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The Political Economist.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.

THEIR EFFECTS UPON CAPITAL, THE RATE OF INTEREST, &c.

THE period has now arrived when the importance of this subject suggests a full discussion of it in all its bearings. Facts, too, in connection with the gold discoveries are now sufficiently ascertained, to supply materials for a just estimate of their practical results: A series of articles will shortly appear, in order to afford a full and popular view of the principles which determine the value of the precious metals, of the actual facts connected with the recent discoveries so far as they are known, and of their effects upon capital, the rate of interest, the relative value of other property, and the trade of the world.

THE BANK AND THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.

As was certain to be the case, much discussion has taken place in relation to the course pursued by the Bank of England in raising the minimum rate of discount from 2 to 2½ per cent. As usual under such circumstances the tendency, especially amongst those engaged in business, and most particularly in business of a speculative character, is to disapprove of the act of the Bank. No doubt the first effect of every rise in the rate of interest announced by the Bank is necessarily to depress, in a slight degree, the prices of every description of security, and even those of ordinary commercial commodities:—not alone as a consequence of the increased "price of money," but even more as an indication of an opinion formed by the Directors of the Bank, who have the best means of judging, that the demand for capital is likely to increase to an inconvenient extent, or that speculation is carrying it into channels which they think it wise at an early period to arrest. It is not because the Bank rate is 2½ per cent. that great uneasiness has prevailed during the week, that the funds have fallen, and that the produce markets have been dull, but because the Bank has found it necessary from the demand made upon it to check advances by raising the rate, and from the uncertainty which still exists how far that first rise will be sufficient to accomplish the end in view. But we feel assured, that when the true reasons which have actuated the Bank are properly understood, there will not be a legitimate trader in any capacity whatever, who, disregarding any little temporary loss or inconvenience, will not be disposed to applaud the precaution taken by the Bank as the best and surest means of preventing a far greater amount of inconvenience at a later period.

But, in the first place, let us refer to an observation which has been made in relation to our remarks upon this subject of last week, that in comparing the amount of securities held by the Bank on the 1st inst. with other periods, the case was not quite fairly stated, inasmuch as the comparison was made with dates in April and July, after the payment of the dividends, and when the temporary advances periodically made by the Bank, previous to the payment of the dividends, had been repaid; while the amount of securities held on the 1st inst. included those periodical advances. Anticipating such a remark, we used the precaution of giving also a comparison of the securities held on the corresponding day in January last year. But, in order to dispose of this remark more effectually, let us see what the amount of securities was according to the last account made up prior to the payment of the dividends in each quarter of the last year, when the temporary advances alluded to were at the highest point.

SECURITIES and BULLION held by the Bank of England.

	Securities.	Bullion.
1852		
January 3.....	21,952,000	17,557,000
April 3.....	24,735,000	15,596,000
July 3.....	25,094,000	22,197,000
October 1.....	26,110,000	21,553,000
January 1, 1853.....	29,284,000	20,527,000

And, according to the accounts made up to Saturday last, the bullion had fallen to 19,765,621, showing a reduction in a single month of 762,041, with the exchange upon Paris at 25f. Could such facts be disregarded?

But let us for a moment glance, first, at the true origin of this great demand upon the Bank; and, second, at the consequences which must have ensued, had the Directors taken no steps to avert them;—and then we think all will admit that the policy pursued by the Bank was essential for the true interests of British trade and the holders of British securities.

First, then: It is impossible that any one who is in the habit of watching the events connected with the employment of capital, can have failed to observe the extraordinary efforts which have been used in France during the last year to bolster up speculations of every description, and to produce, if only for a time, an impression of great material prosperity. This is not the place nor the time to examine how far those attempts were connected with political objects, or the interests of powerful and influential individuals in the State; but at least this is certain, that nothing was left undone by the Government to induce to extensive investments in railways and other speculations, and to raise by its own acts the value of such securities. In almost every case the periods for which the Government concessions had been granted were extended by 30 to 40 years; the rates of interest charged on large and fixed loans were reduced; the Bank of France was induced to advance largely on railway stock; and new banks were created for the express purpose of making such advances:—in short, no means were left untried in order to excite speculation and raise the price of such securities. And no doubt they succeeded;—and so far as to induce a more extensive and extravagant speculation through every class in France than ever existed upon any former occasion whatever. But it was not difficult to foresee that the rapid investment of capital in those undertakings would soon have a marked effect upon the rate of interest and the value of securities generally in France; and which was certain to be greatly aggravated by the fact, that so large a portion of the stock was held by persons who had received advances upon it from the Banks referred to, and which was, therefore, likely to be pressed upon the market on the first indication of difficulty. For some weeks past it has been obvious that the time was rapidly approaching when a pressure would be experienced in Paris. The value of French securities has been gradually falling:—the demand for capital and the rate of interest have been gradually increasing, until the latter greatly exceeded that current in London. The decline in the price of French securities has attracted English capital for investment, and the higher rate of interest in Paris than in London has induced a resort to this market for the discount of French paper, and both together have turned the

exchanges in favour of France; so that the rate has been reduced in a comparatively short period from 25f 30c for the pound sterling to 25f. To these facts may chiefly be traced the very rapid increase of securities, and the decrease of bullion held by the Bank. The speculation which has rendered the present check necessary has not been in England nor of English origin:—it has been French and entirely of French origin, but latterly participated in to a considerable extent by British capitalists.

Second. What, then, would have been the consequences if the Bank of England had disregarded those facts of which the Directors had such plain intimation in their own daily transactions? Were they to stand still, and see French speculations of the wildest description fed by the capital which ought to be applicable for the support of the legitimate commerce of this country, until their means were reduced and their ability paralysed? If money could be employed at five per cent. in Paris, how soon, in spite of every precaution, would the Bank of England have been inconveniently drained, if it continued to discount at two per cent.? One of the greatest improvements in the modern science and practice of banking is, that which dictates a rise in the rate of interest on the earliest intimation of pressure, in order to avoid a more serious rise, and a ruinous crisis at a later period. And it is certain that the Bank of England cannot perform a more important service to the commerce of the country, nor pursue a course more in accordance with its own legitimate interests as a Bank, than by carefully acting upon this recognised principle. Whether the advance already made will prove sufficient to check the drain of capital from this country, it is impossible to say:—the experience of the Bank will best determine that point. But it has been stated that a large demand has existed during the past week even at the increased rates, with a view to transmission to Paris. Be that as it may, there is one thing certain—that if a further rise is found necessary, in order to arrest the drain which has set in, it is to the true interests of British commerce that it should take place.

There is another cause which has to a considerable extent affected the exchanges and the transmission of capital abroad:—we allude to the large importations of grain during the last two months. In the month ending the 5th of December, for which the accounts are published, those imports compare with the corresponding month of last year as follows:—

IMPORTS OF GRAIN—Month ending Dec. 5.			
	1851.		1852.
Wheat	qrs 131,864	.....	405,151
Barley	— 24,715	.....	51,452
Oats	— 44,162	.....	54,309
Indian corn	— 126,711	.....	212,203

And the imports of the month just concluded have also been upon a large scale. The purchases, moreover, both in the Baltic and in the Black Seas for British account have been considerable, and have had some effect in producing the alteration in the foreign exchanges adverted to, and the consequent drain of capital. Considerable, however, as these transactions have been, and as they are likely to continue, while they have aided in producing the results to which we have referred, they would not have been sufficient of themselves to have produced any very visible effect.

In the meantime, it is extremely satisfactory to feel assured that speculation has not existed in this country to such an extent as is likely to lead to any inconvenience, nor is it at all probable that the rate of interest will rise so much as to prove any serious obstacle to the profitable and steady prosecution of our legitimate and increasing trade. The Board of Trade Tables, which we publish in our present number, continue to afford the most satisfactory proofs of the successful progress of our legitimate trade; and it would be deeply to be regretted, if the absence of a timely regard to the consequence of wild speculations on the other side of the Channel were to lead to a derangement in the money market, and to the necessary reaction upon trade. The policy pursued by the Bank of England will prove the best security against such a result.*

THE TASK OF THE MINISTRY, AND THE DUTY OF THE COUNTRY.

THE chief difficulties of the present Ministry will arise out of the vast expectations which the advent to power of such an unexampled combination of character, ability, and political experience cannot fail to excite in the public mind. A heavy burden of national confidence is laid upon them, which they will have to work hard to justify. Much has been given to them: much will be required of them. If disappointment is not to ensue, both parties must do their duty: the Ministers must be courageous, strenuous, and unremitting in their exertions; the country must be considerate and forbearing in its demands. For, it must be remembered that the strength of the new Administration lies in the capacity and reputation of the individuals who compose it, not in the Parliamentary majority which it commands. It is

* We have several communications respecting a supposed discrepancy between our leading article upon this subject, and the remarks which were contained in our Banking article of last week. But if the latter be more carefully read again, it will be observed that in the latter we rather describe what were the feelings and the views in the City than our own.

strong as the Ministry of "All the Talents" was strong; not as that of Mr Pitt in 1805, or that of Lord Grey in 1833, was strong. While embracing nearly all the *talent* of the Parliament, its regular and reliable forces comprise only about half the *numbers*. The several sections of the opposition and the neutrals are powerful enough greatly to embarrass the march of the Government, and, if united, to thwart and baffle it. Therefore, though the new Ministers may do all that brave men dare, that indefatigable men can, and that honest men ought, their success will depend quite as much on the country as on themselves. The support and confidence which they meet with out of doors must be such as to compensate all their numerical deficiencies within. Only by the generous and constant exercise of mutual forbearance and mutual trust, can the objects which both the nation and the Government have at heart be achieved. The people must rely upon the Ministers doing all they *can*, even if that all falls far short of what they *wish*; and the Ministers must be able to rely upon the people backing them in all their reforms with a promptitude and unanimity which will control and overpower all factious opposition.

There is another point on which it behoves the Government and the country to come at once to a clear understanding with each other. The present Cabinet is composed of men who—though agreeing in all the main principles of their policy, and, what is almost as much to the purpose, in their views on those subjects which now are, and for some time to come will continue to be, the most prominent and important ones—have yet sat on opposite sides of the House and served their country in different combinations, and have, in consequence, sundry "passages of arms" to forget and forgive, sundry minor differences to adjust, and some matters on which real discrepancy of views still exists to suppress or adjourn. Under these circumstances it will, of course, be easy for the malicious and ill-conditioned among their opponents to harass them by taunts and sarcasms, by raking up the extinct embers of old animosities, by all those petty and ungenerous arts by which mean and mortified mediocrity delights to assuage its envy and to avenge its failures. All such attacks must be passed over in contemptuous silence: they will recoil upon the assailants; and the country, which abhors ungenerous behaviour, will pronounce a righteous sentence on both the cause and the parties to it. It is sufficient for the satisfaction of the nation, for the dues of political morality, and for the honour of the statesmen most immediately concerned, that they are now honestly and cordially united for the purpose of rendering services to Great Britain which she imperiously needs, and which only such union can enable them to render. It will be easy enough, too, for mischief-makers, by pertinaciously bringing up discussions on abstract questions or topics of no urgent or immediate concern, on which Ministers are known or supposed to differ, to throw down the apple of discord among men who, like the present Cabinet, have been formed in different moulds, trained in different schools, and embarrassed by different antecedents. These apples of discord—these bones of contention—by whomsoever cast down, *they must resolutely and avowedly refuse to take up*: they must distinctly and courageously proclaim—"There are points on which we differ and are known to differ: these we entirely decline to entertain or to discuss till we have disposed of all those questions, carried all those administrative reforms, and grappled with and ameliorated those pressing social evils, for the sake of which we have united our forces and adjourned or merged our differences. There is a time for all things. The topics which you bring up for the sake of exciting disunion in our camp are not those in which the nation is most vitally interested or most immediately concerned. Their day will come, but is not yet. Meanwhile we have work before us, in which we all concur, amply sufficient to demand all our time, and to task all our powers; and we will not suffer ourselves to be diverted from it in order to gratify your envious or malignant passions by the unhallowed spectacle of civil strife when the city is suffering, and enemies of more than one sort are at our gates." Our rulers, we believe, little know with what delight language of this sort would be hailed out of doors; what confidence it would command for those who used it; and with what irresistible might the people would rally round a Government which thus showed itself at once dignified, sincere, and resolute. And if our senators generally could but see with what sick disgust the nation looks upon the "faction-fights" of St Stephen's, the personal taunts, the sarcastic retorts, the quotations from "Hansard," which make up so large a portion of the debates that waste session after session, they would awake to a truer estimate of the arts by which popularity and influence are to be won.

This point set at rest, all that remains is for the Government to take up the various subjects that demand attention and settlement, *in the order of their urgency*, and with deliberate consideration, not in a provisional or hasty manner. They must not allow themselves to be diverted from handling those matters which are of pressing and paramount importance, by the clamorous impatience of any party for the entertainment of a pet project or a cherished theory; nor must they allow themselves to be seduced either by their own or the public eagerness into bringing forward crude, hasty, or ill-digested measures, or into dealing with any question till they have mastered all its bearings and studiously considered all its details. Few things are so fatal to the reputa-

tion of public men, or so injurious to the public service, as the proposing plans and laws which are obviously ill-considered and imperfect, and which have not only to be discussed with a view to adoption or rejection, but to be *re-concocted* by a congregation of 600 workmen—a process from which only clumsy, incongruous, and self-contradictory legislation can result. The people, on their part, and their representatives in Parliament, confiding in the integrity and earnest purpose of the Ministers, must allow them ample time for the most mature deliberation, satisfied that by such patience the most rapid progress will in the end be secured.

Now, the matter which at present is most urgent and imperative is, beyond all question, the national defences. Other things can wait: this cannot. The amendment of our institutions may be postponed: their safety is a matter which can bear no adjournment. And here we must remark, that there is nothing which casts so much shame upon past Governments of all parties, than the fact, that huge as has been the amount of money expended upon our defences, they are on all hands, and by every competent judge who has examined the subject, pronounced to be in a state most inadequate for the protection of the country in case of attack. To think that after a long peace, during which a sum varying from *thirteen to eighteen millions* a year has been expended upon our services, and that the country shall be told, and *truly told*, that notwithstanding all, its defences are still imperfect and insufficient, suggests an amount of mismanagement in the past, that only increases the fair demand for a more efficient and a wiser administration of the public funds in the future. But the extravagance, omissions, and neglects of the past will not make up for the necessities of the present or the future. Common prudence, and an intimate knowledge of the present state of Europe, after the most careful and painstaking investigation,—a due consideration for the true interests of all classes, and especially of the trade and industry of the country,—demand that public opinion shall be satisfied upon this point, and that real efficiency, which is not inconsistent with strict economy, shall take the place of lavish expenditure and imperfect and disgraceful results. The question of the probability of a war, whether immediate or remote is beside the mark: we must provide against contingencies as well as against certain eventualities. A prudent man insures his house, not because he believes that his neighbour is about to burn it down, but because accident or malice *may* at any moment set fire to it. A sensible man, even in the most settled and civilised community, secures his dwelling by bolts and shutters at night, not because he has notice of a plot to rob him, but because he knows that there are evil-disposed people in the world, and he is unwilling either to expose himself to their depredations, or to tempt their cupidity by a display of defencelessness. He remembers the adage of King John—

"How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds
Makes ill deeds done!"

