....	52,953	61,464	Free	Free
Salt-petre and Cubic Nitre.....cwt	490,928	455,019	160,332	104,657					
Seeds: viz.—Clover.....qrs	111,805	77,297	Free	Free					
Flaxseed and Linseed.....qrs	437,132	449,871	Free	Free					
Rape.....	15,236	82,101	Free	Free					
Tares.....	26,679	26,459	Free	Free					
Silk: viz.—Raw.....lbs	4,061,001	4,007,516	Free	Free					
Waste, Knubs, and Husks.....cwt	11,046	11,026	Free	Free					
Thrown.....lbs	494,918	378,199	Free	Free					

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850
Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads Foreign	405,584 169,061	465,762 209,754	415,097 233,735	470,363 245,514
Tobacco, viz.—Unmanufactured	10,262,188	15,565,163	22,674,787	22,997,721
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	1,369,998	1,144,020	175,656	168,117
Turpentine, common	331,747	317,126	Free	Free
Watches	72,503	81,622	68,265	70,537
Whale Fins.....cwt				
Wine: viz.—Cape				
French				
Other sorts				
Total of Wine				
Wool, Cotton.....cwt				
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'				
Alpaca and the Llana tribe				
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £				
Wholly or in part made up				

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1849	1850		1849	1850
Cheese.....cwt	4,515	4,831	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	99,369	69,153
Cocoa.....lbs	3,161,058	1,279,896	Wet.....cwt	38,325	27,118
Coffee, viz.—Of British Possessions.....lbs	5,801,310	3,283,517	Tanned, tawed, carried or dressed.....lbs	102,638	86,765
Foreign	24,029,606	7,466,166	Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	523,380	389,590
Total of Coffee	29,830,916	10,749,683	Linen Manufac. viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	11,543	5,176
Corn, viz.—Wheat	370	3,374	Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought, & part wt. cwt	12,447	13,168
Barley.....cwt	65	10,058	Iron, in bars, unwrought.....cwt	4,455	4,531
Oats	4,848	4,951	Steel, unwrought	1,115	619
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	17,783	23,475	Lead, Pig and sheet	4,232	3,257
Cotton Manufactures not made up:—viz., East India Piece Goods	134,244	126,298	Silver	8,358	3,368
Do. ....value thereof £	51,579	49,150	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..cwt	44,722	47,011
Other Articles	92,035	77,300	Cocoa Nut.....cwt	461	360
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	18,993	19,008	Olive	100,905	71,339
Cotton Yarn	333,967	645,449	Opium	1,148,438	891,370
Do. ....value thereof £	34,799	64,914	Quicksilver.....lbs	271,642	210,098
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs, viz.—Cochineal.....cwt	12,220	9,051	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	441,936	452,097
Indigo.....cwt	58,493	51,879	Silk, viz.—Raw	389	82
Lac-dye	5,722	5,383	Waste, knobs & husks.....cwt	123,486	61,693
Logwood.....cwt	2,259	3,652	Thrown.....lbs	161,140	137,465
Terra Japonica	1,261	826	Silk Manufactures of Europe; viz., Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs	92,291	110,472
Cutch	622	377	Ribbons	645	1,593
Embroidery and Needlework	28,161	55,867	Gauze or Crape Broadstuffs.....cwt	206	66
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	15,351	11,210	Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one- half of the fabric; viz., Broad Stuffs	12	8
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq.ft.	15,779	28,921	Ribbons	3	3
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	40,994	59,190	Velvet Broad Stuffs	6,196	1,528
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	175,887	165,102	Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with do.	842	990
Guano	12,327	19,770	Silk Manufactures of India; viz., Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	16,354	3,679

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the ten months ended 5th Nov. 1850, compared with the Exports in the
corresponding months of the year 1849.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850
Whale Fins.....cwt	5,309	5,954	5,309	5,954
Wine: viz.—Cape	163,767	177,097	163,767	177,097
French	364,372	419,009	364,372	419,009
Other sorts	5,606,000	6,663,685	5,606,000	6,663,685
Total of Wine	6,134,139	7,259,791	6,134,139	7,259,791
Wool, Cotton.....cwt	6,094,219	5,063,023	6,094,219	5,063,023
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	63,780,224	65,377,527	63,780,224	65,377,527
Alpaca and the Llana tribe	1,130,528	1,334,268	1,130,528	1,334,268
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	544,313	492,144	544,313	492,144
Wholly or in part made up	97,338	112,598	97,338	112,598