Nor must we permit ourselves to be lulled into security by the notion that the late Ministry has done all, or nearly all, that is necessary in providing for the public safety. "Much has been done, but more remains to do." We have enrolled 30,000 militia; but it would be a mere delusion to imagine that twenty-one days' training has made these raw recruits into available soldiers. We have still 50,000 more to embody; and the whole corps should then be subjected to a far longer and more thorough drill, at all events during the first year or two of their service. Unless this be done, they can never form anything beyond a sort of nursery for supplying regiments of the line. We have done more in the artillery department than any other—thanks to the efficient officer lately at the head of that service; but the 2,000 additional men recently voted have still to be converted into practised gunners. It is said that by wise reforms in the matter of arms and accoutrements, the efficiency of our troops may be so increased as virtually to double their numerical force:—if this be so, it behoves it to be done speedily; if not, we must consider other modes of augmentation. The placing our dockyards and naval arsenals in a state of complete security against a *coup-de-main*, is a matter of absolute necessity which admits of neither discussion nor delay. But more than all, perhaps, the mode of manning our navy and the distribution and perfecting of our maritime force requires the instant and unceasing attention of the Government:—we have not only to bring our actual vessels up to the most finished state of equipment and efficiency, and to make such additions to our steam navy as will place it on a level (*regard being had to the proportional demands upon it*) with that of our most formidable rival; but we have to contrive some plan which will secure to us, habitually and in all emergencies, an ample supply of experienced and willing seamen. Now, all these things there is no difficulty in attaining: they require only devoted attention on the part of our rulers in selecting and enforcing the most judicious schemes, and ready zeal on the part of the nation in entrusting them with the necessary means;—but they do require both these postulates.

One of the next points that we hope will engage the attention of Ministers is the arrangement of some plan for facilitating the dispatch of public business. Several such will no doubt suggest themselves to the experienced men now in the Cabinet; but one is so obvious that we trust it will no longer be delayed. It has hitherto been the custom to introduce nearly all the more im-

portant measures in the first instance into the House of Commons leaving the Peers idle at the commencement of the session, and overwhelming them with a press of business at the close. There can no longer be any reason for adhering to this deleterious habit. The strength of the Ministry is now pretty equally divided between the two Houses: with such men as Lord Aberdeen, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, and Lord Granville in the Cabinet, and Lord Clarendon as an aid and ally, there can be no difficulty in the Upper House taking the initiative in all measures not connected with finance,—more especially in questions of Jurisprudence, Law Reform, and Education. By thus allotting the work of legislation more equally than has hitherto been the case, it may be carried on at once more deliberately and more rapidly. In aid of the same object, the good sense and forbearance of independent members of the Legislature will also be required. They must exercise a strong control over their tendencies towards amateur legislation; satisfied that under an active, energetic, and reforming Government, the country will thank them for so doing.

Of course the country will never fail to bear in mind the special characteristic which binds the present Government together, and which points to one of its chief missions, that of first maintaining, and next extending, the application of those great principles of financial and commercial legislation to which we are so deeply indebted for the prosperity and happiness which the country enjoys at the present time.

WOOL AND WHEAT.

UNITED STATES.

THE deep interest taken by the whole manufacturing and commercial community in the quantity of the annual crop of cotton in the United States, shows how much our welfare depends on the produce of other countries. In a similar manner, though not to an equal degree, it depends in some measure on the annual produce of all the countries with which we carry on trade. That circumstance makes the statistics of those countries, dry as they may seem, of especial importance to merchants, and of deep interest to us all. As a matter only of great curiosity, the natural historian traces the course of that disease which has, in the last year, spread over many of the vineyards of France, parts of Italy, and the Greek islands; but that disease, in its effects, brings a diminution of employment and of profit to all engaged in, or connected with, the wine, brandy, or dried fruit trades. As the manufacturer really obtains payment for the cloth he exports in the fruit, spirits, wines, and other things imported; and as the rent of land even, as well as the wages of labour, depends very much on the increase of manufactures and commerce; all classes are, in truth, deeply interested in good or bad harvests, and in most of the annual productions of their countries. The returns for the fiscal year of the United States, ending June 30, 1852, have not yet reached us; but a late number of the *Shipping and Commercial List* of New York, contained some authentic accounts—extracted from the census reports—of the increase of the various products of the United States for some years back, which supply a few items of the kind of information just alluded to.

The United States, for example, have been for some time competitors with us in the markets of South America, as well as other markets, for wool, and in the early part of this year purchased the greater part of the produce of the country bordering on the Rio Plata. It is of some interest, therefore, to us to know something of the progress of sheep cultivation and the growth of wool in the States. From the accounts just mentioned it appears that there was, on the whole, between 1840 and 1850, an increase of 2,300,108 in the sheep in the United States. In New England, however, there was a decrease of 1,646,855 out of 3,811,307, or 44 per cent. "In the five Atlantic Middle States, too—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland—there was a decrease, on the whole, from 7,402,851 to 5,641,391, equal to 1,761,460, or about 22½ per cent. "In Pennsylvania there was a gain, however, during this period of 155,000 sheep." In the countries south of Maryland and west of New York, there was an increase of 5,717,608. In Ohio, on 2,028,401, there was an increase of 1,914,528, or approaching to 100 per cent. Now, though these accounts only include 1850, the year when the census was taken, there can be no doubt that this process of increase is going on, and that the multiplication of sheep in the South and Western States has continued to surpass the decline in the Northern and Eastern States.

The hilly lands of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and Texas, are said to be highly favourable for the rearing of sheep. New Mexico is also favourable to the same cultivation, and it already possesses 377,271 sheep, or more than six to each inhabitant, and promises a large additional supply of wool from that quarter. Though vast portions of the States are adapted to sheep farming, they do not produce enough wool to supply their own wants. The consumption is estimated at 7 lbs per head, which the States as yet are very far from being adequate to supply. At the same time, they have land enough not only to rear sheep to supply themselves with wool, but to supply the whole world.

Great attention, particularly in Vermont, is paid to the breeding of sheep—the fleece has in consequence increased there from an average weight of 2-1-5 lbs to 2-70-100 lbs, or nearly 20 per cent. In Massachusetts the average weight of the fleece has also increased. In the State of New York 226,000 lbs more wool was obtained from 3,453,000 sheep in 1849 than from 5,118,000 in 1840—the weight of the fleece having been increased from less than 2 lbs to nearly 3 lbs. On the average of the whole the weight of a fleece was 2-43-100 lbs by the census of 1850, against 1-84-100 lbs. by that of 1840—a general average increase of nearly 32 per cent. in the weight of the fleeces of all the sheep in the States. This kind of improvement, now that the Americans have begun it, will also continue; and as the sheep increase in numbers from careful cultivation, the fleeces will yet increase in weight. The States have latterly imported from seventeen to eighteen millions of pounds annually; but as they produce more than sufficient of nearly every other common kind of agricultural produce for their own use, they will also probably supply themselves with wool. In truth, the quantity latterly imported, though larger than before, has formed a less proportion of the whole quantity required—having been one-third in 1850, and one-half in 1841 to 1845. As farmers and capital will go from the North-East to the West—from Pennsylvania to Ohio—in spite of Mr Carey and the Protectionists, or the promoters of the artificial as distinguished from the natural policy of nations, it is pretty plain that individual interest coincides with the increase of public wealth, and is actually dictating to the Americans to improve and extend their sheep and corn cultivation, in preference to smelting iron and weaving cloth.

Wheat, next to maize, but not before it as in Europe, and not, therefore, the principal grain cultivated, nor the principal food of the people, is chiefly cultivated, and forms a leading article of commerce in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The chief varieties cultivated in the Northern and Eastern States are the white flint, tea, Liberian, bald, Black Sea, and the Italian spring wheat. In the Middle and Western States, the Mediterranean, the Virginia white May, the blue stem, the Indiana, the Kentucky white bearded, the red chaff, and the Talavera. The yield varies from ten to forty bushels, and upwards, per acre, weighing per bushel from fifty-eight to sixty-seven pounds. It appears that on the whole crop of the United States there was a gain during the ten years of 15,645,378 bushels. The crop of New England decreased from 2,014,000 to 1,078,000 bushels, exhibiting a decline of 936,000 bushels. Grouping the States from the Hudson to the Potomac, including the district of Columbia, it appears that they produced in 1849, 36,035,000 bushels, against 29,936,000 in 1839. In Virginia there was an increase of 1,123,000 bushels. The increase of production in the ten years has been 6,272,000 bushels, equal to 15.6 per cent. The area of tilled land in these States is 36,000,000 acres, only thirty per cent. of the whole amount returned; while the proportion of wheat produced is forty-six per cent. In North Carolina there has been an increase of 170,000 bushels; but in the Southern States generally there was a considerable decrease. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, contributed to the general aggregate under the sixth census, only 9,800,000 bushels; under the last they are shown to have produced upwards of 25,000,000 bushels—an amount equal to the whole increase in the United States for the period. According to the census of 1840, the wheat crop of the United States amounted to 84,823,272 bushels. In 1849, according to the census of 1850, 100,503,899 bushels, although in some of the largest wheat-growing States the crops of 1849 fell far below the average. In the State of Ohio, especially, was there great deficiency, and was made apparent by the returns of the wheat crop for the ensuing year, made in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of that State. From the almost universal returns of "short crop" by the marshals in that State, in 1849, which fell below that of 1839 two millions of bushels, and the ascertained crop of 1850, we are fully satisfied that the average wheat crop of Ohio would appear thirty per cent. greater than shown by the census returns. The same causes which operated to diminish the wheat crop of Ohio were not without their effect upon that of other States, bordering on the upper portion of the valley of the Mississippi.

Taking only the account of the deficient harvest in 1849, the quantity of wheat grown in the States is 12,500,000 qrs, or not very far short of the quantity at which Mr Caird estimates the present produce of England. But the statement of the quantity grown in the United States concerns 1849, and we know that every year since has added much to the breadth of land under cultivation. No doubt the cultivation of wheat increases faster than the population. It is at the same time well known that the facilities of communication between the Far West and the Atlantic seaboard are continually augmenting. Wheat not being the chief subsistence of the people—being cultivated as much for export as for home consumption—it is difficult to say what proportion of the present annual growth of wheat in the United States might be tempted into this country by any great rise in price. We shall not attempt to solve such a question, nor to ascertain at what

price any proportion of it could be obtained; but with the immense stock of maize and other grain which the Americans have to fall back on, the circumstances must be very extraordinary which ever again expose England to a scarcity of food, or to such exorbitant prices as it was afflicted with under Protection.

What is said of rye may perhaps be satisfactory to temperance advocates as a testimony to the fact of a decrease in the consumption of ardent spirits in the States. "The three leading varieties of rye cultivated in the United States, are the spring, winter, and southern, the latter differing from the others only from dissimilarity of climate. The yield varies from 10 to 30 or more bushels per acre, weighing from 48 to 56 lb to the bushel. The production of rye decreased 4,457,000 bushels in the aggregate. Perhaps the general diminution in the quantity of this grain now produced may be accounted for by supposing a corresponding decline in the demand for distilling purposes, to which a large part of the crop is applied. The amount was a mere trifle exported from the United States. During the year ending June 1, 1850, there were consumed of rye about 2,144,000 bushels in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors. In 1840, the total product of the country was 18,645,567 bushels; in 1850, 14,188,637 bushels.

We may mention, as other proofs of the Americans having an ever-increasing abundance of commodities to exchange, and which they do exchange, that the export of pork in boxes from Cincinnati, the great hog mart of the West, was in 1848-9, 924,256 lbs; 1849-50, 2,310,699 lbs; and in 1850-51, 4,753,953 lbs; and that the trade to the 7th of December, 1852, had surpassed that of 1851 by 18 per cent. The total value of the exports of the produce of the United States was not, in the fiscal year ending June 30th, equal to the value of the exports of the previous year, but it much surpassed that of any other. The value of the exports of the produce of the United States was in—

	dols.
1849	132,666,955
1850	136,946,911
1851	196,689,718
1852	192,369,196

It used to be a complaint of a party amongst ourselves that our exports increased much faster in quantity than in value, and that we accordingly gave an increasing quantity more than that which we received in exchange. The fact was so. Manufactured articles were continually made at a much faster diminishing cost than raw materials could be produced. It may be doubted, however, now, whether the proportions have not changed, and whether the skill and ingenuity now directed to agriculture are not diminishing the cost of raw materials as much as they are diminishing the cost of manufactured articles. That this process is going on in the United States is evident, and they are supplying the world with increasing quantities of raw materials, including food, at a diminishing cost.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

MR S. HERBERT.

WITH the exception of Mr Gladstone, every member of the Cabinet has now been re-elected. In general there has been no opposition, and where there was, as at Gloucester and Halifax, it arose from social and personal causes, and from no public objection to the Ministers or their principles. We scarcely understand the grounds on which a party at Oxford prefer Mr Dudley Perceval to Mr Gladstone; but the latter, though annoyed that his friends should be troubled by such a contest, must be proud of having such an opponent at the head of such a party! For the public the struggle has a different interest, as bearing on the manner in which the University—the privileged and enlightened—exercises the honourable trust vouchsafed to it and to only two other similar bodies, and may serve to provoke an inquiry why the Universities should preserve the privilege of sending members to Parliament, generally to impede the ordinary functions of Government. We are somewhat inclined to doubt, after remembering what occurred to Sir Robert Peel, and seeing what is occurring to Mr Gladstone, whether the duties of representing one of the Universities to the satisfaction of its constituency be compatible with the duties of a Minister. If the sectarian opposition to the re-election of the Chancellor of the Exchequer should call attention to these subjects, we shall for the sake of the public rather rejoice than otherwise, that a party in the University of Oxford has opposed him on very unworthy grounds—in anything but a creditable manner.

The last elections are those of Mr Sidney Herbert for South Wiltshire and Mr Charteris for Haddington, which have been decided, in spite of contrary threats, without opposition. The speech of Mr Charteris was frank and manly, and so in an eminent degree was the speech of Sidney Herbert. We have nowhere seen a clearer explanation of the conduct of the party to which he belongs, in relation to the late Ministry, than that given by him. They voted for Lord Palmerston's amendment for the very purpose of preventing Lord Derby from resigning, as he said he would if Mr Villiers' motion were carried. By no person has the demerits of the Budget of the late Ministers been better exposed than by Mr Sydney Herbert. Part of that Budget, such as the reduction of the duties on tea, and the proposed relief

to the shipping interest, was good; but Ministers refused to accept a qualified support, and would have the whole Budget or resign. Mr Sidney Herbert and his friends had no wish to give up 2,500,000 of revenue to benefit the brewers, and he preferred keeping that sum in the Exchequer to allowing it to find its way into their pockets. He showed that "the consumption of beer had not increased, because the habits and the tastes of the people are changing. In the ten years from 1839 to 1849, you find that the consumption of tea and coffee had increased," he said, "to the extent of 25 per cent. Wine, however, had fallen off during the ten years to the extent of a million of gallons, spirits a million of gallons, and the consumption of malt had remained stationary. The duty on the common kinds of tea is 200 per cent., the duty on brandy is 600 per cent., the duty on Geneva more, while the duty on malt is only 57 per cent; and if the duty had anything to do with the consumption, it would have kept down the consumption of tea and spirits."

So Mr Sidney Herbert, addressing a meeting of farmers, showed them also that a yeoman farming his own land, of the value of about 90*l* a year—a very valuable class in this country—would have suffered severely from the Budget. "Such a man," he said, "lives in a house rated at 10*l* or 12*l* a year. He pays no income tax, because that tax does not descend lower than incomes of 150*l* a year; nor any house tax, because 20*l* is the limit of that tax. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down the income tax to 50*l* for real property; and therefore this yeoman would have to pay, in the shape of income tax, as landlord, 2*l* 12*s*; he would also have to pay upon his profits, as a tenant, 17*s*. Besides this, he would also for the first time have to pay house tax, amounting to 18*s*; and therefore the advantage that he would derive from the accession to power of Mr Disraeli—the champion of Protection, the farmer's friend—would be that he would have to pay out of his 90*l* a year 4*l* 7*s* for income and house tax, which he never paid before." Mr Sidney Herbert was justly and loudly cheered by the farmers, as he deserved to be, for satisfying them that their best friends were those who took away Protection and relieved them from taxation.

Mr Sidney Herbert's vindication of his own course is complete, and such as any and every honest politician must make. We quote it:—

For six years I had given an independent support to the Government of Lord John Russell. I had served in close connection with Lord Aberdeen since I had been engaged in public life. I respected him, because I knew him. I knew that he would make a prudent, wise, and honourable Minister, and therefore when he asked me to join him I consented to do so. I confess that, generally speaking, I do not think that when any one says *nolo episcopari*, there is any very great sincerity in the expression; but so far as I am concerned, whatever be the sweets of office, I have tasted them; they have no charms of novelty for me; and I had to give up many enjoyments and pursuits to enter upon the public service, and to devote to it both days and nights. But I have always been taught that public service is every man's duty, and I should have been ashamed of myself had I shrunk from the responsibility of assisting to form an Administration, when the Queen and the country were without one. I therefore placed myself at Lord Aberdeen's disposal, and he was pleased to think I could be of assistance to him. Now recollect that for six years we—I and the friends with whom I have acted—had been in a state of isolation. That is an excellent situation to occupy if you wish to criticise other men's measures; but, except as far as criticism, I know of little good that you can do in such a situation. It is like the fable of the bundle of sticks. Separate them, and they are each easily broken; tie them together, and they acquire strength and consistency. We felt then that we had been long enough in a state of isolation. We wished to do something more than talk, we felt that the time was come to act and to do, and we felt justified in giving in our adhesion to a Ministry composed of men who had not hitherto been bound by the same party ties, but who have for the last six or seven years acted upon the same principles and had the same ends in view. That Administration is now formed, and you must judge of its formation—you can judge of it as well as I can. Time will show what it will do. We have in some respects an easy task, and in others a very difficult one. We shall continue to act on Free-trade principles, and to extend the blessings of those principles as far as we prudently can. And we shall do so, not because we cannot help it, but because experience has taught us that the principles are sound, wise, just, and beneficial. Talk about its not being a suited Ministry! Why the addresses of the different Ministers all breathe the same spirit, which I am proud to share—a love of constitutional liberty, tempered by a love of order—an attachment to old institutions, with a determination to reform all abuses. We are all agreed on the question of Free Trade. Those who stand for counties speak for Free Trade, and those who stand for towns speak also for Free Trade. We have not got any difference of creed, according to the constituency we address. Well, then, I say that we have a great advantage in that respect, that we are carrying out principles that we ourselves originated, and which we believe to be true. Now, let me say that, with respect to reform in the representation, we ask from the country time to give this question patient and deliberate consideration. I am not one of those who wish to see this country depart from the spirit of her old institutions. I wish to see those institutions carefully preserved, and wisely and in time adapted to the altered days in which we live.

That is wise and just. Mr Sidney Herbert speaks like an honest as well as an intelligent man. He is obviously a person who may be trusted. He has no equivocations—he states openly and fairly the course he has pursued and means to pursue; and he shows that it is rational, honest, and patriotic. With such men at the head of our affairs, we may be sure that Government will do for the nation all that a Government can do; but one of the conspicuous errors now prevalent is to expect and demand more from a Government than any Government can perform. And it is by attempting to perform too much that the Governments on the Continent have become obstacles to the natural course of improvement and dangerous to society. We hope that the present Ministers will not fall into this lamentable error.

THE REPLY TO STAFFORD HOUSE.

THE following "Affectionate and Christian Address of many Thousands of the Women of the United States of America to their Sisters, the Women of England," is published in the semi-weekly *Courier and New York Inquirer*:—

A common origin, a common faith, and we sincerely believe a common cause urge us at the present moment to address you on the subject of enormous social evils which still prevail so extensively, and, even under kindly disposed rulers, with such frightful results, in every part of your country.

We approach you to-day, not with fiction, but with fact—not fact as exaggerated, perverted, and discoloured by the novelist's imagination, but fact as presented in its naked simplicity by Parliamentary documents, or other statistical writings which are regarded in your land as of standard authority. It will be impossible for us to bring now to your consideration the immense aggregate of evils which are visited upon the poor and helpless by your husbands and brothers through the vast extent of your Sovereign's dominions. We must forbear to speak of the flagitious and bloody modes by which those dominions have been extended, and are now extending, in Southern Africa, in Southern Asia, and through the Southern Seas! We can say nothing of the iniquitous war your nation waged upon the Chinese, or of the untold miseries caused by the forced imposition of the opium traffic upon that people; not even for poor Ireland can we invoke your sympathies now—that land which through British misrule has decreased in population 29 per cent. within the last year, and of which one of your own admired writers—the Rev. Sydney Smith—wrote these words, as awful as they are true—"So great and so long has been the misgovernment of that country, that we verily believe the empire would be much stronger if everything were open sea between England and the Atlantic, and if skates and codfish swam over the fair land of Ulster." Sisters, we suppress our indignation, and touch upon none of these things now. It is upon evils on your own soil, in your own communities—evils among which you daily live and move, and with which you have personally to do, that we now address you. We wish to speak to you of the ignorant and the poverty-stricken and the degraded population of your own land, and we shall do it with faithfulness, yet with kindness.

Sisters, your land is filled with slaves—slaves to ignorance, slaves to penury, and slaves to vice. The terrible truth has been told you by one of your most learned and respected authors, Joseph Kay, of Trinity College, Cambridge, at the close of his great work on national education, which is or ought to be familiar to you all, that in England, "where the aristocracy is richer and more powerful than that of any other country in the world, the poor are more oppressed, more pauperised, more numerous in comparison to the other classes, more irreligious, and very much worse educated than the poor of any other European nation, solely excepting uncivilised Russia and Turkey, enslaved Italy, misgoverned Portugal, and revolutionised Spain." The first and greatest of all popular needs in every free Christian country is the need of instruction; and yet your country has no system of public education that is worthy of the name. The entire amount of your annual Parliamentary appropriations for the education of your people is less by thousands of pounds than the annual public expenditures made for this purpose by the city of New York alone. One person out of every eight in your population is a pauper, and the average poor rates of England for the last ten years have been 600,000*l*; and yet to provide public education, and thus in a great measure remedy the very neglect which has cursed you with this grievous and yearly-increasing burden, your national Legislature has expended in six years only 6,000,000*l*. One-third of the population of the State of New York, according to our census tables just published, are regularly receiving education in our public schools; according to your Parliamentary returns, only one-eleventh of your population are enjoying a similar advantage. Sisters, is that a Christian state of society which, for some millions of your people, renders the development and cultivation of all those faculties which distinguish man from the brute little better than a physical impossibility?

You, whom we are addressing, live in all parts of England, but everywhere, in the metropolis, in the manufacturing towns, and in the country, you see about you the most pitiable destitution and degradation. In London there are, we understand, more than 1,000,000 of immortal beings who are never seen in the house of God, and practically think the thoughts and live the lives of absolute heathens. The condition of a large portion of the labouring population of that vast city may be judged from the fact that of its 20,000 journeyman tailors, 14,000 can barely earn a miserable subsistence by working 14 hours a day, Sunday included; and that it contains 33,000 needlewomen, who earn on an average only 1*l* 4*s* a day, by working 14 hours. There are 50,000 people in London who obtain their living in the streets; and Henry Mayhew, an authority whom you will not venture to question, says of them, "When the religious, moral, and intellectual degradation of the majority of these 50,000 people is impressed upon us, it becomes positively appalling to contemplate the vast amount of vice, ignorance, and want existing in the very heart of our land." There are 30,000 costermongers; of these he says "only one-tenth—at the outside one-tenth—of the couples living together and carrying on their costermongering trade are married; that 'not three in a hundred of them had ever been in the interior of a church or any place of worship, or knew what was meant by Christianity, and only one in ten of them is able to read.'" In your manufacturing towns the case is no better. In Glasgow there are 60,000 women engaged in factories or needlework whose average earnings do not exceed 7*s* or 8*s* a week. Doctor Paterson, whom you know and respect as one of the most eminent divines in that city, stated, in a public speech not long since, that in three wynds, constituting but a portion of his parish, there were, in a population of 3,232, only 83 church sittings, or little more than an average of 2*l* to 100, and that in the whole locality there were only 117 Bibles. "Certain it is," he exclaims, "that nothing short of a levy en masse of whatever there is of living Christianity in the city, in all the branches of the Church of Christ, will suffice to make head against the augmenting ignorance and ungodliness and infidelity with which we have to deal. If we do not destroy the evil, it will destroy us." Out of 10,161 burials in that city in 1850 no less than 2,381, or nearly a fourth, were at the public expense. Glasgow, in these particulars, is but a specimen of your manufacturing towns generally. So, too, of your country population. A very large number of your agricultural population live in filthy and crowded cottages, where the sexes are in close and perilous contact night and day, where decency is difficult and comfort impossible; the effect of which is to break down the barriers of morality, to obliterate all the sweet and saving attractions of a home, to weaken and debase all domestic ties, and to brutalise the manners and debase every natural feeling. The cottage accommodation in your villages is little or no better; and the low tone of morality which, thus of conjunction with other unfavourable influences, has caused, may be inferred from the following sad statement made last May in the "North British Review":—"There are few things more remarkable in the sight of observant residents in many country villages than the small number of marriages solemnised in the course of the year. Among these few things, we are afraid, must be mentioned the number of illegitimate children that are born into the world. In some villages, indeed, these events are of such frequent occurrence as to excite

neither surprise nor indignation. . . . There is something in this kind of insensibility which is very chilling and disheartening. This obtuseness of the moral sense, this deadness to shame, makes one almost despair over it. When the standard of public opinion is so low, there is little hope of practical improvement."

But, sisters, we have said enough; and we now appeal to you very seriously to reflect, and to ask counsel of God how far such a state of things is in accordance with His Holy Word, the inalienable rights of immortal souls, and the pure and merciful spirit of the Christian religion. How are you discharging your duties—your peculiar duties as women of education and influence? As one of your own writers has told you, to distressed individuals of every description and of all ranks you owe tender compassion and charitable aid; while to your lower orders, as such, you owe, not charity, but justice—not so much the open purse as the equal measure; advice, as far as they will receive it; guidance, as far as they will submit to it; education of the best quality, and to the utmost extent, that your unhappy sectarian jealousies will permit you to bestow. You owe them fair play in everything; justice of the most even-handed sort—full, unquestioned, and overflowing; the removal of every external impediment which prevents them from doing and being whatever other classes can do and be. You owe it to them to employ your superior capacities, your richer opportunities, your maturer wisdom in cheering their toil, smoothing their difficulties, directing their often misguided and suicidal energies. You owe to them every facility with which you can surround their conflict amid the obstacles of life—facility to obtain land, to obtain employment, or obtain colonisation—facility to acquire temperate habits, to accumulate savings, to employ them wisely, to invest them well—facility, above all, to acquire that which is at once the key and crown of all, solid and comprehensive instruction in all the things which belong both to their earthly welfare and their future peace. How you have performed these duties may be learned from the following short paragraph, in a work published last year, by William Johnston, barrister-at-law, entitled, "England as it is." "The separation between rich and poor—the dis-sympathy and isolation of classes—is the great social evil of the time. Institutions for scientific and literary teaching by lecturers, at the cheapest possible rates, are established; parks, for the recreation of the lower orders, are established; even clubs upon something like the aristocratic model, where conveniences and luxuries are supplied at lower prices; but all this seems unsuccessful. What one wants to see—a mutual and hearty recognition of the difference of civilisation, a kind and cordial combination on the one hand, and an equally cordial, but still respectful devotedness on the other—appears to make no progress." This is the common complaint among all your philanthropists.

Now, sisters, we do not shut our eyes to the difficulties that might beset the sudden elevation of your degraded population to the rights and the dignity of manhood. But, nevertheless, we cannot be silent on those systems of your society which, in direct contravention of God's own law, deny in effect to the poor labourer the sanctity of marriage with all its joys, rights, and obligations; nor can we be silent on that awful policy which, either by law, or by the absence of law, precludes any race of men, or any portion of the human family, from that education which alone can enable them to understand the truths of the Gospel and the ordinances of Christianity. We appeal to you as sisters, as wives, and as mothers, to raise your voices to your fellow-citizens, and your prayers to God, for the removal of England's shame from the Christian world.

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL AND TRADING INDUSTRY.

THE only branch of British industry which can be said to languish is that dependent on the use of land for agriculture. Take the whole range of trading and manufacturing employments, from that of the princely merchant or millowning magnate to the humblest trader or manufacturer, and each separate branch of business will be found flourishing and progressive; the persons engaged, when possessed of character and skill, enjoy all the facilities of credit, and every improvement, of which the employment admits or the hopes of profit justify, is promptly adopted as soon as its existence becomes known. But turn to land, and all this is reversed. Landowners possess extensive territories which owe little or nothing to the hand of the improver; where undeveloped sources of production lie wasting and useless in the midst of the most certain and tempting markets of the vast consuming population of this country; and where nothing more is needed to develop such resources than the application of capital to land improvement, analogous to that which has rendered Britain preeminent in manufacturing enterprise.

So again, in farming, the land remains in a half-productive state for want of the outlays necessary to insure a full measure of production; and that either because the farm itself is not in a fit state for good cultivation from the absence of the landlord's permanent improvements, or for want of security to the tenant that he shall hold his land long enough to enable him to reap with certainty the benefit of spirited outlays on his own part. Now the origin of these evils is not obscure; the causes of the halting and uneven pace at which our husbandry advances are not unknown; on the contrary, there is no man acquainted with land, its owners and occupiers, who does not in some way or other trace it to some phase or other of our territorial system, and the laws which regulate the tenure, transfer, or mode of settling landed property. Different persons take various views of the subject, and of the means of remedy; but all agree in the main as to the existence of the evil. It forms the burden of complaint before Parliamentary committees, as the evidence and reports of the "Burdens on Land," "The Agricultural Customs," "The Land Drainage," and other committees of the Lords and Commons, sufficiently testify. It is discussed in farmers' clubs; it is a prominent topic with all agricultural writers, and forms an opprobrium on our legal system.