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1849	1850		1849	1850
Spices, viz.—Cassia Lignea	492,289	720,161	Spices, viz.—Cassia Lignea	492,289	720,161
Cinnamon	510,547	529,436	Cinnamon	510,547	529,436
Cloves	91,502	172,026	Cloves	91,502	172,026
Mace	28,309	32,378	Mace	28,309	32,378
Nutmegs	79,592	136,310	Nutmegs	79,592	136,310
Pepper	3,879,787	3,291,760	Pepper	3,879,787	3,291,760
Pimento	19,915	7,095	Pimento	19,915	7,095
Spirits, viz.—Rum.....proof gallons	1,388,588	1,049,709	Spirits, viz.—Rum.....proof gallons	1,388,588	1,049,709
Brandy	1,007,689	738,007	Brandy	1,007,689	738,007
Geneva	338,027	262,994	Geneva	338,027	262,994
Sugar, unrefined, viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America	128	65	Sugar, unrefined, viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America	128	65
Of Mauritius.....cwt	23	126	Of Mauritius.....cwt	23	126
Of British Possessions in the East Indies.....	686	594	Of British Possessions in the East Indies.....	686	594
Foreign	494,580	358,574	Foreign	494,580	358,574
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....cwt	495,517	359,359	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....cwt	495,517	359,359
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy; viz.— Of British Possessions	149	179	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy; viz.— Of British Possessions	149	179
Foreign	164,194	86,875	Foreign	164,194	86,875
Melasses.....lbs	4,318	4,389	Melasses.....lbs	4,318	4,389
Tea.....lbs	4,390,111	4,823,535	Tea.....lbs	4,390,111	4,823,535
Tobacco; viz., Unmanufactured.....	12,847,346	6,607,731	Tobacco; viz., Unmanufactured.....	12,847,346	6,607,731
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,269,942	1,125,679	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,269,942	1,125,679
Wine, viz.—Cape.....gallons	1,458	1,989	Wine, viz.—Cape.....gallons	1,458	1,989
French	166,843	145,405	French	166,843	145,405
Other sorts	1,282,028	1,327,196	Other sorts	1,282,028	1,327,196
Total Wine.....	1,450,329	1,474,590	Total Wine.....	1,450,329	1,474,590
Wool, viz.:—Cotton	800,828	843,482	Wool, viz.:—Cotton	800,828	843,482
Sheep and Lambs'	8,844,538	12,473,707	Sheep and Lambs'	8,844,538	12,473,707
Alpaca and the Llana Tribe.....	102,002	259,821	Alpaca and the Llana Tribe.....	102,002	259,821
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	171,040	106,968	Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	171,040	106,968
Wholly or in part made up	11,475	7,742	Wholly or in part made up	11,475	7,742

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

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850
Alkali: viz.—Soda	604,748	787,162	262,728	356,482
Beer and Ale	110,499	146,743	327,994	430,147
Butter	48,205	50,751	162,275	175,718
Candles	2,067,581	2,248,259	70,233	82,127
Cheese	5,630	7,134	20,514	25,370
Coals and Culm	2,531,205	2,950,189	966,689	1,116,024
Cordage and Cables	67,817	81,683	123,118	140,995
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	112,411,456	111,969,068	15,601,380	16,858,244
Lace and Patent Net	89,659,349	98,958,942	393,921	472,416
Thread for Sewing	3,971,773	3,710,418	340,135	364,508
Stockings	234,924	190,410	92,824	85,949
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	285,213	187,601
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	16,713,473	17,968,718
Cotton Yarn	130,892,093	111,807,600	5,838,933	5,398,371
Earthenware	51,756,216	63,553,620	673,504	836,397
Fish: viz.—Herrings	285,858	234,194	280,260	223,347
Of other sorts	14,737	20,119	57,077	62,762
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	15,425	13,743	68,958	87,845
Windows Green or Common	192,814	243,269	20,518	17,515
Bottles .....	...	...	109,910	134,367
Plate Glass .....	...	...	10,499	14,854
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	209,885	254,581
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	988,255	1,246,997
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	1,774,576	2,177,953
Leather, Unwrought	13,138	26,394	95,047	151,762
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	12,693	29,195	8,552	17,179
Of other sorts	1,363,100	1,405,546	231,617	241,812
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	83,498	99,908
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	90,233,211	99,957,678	2,556,586	2,906,628
Lace of Thread	139,280	382,879	5,270	12,186
Thread for Sewing	2,324,919	2,929,598	216,792	289,181
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	15,224	15,927
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	2,793,872	3,223,922
Linen Yarn	14,611,365	15,290,911	595,544	734,026
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	116,441	380,252
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	481,697	532,512