How to utilise land forms one of the great questions of the day; and some effective measure to free landed property from the tram-

mels and technicalities of the dark ages is a work the public expect from the present Government, and their able and earnest Solicitor-General, Mr Bethell. And the intimate connection existing between the laws of real property and the progress of agricultural industry is every day becoming more and more generally recognised. That intrepid pioneer in the modern campaign against rural prejudices, Mr Mechi, deals largely with some of the aspects of this question. In a lecture recently delivered by him at the Chelmsford Literary Institute, "On the Present Position of British Agriculture as compared with our other Industrial Occupations," he says:—"Our great manufacturing prosperity has arisen from a diminution of price, and an enormously increased production and consumption, and I have a right to censure our national agriculture, if it has not availed itself of similar advantages to produce equal results." And he adds:—"Has the land yielded its maximum of fertility? Oh! no. Has science or mechanism done its utmost? Most certainly not. . . . Has agriculture been treated as a business? Certainly not; and our landed proprietors have yet to learn the fullest development of the trade of agriculture." And after illustrating those propositions with facts drawn from our factories and our farms, he adverts to the "causes of injury to all, arising from a vicious, erroneous, and antiquated adherence to original customs." Amongst these, he places the existing difficulties in the way of dealing with land as property, saying:—"I can't, for the life of me, see why I should not be able to exchange my land, or sell it, as readily as I could any other species of property I possess. Remember that the interposition of a difficulty of exchange or transfer diminishes seriously the value of landed property; if immediately saleable and transferable, it would be preferred as a security to Exchequer bills or Consols, and money might be raised upon it at least one per cent. cheaper than at present. I cannot conceive why the same dependence on personal responsibility should not exist in land as in Consols, provided a proper public office for the registration of sales or interchanges were established." So he afterwards says:—

If I were to venture to advise my legal friends on the subject of transfer, I would say, by all means cheapen and simplify it. The same principle applies to law as to everything else, diminished price increases consumption, and vice versa, as in the case of chancery law, it is avoided by all sober men as a pestilence. If land could be transferred as easily as Consols, it would change hands as frequently, and make plenty of business. At present a man is wedded to his land, for he dreads the expenses and delays of a separation; hence, in my opinion, one great cause of the non-improvement of agriculture, for certainly the difficulties of attachment must be quite equal to those of separation, and the whole affair is too cumbersome and dilatory for an every-day business transaction.

I often picture to myself the difficulties of a landowner, as compared with the possessors of other property. In the latter case his half million in the funds, his railway and foreign loan bonds, his canal shares, are all sufficient evidences of possessions, and may all be immediately transferred. No musty references to antiquity are required as evidences of descent, or previous holding. Possession is evidence of property. Contrast this with the unfortunate wight who holds the same amount in land.

And he justly repudiates the notion, that under a better system there would be any want of capital in agriculture, saying:—"Don't tell me of the want of capital in agriculture, when land can always be transferred (barring the law's delay) into cash, at 25*l* to 50*l* the acre. Good tenants are to be got in agriculture; but then the landlords must make it worth their while—they must be tempted, encouraged, and secured." He next truly characterised "the over-trading in land" as a great evil in this country:—

Now in business we do not measure a man by the size of his shop and warehouse, but by the judicious sufficiency of his stock and compactness of his arrangements.

In agriculture, the desire appears to be for quantity, rather than for quality, too often as regards both landlord and tenant; and hence the cry, when improvement is suggested, "where is the money to come from?" When I wished to expend money in this way, I sold one farm and applied the money to the improvement of another. This must be done more generally, if we are to go ahead, and compete with foreigners and with the well-farmed districts of this kingdom.

So Mr Caird, in his recent letter to the *Times*, dwells on the necessity of simplifying titles and the forms of conveyance, and the establishment of some effective system for the registration of deeds, so as to render land a reasonable subject for investment by men of moderate fortune. And who is more competent to speak on this topic than Mr Caird, who has visited every county with the special purpose of reporting on its agricultural condition? And he constantly points to the large proportion of the land of England which is in the hands of tenants for life, so heavily burdened with settlement and other incumbrances, that they have "no means of improving the land they are obliged to hold." And we must remember that it is these settled properties which occasion all the difficulties and expense of dealing with land. The law permits settlements which restrict the power of disposing of the land for a period which must be co-extensive with a human life, and may extend to twenty-one years longer; and, therefore, as any property may be so settled, it is necessary to inspect the title of every estate for that period—practically about sixty years—in order to ascertain that there is no existing settlement.

Now, though it is perhaps true that a half or more of the landed property of England is in settlement, and the owners of that half may conceive the advantages of entails to be such as to make it worth their while to pay for such ideal benefit the price they do in the hampered condition of their property; why, in the name of common sense, are the owners of the rest of the real property of the country, and who are full and absolute proprietors, to be subjected to the same difficulties—to pay the same price for what they find to be injurious—as the possessors of estates in settlement? Surely some plan of separating these two classes of owners may be adopted—some dissolution of

this Siamese twin-like union, this linking of property with feudalism, may be proposed, which shall give the full owners of land the benefits of short titles and cheap transfers, without alarming the jealousy or interfering with prejudices of the adherents of entails. We know that this might, and we hope and believe that it must and will be done.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Witherby and Hanson's Circular.)

London, Jan. 7, 1853.

CURRENTS.—Our last report was dated 7th December, since when there have been a few arrivals of old and new fruit from Zante and Patras, and of old fruit from the Continent; the latter seem now to have well nigh ceased. The total quantity of new fruit imported here this season does not exceed 2,000 tons, against 11,250 tons during the corresponding period of last season. Before the close of 1851 there had sailed for the United Kingdom from the Morea 120 vessels, and from the Islands 97 vessels, in all 217 cargoes, whilst not above 34 vessels (part of which were laden with valonea) had sailed during the same period of 1852. There has been so little business transacted in currants since our last, that our quotations are necessarily nominal, and though there is reason to believe that the actual Christmas consumption has not materially fallen off from that of last year, it is likely that buyers may abstain longer than usual from resuming their purchases. Holders are firm and few are sellers. The stock of currants in London on 1st inst. (so far as the great diversity of continental packages allows it to be correctly ascertained) was 8,100 tons, against 8,650 tons at the commencement of 1852. This stock cannot be much augmented by further supplies direct or indirect. The Continent has been almost stripped of the article; Trieste may spare a little more; but we cannot look for any available fruit from direct sources. We stated as far back as 8th September, from information in which we could place full reliance, that the crop of 1852 would not exceed 8,000 tons, against 42,000 tons in 1851. The actual yield of good and bad will prove to be below that estimate. From the same, and indeed from all sources of information, we receive, we regret to state, a confirmation of the opinion that the 1853 crop, owing to the (as it were) paralysed state of the vines, is likely also to prove a failure. It is not, indeed, to be expected that the effects of this disease in the current vine should be less fatal or less severe than have been experienced in the wine-growing countries, which were afflicted by it in 1850 and 1851. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the general feature of this market will, in the course of the present year, excite as much interest as during the last six months.

RAISINS.—There have been several arrivals from Spain and Turkey since the 7th ult., which, with an unexpected falling off in the deliveries in December, notwithstanding the high price of currants, has produced a heavy stock in this port. The excess consists chiefly of Turkey fruit, much of which will certainly be required for the Continent, whither the direct shipments have this season been much smaller than usual.

(From the Belfast Linen Circular.)

Belfast, Jan. 7, 1853.

In issuing our first number for 1853, we think it important to present our subscribers with a retrospective view of the trade of the year which has just terminated, in so far as it concerns the different departments of the Irish Linen manufacture.

In so doing, we are happy to revert to the favourable character which has, on the whole, signalled it, and to the improved condition which the trade now presents as compared with this period of last year.

In the spinning department, the increase of machinery which has been so great during the last ten years, was steadily maintained in 1852. In 1841, there were about 240,000 spindles. In 1850, according to the Factory Inspectors' Report, the number had amounted to 326,000. With the great addition since made, the figure now stands at 506,000. A novel and striking feature of the year 1852, is the extension of the trade to districts of Ireland remote from the province in which it has hitherto been, with a few exceptions, concentrated. There are two new mills now building, one at Limerick, and the other at Ballyshannon, the former to hold 12,000, and the latter 6,000 spindles. These attempts to establish flax spinning in districts where water-power is abundant, labour cheap, and the climate and soil capable of producing the raw material to a very large extent, but where, on the other hand, the aptitude of the population for factory employment has yet to be ascertained, and where the yarns produced must, for some time at least, bear the cost of transport to the weaving districts, is to be regarded with considerable interest in a national point of view.

The extensive emigration from Ireland of that class of small farmers who were accustomed to eke out the profits of their tillage by labour at the loom, combined with the improvidence of weavers generally, who curtail their work to the limit which will afford them the same means of living as in former times of higher prices, operated, throughout the past year, in keeping the production of linens under the quantity which might have been readily placed, at home and abroad. The increased wages paid by manufacturers, anxious to obtain a full supply of hands, had also the effect of enhancing the cost of brown goods. Efforts have been made to meet these difficulties, by extending weaving to districts where it had not lately been practised, and much attention has also been devoted to the establishment of weaving by power. Several concerns, on the latter principle, have been, or are now being organised, and the subject continues to excite the closest attention from those who would provide for the annually increasing demand for linen goods, by extending and cheapening production.

The cultivation of the raw material in Ireland maintains its great increase. The growth in the year 1852, according to returns just received by the Royal Flax Society, from the Census Commissioners, show 136,009 acres, against 140,536 in 1851; 91,040 in 1850; 60,314 in 1849; and 53,863 in 1848. As the 1852 returns are as yet incomplete, the figures quoted for that year may be increased to a small extent. And, although the acreable extent of the crop is a trifle less than in 1851, from the yield being greater, there was a larger supply of fibre available. New modes of steeping and cleaning the fibre are being brought before the public; and there is every reason to expect that not only

will the area of culture continue largely to extend, but that, through improvements in the preparation of the fibre for the manufacturer, its quality will be further ameliorated.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Jan. 13, 1853.

The news of this week is chiefly of a financial character. The heavy fall in the public stocks will probably lead to a modification of the Cabinet. M. de Persigny was always the personal enemy of M. Fould, whom he accuses of scandalous stock-jobbing. This enmity is, perhaps, the offspring of a personal rivalry, as he aspired to be Minister of State, and he was disappointed when he saw that M. Achille Fould was preferred for that office. But he always protested against the manœuvres by which M. Fould contrived to push up the public stocks, and he often prophesied that he would, in the long run, bring about financial calamities, and perhaps a crisis. What has happened during the last two months seems to show his misgivings were well founded; and M. Fould, as well as most of his colleagues, are publicly accused of stock-jobbing, and of unskilful management of financial matters.

M. Fould had patronised the *Societe Generale du Credit Mobilier*, as he pretended that it would save the market from any crisis, and be the means of upholding the prices of the stocks and railway shares; and it was, on the contrary, one of the first and chief causes of the decline in the price of every kind of security. The market was already overloaded with titles; and when the shares of the *Societe Generale* were issued, and were artificially pushed up to a premium of 1,000f, those who purchased them were obliged to sell other securities in order to pay for this new security, and, in so doing, they forced back the prices of the stocks and railway shares. The shares of the *Societe Generale* fell afterwards from 1,785f to 800f, and those who had purchased them at the highest prices were obliged to keep them, unless they were willing to incur heavy losses, so that money became every day more scarce, and the stocks declined apace.

Several of the present Ministers or high functionaries involved themselves in great difficulties by their operations upon the stocks. General de St Arnaud, the Minister of War, made very large purchases of the 3 per Cents. at 86, on the eve of the publication of the decree relative to the reduction of the army. He imagined that this measure would bring about a new rise in the public funds; but as it had been anticipated for a long time, it was followed by great sales. Every one desired to realize profits, so that the prices fell alarmingly, and at the last settling day General St Arnaud lost 800,000f, which he was unable to pay. General Magnan and M. de Morny had speculated in the same way, and were also heavy losers. The Emperor himself was obliged to pay for the two Generals, but he was very angry at those stock-jobbing, as he knew that they were known in public, though the journals were forbidden to speak of them even by innuendoes. M. de Persigny represented that M. Fould's example had led those high functionaries into stock-jobbing, and heremonstrated that it was a scandal, and would discredit the Emperor's Government. His representations were supported by M. James de Rothschild, who was often consulted during the chase of Compeigne. The celebrated banker disapproved of the jobbing system of M. Fould, and said that he would not intervene in favour of the public credit as long as that Minister was at the head of the Cabinet. He promised his support when the Cabinet should be modified, though he added that the situation was now so bad, that some time would be requisite to give again confidence to capital.

It was reported yesterday that the Cabinet would be immediately modified, and M. Fould and M. St Arnaud would be replaced. This was not, however, the sole cause of the heavy fall in the public securities. Truth begins to be known about the disposition of the German powers towards Louis Napoleon. Their ambassadors or ministers have presented their credentials, but their official letters are couched in terms which are highly displeasing to Louis Napoleon. They refused to give him the title of *my brother*, or even of *Sire*, as they used to do to Louis Philippe. They consented to call him *my cousin*; and Louis Napoleon obtained, after long negotiations, the title of *my kind cousin*. The Emperor was so angry at the hostility which was evident in the credentials, that a deliberation took place as to whether it was not convenient to refuse the credentials, and send passports to the agents of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Louis Napoleon was so furious in one of those conferences, that he took hold violently of a chair which was placed near him, and he threw it down with such force that it was broken.

The three Northern Powers give, however, great assurances of their desire to keep peace with France. But they hint that they will never recognise Louis Napoleon as a legitimate sovereign, and consent to the throne of France being hereditary in his family. He has restored good order, and given the means of subduing revolution throughout Europe: for that service they will not disturb his Government as long as he lives; but after his death, the throne of France must be delivered to the heir of the Bourbons.

P.S.—To-day's *Moniteur* contains a singular contradiction. It declares that the reports about high personages stock-jobbing are quite without foundation, and have been spread by calumny. This statement has been much laughed at on the Bourse, were everybody knows the particulars of the case, and the stock-brokers who dealt for General St Arnaud, General Magnan, Marshal Jerome, Prince Canino Bonaparte, M. de Morny, &c.

The following are the variations of the securities from Jan. 6th to Jan. 12th:—

	f	c	f	c	f	c	
The 3 per Cents varied from	80	20	79	60	and left off at	80	0
The 4½ per Cents	105	20	104	75	—	106	30
Bank Shares	2850	0	2840	0	—	0	0
Northern Shares	897	00	845	0	—	845	0
Strasburg	802	50	785	0	—	787	50
Lyons	898	75	885	0	—	885	0
Avignon	752	50	742	50	—	742	50
Orleans	1002	50	1025	0	—	1010	0
Rouen	985	0	1000	0	—	995	0
HAVRE	529	0	510	0	—	512	50

HALF-PART FOUR.—The market is again declining. The speculators are quite alarmed, and they sell out everything. The Three per Cents. varied from 80f to 79f 60c; the Four-and-a-Half from 105f 15c to 104f 70c; the Bank Shares, from 2,890f to 2,820f; the Northern, from 845f to 830f; Strasburg, from 780f to 760f; Lyons, from 882f 50c to 865f; Orleans, from 1,002f 50c to 999f 50c; Rouen, from 980f to 977f 50c; Havre, from 505f to 500f; and Avignon, from 730f to 705f.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Windsor. Most of the new Ministers have in succession visited at the Castle in the course of the week. This day week the first of the annual series of dramatic entertainments was given. The play was Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*, part 2.

METROPOLIS.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.—A very important measure will be introduced into the House of Lords immediately on the re-assembling of Parliament, by Lord Brougham, by which the present tedious system of divorce will be abolished, and a new statute framed, doing away entirely with the enormous fees which are now paid, thereby bringing the law within the reach of the poor. By the new law, the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court, and also the action at law, which are now necessary, will be abolished. — *Sun.*

PROJECTED ENLARGEMENT OF COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—In consequence of recent regulations restricting the vendors of fruit, vegetables, and flowers within the kerbstone bounding the market, beyond which none are allowed to sell articles under a severe penalty, it is contemplated to extend the market westwardly, by removing the parish church of St Paul's within the churchyard, close to the next boundary wall, and converting its present site, with all the spare ground around it, into stalls and standings, the whole area being protected by a glass roofing similar to the central colonnade of the present market, which can be easily effected as soon as the law prohibiting intramural burials comes into effect. It will be remembered that St Paul's church Covent garden, was burned down some years ago. — *Globe.*

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report says:—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week that ended last Saturday was 905. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52 the average number was 1,145, which, if raised in proportion to the increase of population during these years, gives a mortality of 1,260 for the present time. Therefore the deaths returned last week exhibit a reduction of 295 on the estimated amount. Last week the births of 724 boys and 715 girls—in all, 1,439 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52 was 1,407. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.485 in. The mean temperature of the week was 45.3 deg., which is 9.7 deg. above the average of the same week in 35 years. The mean daily temperature was much above the average on every day of the week. It was highest on Sunday, when it was 48.9 deg., or 12.6 deg. above the average, and on the following days the excess was successively 7.7 deg., 11.3 deg., 9.7 deg., 7.2 deg., 11.4 deg., and 8.3 deg. The wind blew from the south or south-west. The amount of rain that fell in the week was 0.71 in. The difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 5.8 deg.

PROVINCES.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.—Omitting Oxford, all the re-elections for English and Scotch constituencies arising from the change of Ministry have taken place, and have, without exception, ended in favour of Government. Mr Gladstone is practically safe, his majority continuing slowly to increase. The latest returns give the numbers—Gladstone, 929; Percival, 804. The Vice-Chancellor has decided upon keeping open the poll for 15 days, unless either of the candidates should previously retire.

A "FESTIVAL OF ART AND LITERATURE" was held on Thursday at Birmingham. A great number of artists, men of letters, clergymen, members of the House of Commons, and one peer, Lord Lyttelton, dined together, and delivered or listened to speeches on the influence of art and letters upon the people. Previously to the banquet, a diamond ring and a siver of Birmingham manufacture, adorned with illustrations of the *Iliad*, were presented to Mr Charles Dickens, by a party of admiring ladies and gentlemen.

ANOTHER MAIDEN SESSIONS AT PONTEFRAC.—R. Boothby, Esq., the Recorder of Pontefract, held the borough quarter sessions on Thursday last. There was, again, however, as at the three preceding quarter sessions, not a single prisoner for trial.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE WEAR.—During the past year 142 vessels, of an average tonnage of 393½, and of an aggregate of 56,645 tons, have been launched from the building-yards on the Wear, showing an increase on the preceding year of 4,892 tons, and a decrease of four vessels; and an increase in these years on the aggregate amount of tonnage of 12,312 tons, or upwards of 25 per cent.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN MANCHESTER.—The public dinner to the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, the American Minister at the Court of St James's, took place on Monday evening in the Town hall, Manchester, under the presidency of Mr Robert Barnes, the Mayor. A large and most influential party of merchants and men of high commercial enterprise assembled to meet his Excellency, who was accompanied by Mr W. Brown, M.P. In the course of the proceedings of the evening, resolutions from the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and an address from the Commercial Association (both beautifully engrossed on vellum), were presented to his Excellency; the resolutions by Mr

Bazley, the address by Mr J. A. Turner, in their characters of chairmen of the boards of direction of each body.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.—By a return just published by Mr Hunt, the Poor Law Auditor of the Warwickshire and Oxford district, it appears that the total amount expended for the relief of the poor for the year 1848 was 44,108£, and for the year 1852, 31,777£, showing a decrease in favour of the latter year of no less a sum than 12,331£; and by a return just made to the Poor Law Board by Mr Corder, the clerk to the guardians of the poor of Birmingham (but not yet published), it also appears that the total number of paupers of all classes receiving relief on the 1st of January, 1853, was only 4,125, whereas the total number relieved on the 1st of July, 1849, was 11,554, showing a decrease in the gross numbers relieved of no less than 7,429 persons.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 13.—The merchants and manufacturers of Birmingham have resolved to invite Mr Ingersoll, the American Minister, to a public dinner in this town, during a short visit he is about to pay to Lord Calthorpe at Perry hall. Should Mr Ingersoll accept the invitation—which it is confidently hoped and expected that he will—the entertainment, in all probability, will take place on the 20th inst. The contiguous iron districts of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire will unquestionably contribute a large portion of the company which may be expected to welcome his Excellency on this his first visit to Birmingham.

PEACE CONFERENCE.—It is intended to hold a general conference of the friends of international arbitration and peace, at Manchester, on the 27th and 28th of this month. The attention of the conference is to be principally directed to the consideration of our own national policy at home and abroad, as it affects questions of peace and war, with a reference also to the character and probable effects of the recent law for the enrolment of the militia. The following members of Parliament are enrolled on the list of those promoting this conference:—Messrs George Hadfield, John Bright, Thomas Milner Gibson, R. Cobden, Charles Hindley, Edward Miall, J. B. Smith, W. Ewart, Apsley Pellatt, James Kershaw, Joseph Brotherton, James Bell, John M'Gregor, Joseph Crook, W. P. Prier, Samuel Carter, Frank Crossley, and Lawrence Heyworth.

IRELAND.

RE-ELECTION OF MR MONSELL.—The election to fill the vacancy made in the representation of the county of Limerick by Mr Monsell's acceptance of the office of Clerk of the Ordnance under Lord Aberdeen's Government, took place on Wednesday, at Limerick, in the county court-house. The High Sheriff presided, and, after the usual preliminaries, Mr W. Monsell, of Tervoe, the former representative, was proposed by Sir Vere de Vere, Bart., and the nomination seconded by the Rev. Mr O'Rourke, P.P., of Patrickswell; and there being no other candidate, Mr Monsell was declared duly elected.

FUTURE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The Irish Solicitor-General, in a communication addressed to the Town Commissioners of Galway, returns thanks for the congratulations of that body upon his acceptance of office. Mr Keogh tells them they are perfectly correct in anticipating an onward and favourable policy from the Aberdeen Government, adding "that it is the interest of a few factious men to prophesy the contrary." The prophets, however, will be disappointed, "and the just expectations of our countrymen fulfilled."

THE LATE DANIEL O'CONNELL.—At an auction, held on Thursday, at the Clarendon hotel, amongst a variety of articles offered for sale was a bust of the late Daniel O'Connell, life size, a perfect likeness—the work of a first-rate artist. There were no bidders for it, though the room was crowded with "Old and Young Irelanders," and it would have been "put by," as the phrase goes, but for a Conservative, who purchased it for sixpence!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

PORTUGAL.

The new Portuguese tariff had been published with slight reductions in the duties of English manufactures subject to contraband, and an increase in others. Ministerial partisans give out that Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli had promised a reduction on wines, and that the Portuguese Government, after the Queen's speech upon the port wine question, held back its contemplated reductions until it could secure reciprocity in England, and an assurance that no reduction will be made upon French wines without including those of Portugal. Our correspondent considers this excuse a mere evasion or the result of pique, and that the Portuguese can have no claim upon England for reciprocity when they simply entertain the question of suppressing the contraband introduction of English and Spanish goods into Portugal, which the new tariff leaves in full force. Wool-len cloths, cassimers, cassinets, &c.—plain, figured, or coloured—all pay 600 reis per lb with 10 per cent. bank-note tax for railways, and 3 per cent. emoluments, the additional 12 per cent. being taken off; and that 12 per cent. appears in most articles to be the only reduction made. In cotton goods the alteration is very slight. Hardware, crockery, and glass have in some instances been considerably reduced.

The decimal tax upon landed and household property had been decreed to be levied by a system of district distribution or repartition, analogous to that which, in the hands of Count Thomar, furnished an excuse for the revolution of 1846-47. The *Times* correspondent states this to be a wise measure, calculated to increase the revenue, and enable the country to pay its public creditors without any necessity for the recently decreed reduction of the interest on the foreign debt to 3 per cent.

SWITZERLAND.

The Grand Council of Zurich granted, on the 7th, a concession for a railway from Schaffhausen to Winterthur, where it is to join the Zurich and Romanthorn line.

ITALY.

A letter in the *Italia e Popolo*, dated Brescia, December 28, says:—"We are in a fearful state; arrests continue, and every person arrested has immediately to undergo an examination, which generally takes place at night. If he do not confess his love for his country he undergoes the torture of repeated floggings. At the very sight of the instruments of torture some prefer being condemned to irons or to death—for to Italian minds the punishment of flogging is more horrible and ignominious than any other penalty. Those who do not

finch at the flogging are put to the *scrota*—that is, are placed in a narrow, damp cell underground, where daylight scarcely penetrates, and where they are kept on the sparsest diet of bread and water. But no sooner are the bleeding cuts, made by the lash on their bodies, closed, than they are again submitted to the same torture, and thus they are taken from the rack to the *scrota*, and from the *scrota* to the rack, until they confess in the sense that their inquisitors desire. No one, however bold in spirit and strong in body, can resist the reasoning of Benedek's rod, for he knows that the torture will cease only by confession, or by an agonised death—and their ferocious judges remind them of this at every moment. To confess or to die in torture—no other alternative is left to these unhappy men. And these confessions—good God!—in what do they consist? In manifestations of opinion and thoughts common to all Italians. If the Emperor would condemn all who hate his arbitrary rule, and who wish for the independence of Italy, he has only to put aside the few monsters that he keeps on his register of confidants, and then make one dungeon of all Venetian Lombardy, and a gallows of every tree."

PRUSSIA.

In the first Chamber, on the 5th, the presentation of a petition gave rise to an animated debate on the poor laws. Members of the agricultural party declared it as their fixed opinion that alms are the prolific seeds of pauperism, and that legislative provision for the destitute is practically the greatest cruelty towards the poorest classes, because it weakens self-reliance, prudence, and energetic labour, which alone can secure from destitution. They demanded, not an amendment, but an abolition of poor laws, because the poor box, while regarded by the lower classes as a refuge, is, in fact, a pitfall. There is truth in this. The qualification for a parish pension is, want of all means, and inability to earn a livelihood. This qualification is acquired by neglecting to save, and letting the last spark of industrious energy sink. Considering, therefore, the tendency of uncultivated minds, familiar with squalid existence, to sink into inertness, what is more natural than that for every pittance which the most charitable liberality can proffer ten candidates shall qualify themselves? There could not be a woman's hesitation in passing a law that no poor person shall be allowed to starve, if such law could possibly fulfil its aim. But since it is demonstrable that such aim cannot be effected by any human means, it is far more humane not to hold out to the poor a deceptive notion that they are legally secured from starvation, and, by such delusion, lure them by shoals into a path of improvidence, which can end only in the extreme of misery. It will, of course, be difficult to bring people to recognise and act on this principle; and the more so, because the poor law administration forms the chief business of municipal officials, who, particularly in Berlin, are endeavouring to make a job of it, by substituting paid inspectors for the voluntary commissioners hitherto employed. Nevertheless, it is well that the matter has been taken in hand in a proper spirit. The Chamber moved that the Ministry be requested to bring in a poor law bill this session, when the debate will not fail to excite public interest, and enlighten popular notions.

AUSTRIA.

The state of siege has not been repealed at Vienna, as was expected on New Year's-day. It is doubtful whether there is any intention at all of formally abrogating the supremacy of military jurisdiction in the Austrian capital, though, in fact, the military authorities have transferred the major part of their judicial and police functions to the civil officials. Dr Scherer, Secretary of the Lloyd Company at Trieste, has resigned his post and been indicted for transmitting offensive articles on Austrian affairs to the *Cologne Gazette*, and for obnoxious remarks in his private correspondence. His letters had been opened by the Austrian post office at the instigation of the police. While the North of Germany is enjoying quite spring weather, in Austria and Hungary the Waag, Graub, and Sajo are frozen over, and in the Theiss blocks of ice are floating.

Letters from Vienna, of the 7th, state that the reductions in the Austrian army, announced with so much circumstance in the German press, and so eagerly repeated in the *Paris Monitor*, are (as we showed on their original publication), altogether illusory. Secret orders are given which compensate every apparent reduction intended for the public eye. Austria is at this moment moving down troops both into Italy and into Croatia, and Dalmatia. In the latter kingdom that power never had so large an army as at present. On the military borders, where every man carries arms, regiments of the line, mainly German, are stationed, obviously far less to guard the frontier, which is not menaced, than to keep in check the Slavish tendencies which are there manifested. The Court of Vienna is at this moment distrustful of all parties—of Russia, which it believes nourishes Slavish tendencies in the South Austrian provinces, no less than of England, which it suspects of bringing the Turkish fleet into the Adriatic. The religious question, that is to say, the increasing antagonism of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, is another obstacle to the *entente cordiale* of Russia and Austria; but whatever may hereafter grow out of these differences, it is not to be supposed that in all affairs of western politics the young Emperor and the Czar will not act in concert.

MONTENEGRO.

The Montenegrins have left Szabljak, after having demolished the fortifications. The Turks, fearing that the place was undermined, did not at first venture to enter. Two of Prince Danil's relations are dangerously wounded. The Pasha of Scutari has assumed the offensive, and Omar Pasha (the Commander-in-Chief) is advancing towards the mountains. The foregoing is taken from the *Oest-Correspondenz*, and is probably correct. The *Trieste Zeitung* says that 1,000 Montenegrins are still in Szabljak, and that a most sanguinary battle had taken place, in which the Turks were "mercilessly cut to pieces."

UNITED STATES.

Advices are to the 29th ult.

Telegraphic advices from Norfolk to the 28th ult. had been received in New York, announcing the total loss of the British steamer *Mountaineer*, hence for St. John's, on Christmas-day, eight miles South of Currituck Inlet. The crew were saved; but no further particulars of the catastrophe are given.