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, December 1850.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850
Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	147,026	127,280	383,348	311,731
Bar, bolt and rod	344,583	413,677	2,236,869	2,472,374
Wire	2,839	3,365	65,683	72,208
Cast	12,146	17,680	131,527	176,874
Wrought of all sorts	104,531	116,923	1,182,384	1,278,884
Steel, unwrought	6,546	9,046	262,728	337,211
Copper, in bricks and pigs	127,671	126,587	547,043	540,529
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	201,033	207,474	853,062	899,857
Wrought of other sorts	15,281	10,530	75,663	54,641
Brass of all sorts	18,869	19,426	91,324	97,065
Lead	15,368	17,618	259,624	313,128
Tin, unwrought	31,501	28,580	126,985	112,981
Tin plates .....	...	...	608,180	781,686
Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	2,338,465	2,618,318	237,936	327,434
Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	180,459	215,031
Salt	16,529,960	13,914,091	227,063	195,136
Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	298,574	362,245	326,888	420,391
Stockings	13,814	9,937	27,998	17,104
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	120,795	132,225
Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	314,507	616,416	170,150	266,442
Stockings	2,051	4,030	1,494	3,060
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	13,420	19,854
Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	660,745	859,076
Silk, Thrown	81,345	56,874	62,256	44,197
Silk Twist and Yarn	276,358	383,969	86,300	129,413
Soap	88,409	105,416	138,730	171,103
Stationery .....	...	...	264,852	339,948
Sugar, refined	194,835	175,851	340,531	292,693
Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	9,469,736	10,314,053	445,955	528,483
Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece	2,010,363	2,414,193	3,843,173	4,622,230
Entered by the Yard	41,316,153	54,157,127	1,970,664	2,429,742
Stockings	126,464	95,214	64,986	57,518
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	257,711	216,861
Total Value Woolen Manufac. ....	...	...	6,136,534	7,326,351
Woolen Yarn	89,463	106,462	917,685	1,262,870
Total declared value	49,398,618	55,038,206

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

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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. Orders for Export will have immediate attention. Every variety of Gutta Percha articles suitable for manufacturers may be had, viz.:- Mill Bands, Pump Buckets, Improved Packing, Felt Edging, Tubing, Lining for Tanks, Shuttle Beds, Washers, Covers for Rollers, Syphons, Carboys for Acids, Funnels, &c. &c., Bowls, Ladles, &c. &c. PATENT GUTTA PERCHA PACKING for Steam Engines, Glands, Pumps, &c.—This packing is more durable and economical than any other at present in use, as it saves time, and consumes less oil and tallow than the ordinary packing, and can be applied with greater facility. It answers equally well for steam, and hot or 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, hot or cold water are concerned. 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 used 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.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any Hosiery or Draper, and can, therefore, be obtained only at 185 Strand. Gentlemen in the country or abroad, ordering through their agents, are requested to observe on the interior of the collar-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. FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT COLLARS. "The simplicity of construction, and the many advantages the invention possesses, need only to be known to be appreciated."—E.R.A. 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.

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CLARK'S LAMPS ARE THE BEST. —The Metropolitan Light Company have now all their Lamps perfected. Their immense business speaks 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.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT. Combines Elegance, Durability, Health, and Economy, THE WHIEST OF ALL PAINTS. retains its whiteness for years, being unaffected by bilgewater, noxious vapour from cargo, or from red heat on the funnels of steam vessels. Neither exposure to damp or salt water, nor change of climate, act upon it. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. In addition to its preservative properties, when applied to outside wood work, it is invaluable for iron ships, and iron work exposed to salt water. By virtue of its galvanic action it enters the pores of the iron, and forms a species of amalgam of the two metals, which is a strong preservative. By its use, paralysis and painter's colic are entirely avoided. Apartments may be immediately used without injury 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. For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will now be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked that their children on returning from the country to newly-painted houses, have suffered in health. The reason is evident. The breath extracts 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 voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, June 22, 1850. "We trust that it will not be long ere the Royal Navy discards the injurious white lead paint for Hubbuck's healthy and otherwise valuable substitute."—UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, August 17, 1850. Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT." A circular, with full particulars, may be had of the Manufacturers, THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Colour Works, opposite the London Docks.