The following law, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels in certain cases, had been passed by Congress:—"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised to issue a register or enrolment for any vessel built in a foreign country, whenever such vessel may have been, or shall hereafter be, wrecked in the United States, and have been, or shall hereafter be, purchased and repaired by a citizen or citizens thereof, provided that it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the repairs put upon such vessel shall be equal to three-fourths of the cost of said vessel when so repaired."

The *Sacramento Union*, of the 27th of November, says:—"Scarcely a fortnight has elapsed since the great fire, and we joyfully assert the fact that the city has already been rebuilt. Sacramento has again assumed her position, second in rank among the commercial cities of California. To our distant readers the declaration may appear marvellous, but it is true. To be sure, we do not wish to be understood as stating that her buildings are as numerous or as substantial as they have been—time and energy will repair these defects—but we do maintain that in all the elements of prosperity she is now greater than she was previous to the conflagration. The indomitable will and the never-flagging enterprise of her citizens are busily at work. In these, and in her capital, her geographical position, her talents, and her population, rest the security for her future."

The supply of provisions on hand in the Californian markets was very small, and prices were unusually high. Flour and broadstuffs were very scarce. In the vicinity of Columbia provisions had advanced to an enormous price. Fresh pork was selling at from 40c to 50c per lb; flour, 60 cts per barrel; fresh beef, 25c per lb; and other articles necessary to sustain life have advanced in an equal ratio.

WEST INDIES.

Jamaica advices of the 22nd December state that the business in the Jamaica House of Assembly has been of a very uninteresting character. The Rev. Mr Garnett, a fugitive slave from Maryland, has been delivering a lecture on the American Fugitive Slave Law, and of course attracted a deal of sympathy from his coloured brethren. The business done at Kingston in imports between the 10th and 21st ult. was very moderate.

From Antigua dates are to the 22d ult. The weather had been all that could be desired for the growing crop. A change had, however, taken place, and there was every indication that a heavy fall of rain might be expected.

From Trinidad we have advices to the 21st ult. The *Trinidadian* of the 20th says:—"Within the last fortnight the weather has been very propitious for the approaching crops. We have had refreshing showers during the last few days. Business is beginning to resume a little activity as the Christmas season approaches. The markets are well supplied with every commodity."

Accounts from British Guiana extend to the 10th ult. The Court of Policy had been in daily session in discussion on several measures of some importance. Debates on the subject of East Indian immigration had taken place, and the feeling of the Court was decidedly unfavourable to the guaranteeing of back passages to immigrants from India. Chinese to a limited extent would, it was expected, be introduced into the colony early this season. The weather had been very favourable to the plantations, so far as the growth of the young canes was concerned, but water was scarce in the trenches, and the difficulty of bringing home canes to the mill continued very great.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Australian brings news from the Cape of Good Hope ten days later than that received by the previous arrivals. There is, however, little news in addition to that brought by the Harbinger.

The Governor is on his way to the sovereignty, with some 2,000 men of all arms, for the purpose of "administering justice and right equally to all." No events of the slightest moment have occurred in the interval on the borders or in Kaffraria.

INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Trieste, January 13, says:—

The steamer *Adria* arrived this morning with the Calcutta mail of the 8th of December.

Pegu was taken on the 21st of November, and will be annexed. The campaign may be considered at an end, unless the Burmese forces should invade our new territory, which they will probably do. In such a case we should march on Ava.

The North-Western Frontier is quiet.

Calcutta exchange firm, at 2½ d to 2s 1d.

The supply of money continues abundant.

From China we hear that the insurrection gains ground.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian—the fine and richly freighted vessel, so long and anxiously expected—arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday. This vessel brought, as a present to Her Majesty the Queen, the valuable nugget of gold from the Bendigo diggings, weighing over 28 lbs. It was purchased at auction by the Government authorities at Melbourne, with money raised by the sale of licences.

The gold freight of the Australian weighs eight and a half tons, or 222,293 oz., worth upwards of 800,000l. There are the usual accounts of more gold finding, for the detail of which we have no space.

The *Times* of Thursday says:—"It is understood that despatches were sent by the Adelaide steamer to the Governor-General of New

South Wales and the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, authorising the Legislative Councils in both those colonies to form themselves each into a Parliament of an Upper and a Lower House, it being at the same time intimated that so soon as this arrangement shall have been brought into operation the Crown will concede to them the management of their own affairs, including the entire receipts from the public lands, so as to assimilate their position to that of Canada. These despatches are said likewise to have contained an assurance that transportation shall positively cease within a short period, which will be named as soon as the necessary plans for a different disposal of the convicts can be completed."

The South Australian Legislative Council was busy revising the constitution. The following resolutions had been offered by Mr Francis Dutton:—

"1. That it is expedient during the present session to amend act No. 1 of 1851, entitled 'An act to establish the Legislative Council of South Australia, and to provide for the election of members to serve in the same.'

"2. That it is expedient to introduce into the amended act the following alterations:

"a. To extend the franchise to every male inhabitant of this colony of 21 years of age who shall not be legally disqualified, and who shall be registered for six months in the electoral district for which he seeks to exercise his vote, previous to the day of such election taking place.

"b. That votes for the election of members of Council be taken by ballot.

"c. That the qualification of members elected to serve in the Legislative Council be abolished.

"d. That the time for which members of the Legislative Council are elected be limited to three years.

"3. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting that he will instruct the law officers of the Crown to prepare a bill during the present session introducing the above amendments."

The first resolution was affirmed by a majority of nine. Sixteen members, including the Colonial Secretary and the Advocate-General, voted for the motion, and nine against it.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., in Cheam street, the Countess of Desart, of a son.
On the 24th ult., at Gibraltar, the wife of Captain the Hon. George Grey, R.N., of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Glen Stuart, the Viscountess Drumlanrig, prematurely, of a son who survived only a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at Thurso, Caithness, John Ramsay, Captain Bombay Fusiliers (Breve Major), son of the late Lieutenant-General the Hon. John Ramsay, to Kate Sinclair, daughter of the late David Laing, Esq., Thurso, and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sinclair, of Lybster.

On the 5th inst., at Bassaleg church, David Robertson Williamson, Esq., of Lawyers, Perthshire, to Selina Maria, second daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., of Tredegar park, Monmouthshire.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at Oxenford castle, the Earl of Stair, aged eighty two.
On the 8th inst., at his residence, Lawn terrace, Dawlish, Lieut.-General George Meyrick, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

On the 3rd inst., Aubrey Frederick James Beauclerk, Esq., formerly a captain in the Seventh Royal Fusiliers, and youngest son of the late Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, of Winchfield, Hants.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 5th of December present the following results. There has been an increase both in entries and clearances of British and foreign vessels, with the exception of those of the United States, which show in each case a slight decrease. Entered inwards:—

TONNAGE FOR MONTH ENDING Dec. 5.			
	1850	1851	1852
British vessels	388,762	493,206	431,325
United States vessels ..	33,512	59,066	55,539
Other countries	114,512	120,881	158,313
	531,786	583,153	635,077
The clearances outward were:—			
	1850	1851	1852
British vessels	265,872	285,035	292,159
United States vessels ..	53,743	59,148	55,636
Other countries	111,135	96,431	140,411
	430,750	434,614	488,206

With regard to the coasting trade, it appears that the tonnage entered inwards was 1,045,518 in the month ending December 5, 1850; 927,011 in 1851; and 1,087,527 in 1852. The clearances outwards were 1,146,534 in December, 1850; 1,081,054 in 1851; and 1,036,092 in 1852.

The directors of the Union Bank of London have given notice of a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free from income tax, payable on and after the 20th inst. The half-yearly dividend declared by the Commercial Bank of London is at the rate of 8 per cent., free of income tax, payable on and after the 31st inst.

The dividend declared at the meeting of the Colonial Bank was at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. It was explained by the chairman that, although business showed a progressive increase, it was the unanimous opinion of the board that until some further reduction should have been effected in the item of bad and doubtful debts, now standing at about 100,000*l.*, it would not be politic to distribute a larger amount than was recommended in the report. The collection on that account was proceeding satisfactorily, but it was necessary to exercise further caution owing to the speedy removal of the remaining duties on sugar, which might probably, in some degree, influence general operations. It was, however, expected that trade in various quarters would be considerably extended through the Australian and other gold discoveries; and, under these circumstances, the directors anticipated that the period was not far distant when they would be enabled to propose a permanent addition to the dividend. The retiring directors having been re-elected, the usual complimentary votes were immediately carried.

Potatoes are imported into this country duty free, and large imports have been made. In the month ending the 5th of December last, 165,134 cwts were imported, against 46,011 cwts in the corresponding period of 1851. In 11 months ending the 5th December last, the importations reached 455,879 cwts.—*Standard.*

Annexed is a comparison of the present prices of wheat, flour, and bread in London and Paris:—The highest quotation of wheat of the first quality in Paris is 30*l.* per 1½ hectolitre, which is equal to 46*s.* 5*d.* per quarter; and, the highest price of white wheat of the first quality in London being 53*s.* per quarter, it follows that wheat is nearly 12 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The highest quotation of flour of the first quality in Paris is 37*l.* 6*s.* the 100 kilogrammes, which is equal to 33*s.* 1*d.* per sack of 280 lbs English; and, the highest quotation of flour in the London market being 46*s.* the sack, it follows that flour is rather more than 20½ per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The price of bread of the first quality in Paris is 32*c.* per kilogramme, which is equal to rather more than 5½*d.* the 4 lb loaf English weight; and, the price of bread in London, at the full-priced shops, being 8*d.* the 4 lb loaf, it follows that bread is nearly 44 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The second quality of bread in Paris is quoted at 24*c.* per kilogramme, which is equivalent to rather more than 4½*d.* per 4 lb loaf.

The prospectus has at length been issued of a steam company to run direct from England, via Panama, or any part of Central America that may ultimately be found more desirable. It is to be called "The Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company," and the nominal capital is to be 1,000,000*l.* in shares of 25*l.* each, on which 2*l.* per share is to be paid. The board of directors consists of persons both of nautical and mercantile experience connected with the trade of Central America, Australia, and the East, and it is calculated that by this route, coaling at Otaheite, or some other convenient station in the Pacific, the entire passage from England to Sydney may be regularly accomplished within 50 days. Its convenience and safety, as well as its facilities for speed, have long been urged by almost all parties interested in the welfare of the colonies, and every attempt to develop its capabilities will be regarded with favourable anticipations.

A scheme has been announced for an Australian railway from Newcastle to Segenhoe, to be called "The Great New South Wales Railway." Its length would be about 80 miles, starting from the coal-fields of the Australian Agricultural Company at Port Hunter, on the coast, to within about 30 miles of the Liverpool Plains, and about 40 miles of the Peel. The line, it is said, was originally projected in 1846.

Earl Granville met with an accident while hunting on Thursday with a party of gentlemen, the guests of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, the noble earl experiencing a fall which unluckily broke his collar-bone. His lordship was conveyed to London the same evening, and, we are happy to state, is progressing satisfactorily to recovery, the medical attendants of the noble earl announcing that he is going on as well as possible.

There is at the present time such a scarcity of coals in Southampton, that 1,400 tons have been brought by rail from London this week for the Orinoco steamer, which leaves here on the 17th inst.—*Shipping Gazette.*

We have reason to believe that the Duke of Wellington has accepted the office of Master of the Horse to Her Majesty under the new Administration.—*Times.*

From time to time it has been rumoured that diamonds had been found in the new gold regions, and more than one adventurer has brought to this country crystalline stones, which were considered to be diamonds, but which upon examination turned out to be white topazes. The question of the existence of diamonds has now, however, been most satisfactorily solved. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Mitchell, surveyor-general of New South Wales, has just arrived in this country from that colony, and has brought with him a diamond of good form and of the finest water, weighing ¾ carat, found in the gold diggings at Ophir, west of Bathurst. Sir Thomas Mitchell has presented this specimen, and also one of a sapphire found in the same locality, to the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn street, St James's.

The eruption of Mount Etna, which had nearly subsided, has recommenced with renewed vigour since the 9th ult. Accounts of the 14th and 15th state that violent detonations occur from time to time, and that the lava increases daily. A shock of earthquake was experienced at Zafferana on the 11th.

General Rosas, the ex-Dictator of Buenos Ayres, has taken Rookstone house, in Southampton, late the residence of Sir Henry Onslow, Bart.

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Bart., M.P., returned seven and a half per cent. to his tenants at the audit, Knebworth park, Herts.—*Maidstone Journal.*

We understand the directors of the London and North-Western Railway are taking measures to apply to their trains the best practical communication between the guard and driver.

The office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance has been filled up by the appointment of Colonel the Hon. Lauderdale Maule. There will, in consequence, be a new election for Forfarshire, but the return of the gallant colonel will not be opposed.

COLONIAL PENNY POSTAGE.—The Council of the Colonial and International Postage Association, as will be seen by an advertisement in another part of our paper, has come to the following resolution upon the important question of our colonial postage:—"That the first object of the Association is to extend the system of uniform penny postage, already in operation between the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, to the whole of the British colonies and possessions. The total amount of postal revenue derived from all the colonies does not exceed 200,000*l.* a year. The whole, obviously, could not be sacrificed by the measure proposed; but it would be sound national policy to abandon even the whole to promote in so eminent a degree the commerce, education, freedom of communication, and friendly relations between the colonies and the mother country." The amount of revenue derived from the colonies is extracted from a MS. return, obligingly furnished by the Postmaster-General at the request of the Council of the above Association. In this return the income from transmarine colonial postage by each line of packets stands as follows:—

	£
French mail	16,016
Belgian mail	630
Prussian mail	1,636
Dutch mail	766
Hamburg mail	1,548
American mail ..	33,237
West Indian mail ..	23,884
Cape mail	5,115
Peninsular mail ..	3,627
India mail	42,605
Do, via Marseilles, mail ..	36,413
Sydney, &c, mail ..	5,739
African mail	383
Intercolonial mail ..	15,016
Red Sea mail	6,405
	193,110

PRESS-ADMISSIONS TO THEATRES, &c.

In common with the Spectator, and other respectable Journals, we have resolved to discontinue the use of the press-privilege of writing Orders of Admission to the Theatres and other places of public amusement. Henceforth no such Orders will be issued from this office to any person, whether connected with the ECONOMIST or not.

ECONOMIST Office, 15th January, 1853.

Literature.

THE PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1853. Thirteenth Year. By CHARLES R. DOD, Esq.

An experience of thirteen years in compiling accounts of the Parliament, of the Peerage, and gentlemen of the empire, has enabled Mr Dod to give great accuracy to his work. It is more extensive than most other publications of the kind, embracing more than a thousand officers in the colonial, diplomatic, and civil service of the State, not usually found in such works. The present edition is made especially necessary by the new Parliament, and includes a great variety of changes. It is the most complete book of the kind we know, and contains that sort of information which everybody is anxious to possess, about which conversation is continually engaged, and wanting which a man appears not to belong to the living world. Talk of the popularity of Walter Scott and Dickens! Dod beats them both hollow, and probably his works are more read and more referred to, if his name be not always mentioned, than those of any other living author.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. January, 1853. Sampson Low and Co. Ludgate hill. Putnam, New York.

It is beyond our means to describe in detail the contents of this magazine. We welcome it, however, as a valuable addition to our periodical literature, well calculated to diffuse a knowledge of what that part of our great Anglo-Saxon-Celt family across the Atlantic is thinking and doing amongst the part of it which remains on this side. It contains a great deal of matter of a varied description, peculiarly interesting to those who concern themselves with American literature. It is very cheap, and will be, we have no doubt, as welcome to the public as it is to us.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Essays on Political and Social Science. By W. R. Greg. 2 Vols. Longmans.
- Fra Dolcino and his Times. By L. Mariotti. Longmans.
- The Life of the Duke of Wellington. By J. H. Stoequeler, Esq. 2nd Vol. Ingram and Co.
- The Bridgewater Treatises—Chalmers. Bohn.
- Thorpe's Yule-Tide Stories. Bohn.
- Turner's Notes on Herodotus. Bohn.
- Foster's Life and Correspondence. Vol. 2. Bohn.
- Lucan's Pharsalia. Translated by H. T. Riley, B.A. Bob.
- The Bible and the Working Classes. By A. Wallace. Hamilton and C.
- Lawson's Merchants' Magazine. Vol. 1.
- Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève for November.
- Lawson's Merchants' Magazine for January.
- The Congregational Year-Book for 1853. Jackson and Walford.
- The Portrait Gallery. Part XIII. Orr and Co.
- The Youthful Thinker. No. 1. Partridge and Oakley.
- The Quarterly Review for January.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The pressure upon our space, again in the present week, in consequence of the insertion of the Board of Trade Tables, compels us to defer the insertion of several interesting and important communications.

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 6th day of Jan., 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
£.	£.
Notes issued	33,170,165
Government debt	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,990
Gold coin and bullion	19,151,011
Silver bullion	19,154
33,170,165	33,170,165

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
£.	£.
Proprietors' capital	24,583,000
Reserve	3,176,619
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,771,914
Other Deposits	14,310,648
Seven Day and other Bills	1,489,104
39,301,285	39,301,285

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
£.	£.	£.	£.
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills	24,849,789	Securities	28,343,394
Public Deposits	5,771,914	Bullion	19,765,621
Other private Deposits	14,310,648		
44,932,351	44,932,351		48,109,015

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,176,619, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of	£111,898
A decrease of Public Deposits of	3,494,428
An increase of Other Deposits of	1,316,696
A decrease of Securities of	941,098
A decrease of Bullion of	762,041
An increase of Rest of	62,695
A decrease of Reserve of	1,069,216

The present returns show an increase of circulation, 411,898; a decrease of public deposits, 3,494,428; an increase of private deposits, 1,316,696; a decrease of securities, 941,098; a decrease of bullion, 762,041; an increase of rest, 62,695; and a decrease of reserve, 1,069,216. These changes, except the great decrease in bullion, are consequent in a great measure on payments made by the Bank on account of the Government, including the commencement of the payment of the dividends. The decrease of private securities is 850,203, the difference between that and 941,098 being made up by the decrease in public securities.

There has been a considerable demand for money through the week, though the terms in Lombard street have not been quite equal to the Bank minimum. To-day the demand has increased, and the lowest rate of discount for the best bills is now 2½ per cent. At that rate, the Bank, it is said, is getting bills, which is an unusual thing, so immediately after the payment of the dividends, and shows a very considerable demand for money. A great number of bills, it is understood, have been sent from Paris, where money for speculative purposes is very much in demand, for discount in this market; and it was rumoured and expected, that to counteract them, the rate of discount would again be raised by the Bank. No such step has been taken, though it is considered to be probable.

Some discredit has been thrown on paper this week, and a considerable shock has been given to the great confidence which has lately and very generally prevailed, by the discovery of several frauds and forgeries, in connection with which a Mr. Robert F. Pries, of Crosby hall chambers—a German gentleman, for some years settled here, though not supposed to possess large means, and who failed to establish for himself a very high character—was examined on Monday at the Mansion house and remanded. He was accused of having obtained very large sums: 80,000 from one house, 9,000 from another, and 18,000 from a third, a great part on forged bills of lading and other documents. His proceedings led to the suspension of Messrs Collman and Stollerfoht, a house which has been long established in Liverpool and London, and which is the principal sufferer by Mr Pries. The house of Mr E. Werthemann, of Amsterdam, has also failed, it being a great sufferer too by Mr Pries. This latter gentleman has since been declared a bankrupt, and as he also stands criminally charged, his whole conduct, and the transactions in which he has been concerned, are likely to undergo a strict investigation. This is very desirable, as he was the principal person concerned in the strange corn transactions of the last year, to which we have two or three times referred, and which, it is now supposed, will be fully cleared up. These circumstances have weakened confidence, and tended to increase the demand for money.

The public funds have been drooping through the week, and considerable sales have been made, which is to be traced only to the increased demand for money. They continued extremely dull to-day, with very little business doing. Consols closed for the account at 99½. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols for account through the week, and the closing price last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks:—

	Consols.		Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	shut	shut	100½	100½	99½	100½
Monday	—	—	100½	100½	shut	100½
Tuesday	—	—	100½	100½	100½	100½
Wednesday	—	—	100	100	100½	100½
Thursday	—	—	99½	99½	100½	100½
Friday	—	—	99½	99½	100	100
1 per cent consols, account	100½	100½	100½	100½	99½	100½
— money	100½	100½	100½	100½	shut	100½
3 per cents	104½	104½	104½	104½	103½	104½
2 per cent reduced	101½	101½	101½	101½	100½	101½
Exchequer bills, large	67 71	67 71	67 71	67 71	65 70	67 71
— March	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank stock	224 5	224 5	224 5	224 5	224 6	224 5
East India stock	shut	shut	shut	shut	272 5	272 5
Spanish 3 per cents	49 ½	49 ½	49 ½	49 ½	48 ½	49 ½
— 3 per cents new def.	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½ def
Portuguese 4 per cents	39 ½	39 ½	39 ½	39 ½	39 ½	39 ½
Mexican 5 per cents	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½
— 3 per cents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch 2½ per cents	66 ½	66 ½	66 ½	66 ½	66 7	66 7
— 4 per cents	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 ½	98 9	98 9
Russian, 4½ stock	104 5 x	104 5 x	104 5 x	104 5 x	103 ½	104 ½
Sardinian stock	95 6	95 6	95 6	95 6	94 5	95 6
Peruvian	103 5	103 5	103 5	103 5	103 5	103 5
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	40 2	40 2
Austrian (scrip) 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granada def.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkish Scrip	½ 2 pm	½ 2 pm	½ 2 pm	½ 2 pm	par ½ pm	par ½ pm
Swedish	—	—	—	—	—	—

The state of the money market has paralysed the share market, which has been and is extremely inanimate. We give our list of closing prices last Friday and this day, without further comment :-

Table with columns: RAILWAYS, Closing prices last Friday, Closing prices this day. Lists various railway lines like Birmingham and Oxford, London and North Western, etc.

Shares in gold mines have not been in favour to-day, and money could not be borrowed on them for very short periods at a very high rate of interest.

The arrival in the course of the week of the Australian mail steamer has relieved the anxiety on her account, and given general satisfaction. She has on freight 222,293 ounces of gold, valued at 890,000l, and in passengers' hands gold to the further value of 200,000l, besides a nugget of 28 lbs, a present to Her Majesty from the colony of Victoria.

The London and Westminster Bank has given notice that the rate of allowance to their customers on deposit receipts is to be increased from one to one-and-a-half per cent.; the alteration to take place from the 1st instant.

The Sunderland Herald gives the following account of the shipbuilding at that port during the last four years :-

Table with columns: Year, No. of Vessels built, Tons, Increase on preceding year, Average Tonnage of each Vessel. Shows data for years 1840, 1850, 1851, 1852.

"Thus in three years we find an increase in the aggregate amount of tonnage of no less than 12,312 tons, or upwards of 25 per cent. of the whole. In general nearly one-half of the number of the ships built in Sunderland have been hitherto disposed of to parties belonging to the port, and registered as Sunderland vessels; the number sold to other ports during the past year vastly preponderates. Thus, there were-

Table with columns: Sold to Sunderland, other places, Ships, Tons. Shows 48 ships and 15,295 tons for Sunderland, and 94 ships and 41,350 tons for other places.

At a public dinner at Southampton, on Thursday, Mr W. S. Lindsay said:—"As a shipowner he was prepared to state that the rate of freights outwards had increased 100 per cent. during the last twelve months. Instead of the steam shipping companies being an injury, they were the greatest boon that could be conferred upon the shipowners."

So mild is the winter on the Continent as well as here, that it is announced from Riga, on January 3, the port still remained open, and a ship had been chartered for London—a circumstance wholly unprecedented at this period of the year.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the new tariff), which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25-02, it follows that gold is about 0-58 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 124 1/2 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 12-4 1/2; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-3 1/2, it follows that gold is about 0-41 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 30 days' sight is 110 per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 102 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0-42 per cent. in favour of England. And, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a trifling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

Table titled 'PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS' with columns: Stock Name, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Lists various stocks like Bank Stock, India Stock, South Sea Stock, etc.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: Location, Time, Tuesday Prices, Friday Prices. Lists exchange rates for Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, Paris, etc.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with columns: Fund Name, Paris Jan. 10, London Jan. 12, Paris Jan. 11, London Jan. 13, Paris Jan. 12, London Jan. 12. Lists various French government bonds.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Lists various foreign stocks like Austrian Scrip, Brazilian, Danish, Dutch, etc.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Place	Date	Rate of Exchange on London	Term
Paris	Jan. 13	24 90	3 days' sight
Antwerp	13	225 5	3 months' date
Amsterdam	11	811 80	3 days' sight
Hamburg	7	11 75	2 months' date
St Petersburg	7	m. 13 25	3 days' sight
Madrid	7	13 1	3 months' date
Lisbon	6	39 1/2	3
Gibraltar	6	81d	3
New York	Dec. 29	54 1/2	3
Jamaica	27	50 1/2 to 50 1/2	60 days' sight
Havana	10	9 1/2 per cent pm	60
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 14	10 1/2 to 11 per cent pm	90
Bahia	19	27 1/2	90
Pernambuco	Dec. 7	28d	60 and 90 days' sight
Buenos Ayres	Oct. 2	2 29-32d	60
Singapore	Nov. 4	4s 7d	60 days' sight
Ceylon	Oct. 14	7 per cent dis	6 months' sight
Bombay	Dec. 3	2s 1d	3
Calcutta	Nov. 23	2s 0 1/2	3
California	Dec. 1	47d to 47 1/2d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	Oct. 30	4s 11d to 4s 9 1/2d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	Nov. 13	3 1/2 to 4 per cent dis	90 days' sight
Sydney	Oct. 2	6 1/2 to 10 per cent	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	Nov. 15	46 1/2	90 days' sight

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Bills on	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 from	
	s	d	s	d	Dec. 8 to 23	Dec. 24 to Jan. 7
Bombay	2	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	185,656	11,733
Madras	2	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	11,529	4,299
Bombay	2	0 1/2	2	1 1/2	3,528	9 4
Bi-monthly					200,774	16,043
Total for month, from Dec. 8, 1852, to Jan. 7, 1853					216,837 2 2	
Total drafts from Jan. 7, 1852, to Jan. 7, 1853					3,863,905 14 3	
Total drafts from May 7, 1852, to Jan. 7, 1853, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1)					2,945,761 8 10	
Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853: 3,500,000l.						
NB.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.						

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard).....per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars.....	0	4	11 1/2
Silver in bars (standard).....	0	5	1 1/2

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.
 On 10th Jan., WEST INDIES, MEXICO, and PACIFIC, per Magdalena steamer, via Southampton—Tampico, Dec. 2; Vera Cruz, 4; Havana, 10; Nassau, 14; Greytown, 4; Porto Cabello, 10; Cartagena, 11; Santa Martha, 14; La Guayra, 10; Barbice, 10; Demerara, 14; Jamaica, 14; Hayti, 16; Barbadoes, 17; Antigua, 19; St. Thomas, 20; Panama, 6; Valparaiso, Nov. 14.
 On 10th Jan., AMERICA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool—St John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 23; Montreal, 27; New York, 29.
 On 10th Jan., CALIFORNIA, Dec. 1, via United States.
 On 10th Jan., HAWAII, Dec. 4, via United States.
 On 10th Jan., JAMAICA, Dec. 22, via United States.
 On 10th Jan., FERNAMBUCCO, Dec. 7, per Oberon, via Liverpool.
 On 12th Jan., AUSTRALIA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and MAURITIUS, per Australian screw steamer, via Plymouth—Sydney, Sept. 20; Port Philip, 23; Adelaide, Oct. 5; King George's Sound, 10; Mauritius, Nov. 13; Cape of Good Hope, 20; St Vincent's, Dec. 27.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON

On 17th Jan. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
 On 17th Jan. (morning), for WEST INDIES (Havana and Nassau excepted), HONDURAS, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILLI, PERU, &c., per Orinoco steamer, via Southampton.
 On 20th Jan. (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per India steamer, via Southampton.
 On 21st Jan. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Canada steamer, via Liverpool.
 On 24th Jan. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.
 On 24th Jan. (evening), for CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, ST HELENA, MAURITIUS, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, per Hydaspes screw steamer, via Plymouth.
 On 24th Jan. (evening), for MADEIRA, TERRIFFE, SIERRA LEONE, and the WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per Faith screw steamer, via Plymouth.
 * If addressed "Via United States."
 † If addressed via Cape of Good Hope.

Mails Due.

JAN. 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chilli, Peru, &c.)
 JAN. 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
 JAN. 16.—Brazil and River Plate.
 JAN. 16.—West Indies.
 JAN. 19.—America.
 JAN. 22.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
 JAN. 22.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
 JAN. 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
 JAN. 30.—Australia.
 FEB. 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chilli, Peru, &c.)
 FEB. 1.—West Indies.
 FEB. 1.—Mexico and Havana.
 FEB. 12.—West Coast of Africa.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

Sold	Wheat		Barley		Oats		Rye		Beans		Peas	
	qrs	bu	qrs	bu	qrs	bu	qrs	bu	qrs	bu	qrs	bu
90,701	82,153	19,386	191	5,240	2,769							
Weekly average, Jan. 5.....												
45 0	29 8	18 6	29 1	34 8	32 5							
Do. 1.....												
46 7	29 8	18 9	29 7	35 0	32 9							
Do. 22.....												
45 11	29 9	18 6	29 4	34 11	33 4							
Do. 18.....												
43 10	29 9	18 3	29 2	34 6	32 0							
Do. 11.....												
42 1	29 9	18 7	26 11	33 4	31 10							
Do. 4.....												
41 2	30 0	18 5	30 11	35 5	32 8							
Six weeks' average.....												
44 3	29 9	18 6	29 2	35 0	32 4							
Same time last year.....												
37 4	26 6	18 2	27 10	29 6	29 1							
1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0							

GRAIN IMPORTED.

Amount 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 Jan. 5, 1853.

	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	Wheat and buckwheat meal
Foreign	46,653 qrs	4,333 qrs	1,555 qrs	17 qrs	492 qrs	4,308 qrs	1,218 qrs	74 qrs
Colonial	350	---	---	---	9.0	---	---	---
Total	47,003	4,333	1,555	17	1,409	4,308	1,218	74

Imports of week..... 53,968 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The corn market was firm to-day at Monday's prices. The arrivals were short. There is no alteration to notice in any species of grain or flour.

The circulars from Amsterdam of the 12th say, that the news from London of the affair of Pries and the suspension of Collmann and Stolterfoht, as connected with the last exportation of corn from that port last year, has created a great sensation, and further shipments are stopped. In the corn market little was done, and no alteration is noted. From Hamburg, from the 7th to the 11th the reports are that the market was quiet, and only purchases for spring delivery were made. The circular of Messrs Kapferer and Wolff (Antwerp, Jan 8.) estimates the last harvest on the Continent, as well as that of England, at one-third below the average. The price in foreign markets does not at present warrant importation into Belgium, nevertheless the stock there of wheat is asserted to be very small, and not sufficient to last till next harvest. From Odessa advices to the 31st of December describe the market as languid, and prices as having fallen 1s. From New York, on the contrary, the news conveyed by Messrs Powell and Co.'s circular of the 29th is, that the corn markets were very active, and large sales had been effected "at an advance of 12 1/2c per barrel on American, and 37 1/2c on Canadian flour, 2c per bushel on Genesee, 4c on red and mixed Ohio, and 5c on choice Canadian, which sold as high as 131 1/2c in store, while ordinary qualities of it, and choice samples of white Ohio Michigan, remained unaltered in value."

The market for foreign corn in London has been firm in the week, and now that the incubus of continued forced sales at a loss is removed by the detection of Mr Pries, great confidence is imparted to all transactions.

The colonial produce market has been unexpectedly flat this week, which is attributed to the alteration in the Bank rate of discount, and the check which confidence generally has received. The disposition to speculate has been curbed, though no reason exists, with the present stock of sugar, and the reports from the sugar-producing countries, why any reduction should take place in the price of that article. Nevertheless, the market has been very flat for sugar, and for some kinds of Madras the price has given way fully 1s per cwt. The public sales of East India have been large, but of West India the quantity offered has been small. The market for refined was heavy.

In coffee not much business has been done, but prices have a downward tendency, some holders who bought on speculation evincing a disposition to dispose of their purchases. The alterations in value are, however, very slight, and some plantation Ceylon and Costa Rica offered at auction to-day were bought in at extreme rates.

The expected arrival of the letters by the overland mail has checked operations in the tea market; and if sales were forced, lower prices must be submitted to. Duty was paid in London in the week ending the 6th inst. on 656,804 lbs, against 671,103 lbs in the corresponding week of last year.

The sales in the Liverpool cotton market during this week amount to 43,000 bales; prices are not raised, but the turn is decidedly against buyers, and in many cases 1-16d to 1/2d per lb more has been paid; in the last three days the demand has considerably improved. The American advices, received on Monday last, report bad weather in the cotton districts, and fear of injuries to the still ungathered small portion of the crop. A confirmation of such news would, undoubtedly,

cause an improvement in the market here, after so severe a fall. In this market the sales have been 500 bales, at unchanged prices.

The price of spirits, which has already gone up considerably, continues to rise; and, as well as the price of all vineyard produce, seems likely to keep high.

We learn with regret, from the circular of G. E. Balleras and Co., "that the last year's vintage of sherry, although firm in quality, only amounts to half an average crop; and taking into consideration that of 1851 was but one-fourth in yield, as compared with an abundant season, which is estimated to produce 4 to 5 butts for Aranzada. It is much to be deplored that Spain has not been exempt from the disastrous effects of ungenial weather, but, fortunately, last September was altogether propitious, and the small gatherings were husbanded in perfection. It would be premature to speak with accuracy of the quality of the new wine until the spring. Reports are current that the prices, exclusive of casks, will approximate for the 'mostos' of Xerez and Port St Mary's, from 11l to 12l; St Lucar, 8l to 9l; Chiclanas, 7l 10s to 8l 10s; and Moguer, 9l to 9l 10s per butt, all dependent on the result of quality. In Malaga the vintage is ascertained to be barely one-third only of an average, therefore from this district there can be no wine reserved for distillation."

Messrs Matthew Clark and Sons say:—"The state of the wine market at the close of 1852 contrasts most favourable with the previous year. We find a marked difference in the realisable value of both wines and spirits, while stocks of the former are unusually light, owing to the deliveries having been well sustained in the face of greatly decreased imports; for it appears by the return that the total deliveries in 1852 were 13,576 gallons more than in 1851, while the importation was 2,544,832 gallons less, being a decrease of about 23,000 pipes and butts. Indeed, the importation in 1852 is less than has been known for many years past, and is 12,500 pipes below the average annual import of the last ten years. The future prospects, we think, are, that prices of all descriptions of wines will be well sustained. Stocks, in the wine-growing countries, as well as in all other parts, are represented as being low, a large increased demand having come at a time when the vintage generally proved a failure."

The price of metals is no longer getting up, and Scotch iron can be bought from 4s to 5s cheaper than last week.

Mr Jaffray writing from Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 20th, states:—"Business continues inactive. This is generally speaking a dull season of the year, the country population being engaged in reaping their crops. These, this season, are represented to be abundant. It is to be regretted, however, that the locusts have proved very destructive in the Cradock, Somerset, and upper districts. Our wool season is at hand, and it is supposed there will be an increase in the quantity brought to market, notwithstanding the immense losses caused by the present war and rebellion. Wool maintains relative prices with those quoted in the English markets. Treasury Bills are now at a premium of 1/2 to 3/4 per cent., and are likely to maintain these rates until the new clips of wool begin to come in. Breadstuffs continue plentiful; and in consequence of large stocks in store, and an anticipated good harvest, they are being reduced in prices." This last piece of information is of importance, as showing a ready means of sending supplies to Australia.

In Walton and Bushel's monthly price current dated Cape, Town, Nov. 30th, it is stated:—"The arrival of the Australian steamer with so large a quantity of gold, and such excellent advices from Australia, caused considerable excitement, and the price of provisions, flour, &c., was in some demand for shipment, and holders were looking for good rates. Several ships had been laid on for Melbourne and Sydney; passengers were freely offering, and 4l per ton freight for goods was asked. There is no doubt the favourable news from Australia will have a very beneficial effect on the Cape trade, and we may look for an improving market for some time to come, especially with the complete closing of the war, when the frontier trade will again be open."

ANNUAL INDIGO STATEMENT.

THE main characteristic of last year's indigo trade, as may be inferred from the carefully compiled annual tables inserted below, is the great activity in this branch of commerce. Instead of distrust and disappointment resulting from too sanguine speculation and political misgivings in 1851, which in that year impeded the natural operations of trade, confidence has gradually, but decidedly, gained ground in 1852. It will be remembered that the Bengal crop of 1851, estimated in September of that year under 100,000 maunds, improved monthly until the computation reached 122,000 maunds and upwards in January, 1852, and a final out-turn of 132,000 maunds has been secured. In the public sales of February (14,514 chests) prices suffered a decline of 2d to 3d per lb, but the quantity disposed of (9,700 chests) bespoke an increasing demand. In March and April more eagerness was evinced to purchase; the fall sustained in the preceding month was regained with an additional 3d per lb, and in the May sales the quotations were again lightly improved.

It was not until the end of June that the full extent of the old crop was ascertained, and simultaneously with that rather surprising announcement, the prospect of the new crop promised another prolific season. 20,446 chests were declared for the July sales.

In the beginning of July letters were received from Calcutta of

15th May, with the first intimation of one of those destructive gales peculiar to that climate, which, at intervals of a few years, have before exercised a prejudicial influence upon the growing plant.

The experience of the last season had so completely discredited estimates of the crop, that with the exception of inducing a few speculative purchases, no effect was produced upon the market, and the July rates receded 2d to 5d per lb.

In September and October, a few speculators, whose local knowledge and information satisfied them of the injurious influence of the storms and subsequent inundations, came into the market, prices improved, and the trade bought moderate quantities at 6d and 9d per lb advance on July.

A catalogue of 20,958 chests for the last sale of the year, after so sudden a rise in value, excited hesitation and distrust—6,300 chests only passed from the hands of the importers, but the previous currency was maintained. In the last two months the market gained strength, and the transactions for the wants of the trade, and a few speculative investments, were to an extent beyond the usual operations in that season of the year.

TABLE OF IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCKS OF INDIGO IN LONDON.

	Imports.			Deliveries.			Stocks on Dec. 31.		
	Bengal, &c.	Madras, &c.	Total.	For home	For	Total.	Bengal, &c.	Madras, &c.	Total.
1848	21,010	3,613	24,623	10,468	17,095	27,563	23,732	5,230	28,962
1849	27,136	5,712	32,848	9,211	23,563	32,774	24,989	4,017	29,006
1850	30,057	6,802	36,859	8,551	20,139	28,690	23,089	4,116	27,205
1851	22,572	9,796	32,368	8,344	20,997	29,341	26,028	4,304	30,332
1852	23,479	9,573	33,052	10,176	23,927	34,103	22,594	6,684	29,278

PRICES in the Quarterly Sales of the same medium quality of Bengal Indigo.

	February.		May.		July.		October.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
1848	4	1	3	7	3	5	3	7
1849	3	9	4	0	4	0	4	0
1850	4	3	4	6	4	9	5	6
1851	5	2	5	2	4	10	4	4
1852	4	2	4	9	4	6	5	3

The imports have been on a liberal scale last year, in consequence of the successful crop in the Bengal, &c., districts in 1851, which had supplied the Calcutta market during the twelve months from 1st November, 1851, to 31st October, 1852, with 134,197 maunds (including some few remnants of old crops). That quantity had yielded for export from Calcutta 35,626 chests: of which 23,379 chests, weighing 90,135 maunds, were shipped to Great Britain. From Madras, &c., the supply in 1852 has been about the same as in 1851. It will be observed that the deliveries of the past year have been larger than in any previous one, amounting altogether to 34,103 chests; consequently the stocks on hand on the 1st inst. are somewhat smaller than they were a year ago.

At Liverpool the imports of indigo in the course of last year were 312 chests, against 760 chests in 1851; the deliveries thence, both for the home trade and export, amounted to 427 chests, against 650 chests in 1851; there remained on hand on the 31st December, 1852, but 5 chests, against 120 chests at the end of 1851.

Table showing the EXPORTS from London during the last five years.

Exported to—	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852
Hamburg	4,009	5,930	4,904	5,035	5,758
St Petersburg	3,820	3,225	4,109	4,953	5,175
Rotterdam	2,010	2,995	2,315	2,056	3,062
Antwerp and Ostend	2,300	3,560	3,039	2,568	3,458
Calais (transit)	174	106	98	103	87
Smyrna and Constantinople	171	330	317	455	160
Genoa, Leghorn, &c.	605	735	393	554	503
Trieste	113	326	190	265	373
Mediterranean ports	1,462	2,048	1,555	1,960	1,436
Prussian Baltic Ports	50	120	146	128	176
Sweden and Denmark	562	845	587	487	405
Riga	140	224	194	155	180
Amsterdam and Bremen	345	788	1,193	712	849
Canada, New York, &c.	1,434	2,380	1,169	1,456	2,285
Total	17,095	23,563	20,139	20,897	23,927

This table shows that the exports hence in 1852 exceed those of all previous years; for Germany, Austria, &c., more than 12,000 chests were taken, and for Russia upwards of 5,000 chests.

TABLE OF STOCKS in the chief Markets of Europe in the last five years.

	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852
Rotterdam	1,042	595	342	80	118
Amsterdam	531	828	851	320	757
Antwerp	50	100	140	100	90
Hamburg	450	550	320	280	220
St Petersburg	1,702	1,555	1,460	2,056	2,869
Trieste	260	150	100	40	293
Genoa	170	107	78	59	100
France	7,455	4,280	5,180	5,956	5,011
Bremen	48	40	20	20	20
Great Britain	11,648	8,805	8,491	8,891	9,478
	29,412	29,186	27,215	30,452	29,283
Total	41,060	27,461	35,706	39,243	38,761

The stocks in Russia show an increase of about 1,000 chests compared with the former year, some large shipments having been made from London beyond the regular trading requirements of that country. In the French ports a decrease is observable. After a careful revision of the stocks in foreign markets, it now appears that the aggregate quantities of indigo of all descriptions on hand in Europe at the close of last year are numerically almost the same as a year ago; yet there is a great difference against the present period both in weight and value, the heaviest and most valuable having decreased, and the lightest and weakest dye having increased in quantity. As an approximation, it may be stated that there are 900,000 lbs less Bengal, and 600,000 lbs more Madras and other indigo.

PRODUCTION OF INDIGO IN INDIA.

	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	Average.
Bengal	83,420	82,520	70,560	79,479	ca. 65,000	76,195
Tirhoot	27,412	22,300	21,950	30,583	14,000	25,263
Benares	10,113	8,850	12,000	13,142	14,000	11,821
Oude	5,620	6,600	8,012	9,125	12,000	8,371
Total	126,565	121,270	112,522	132,239	ca. 105,000	119,550

The crop now in course of shipment from Bengal (Calcutta) is materially less than that of previous seasons. As regards the Madras districts the yield is likewise reported to be lessened, having sustained injury from heavy rains, more particularly in that part of the country where the Kurpah indigo (Bengal principle) is manufactured. The effect of the application of steam vessels to the East India trade has been made in the first instance observable in the month of December last; 300 chests were, by rapid transit, added to our stocks, which, in the ordinary ships, might have been delayed many weeks. The same agency, more generally applied, is likely to bring our supplies into the warehouses in the early part of the year, and thus create a change in the comparative statements of our stocks.

Estimate of the Consumption of Indigo in Europe and North America, in round numbers, derived from the most authentic sources.

	1850	1851	1852
In Great Britain—From London, for home consumption	8,550	8,310	10,180
— From Liverpool	400	500	320
— France—Total for home consumption	17,000	6,500	10,400
— America—Imports from London and Liverpool	1,200	1,500	2,300
— Calcutta	1,100	1,100	1,200
— Manila, Madras, &c.	1,800	2,000	2,000
— Exports from London	19,000	19,500	21,600
— Liverpool	100	150	110
— Holland	4,000	3,000	3,000
— Calcutta	100	150	550
— France	2,900	300	1,300
Total	49,150	43,040	52,960

As usual, the estimate of the consumption in Europe and America for the past year is based upon the most reliable information which can be gathered upon the subject. The aggregate turns out to be even somewhat more than what we indicated last week, being very nearly 53,000 chests, which is the largest quantity on record.

The total supplies of indigo for the present year (1853) will probably be as follows:—

Total stocks in Europe and America (the latter about 1,000 chests) as per table Bengal &c. crop, 105,000 maunds, equal to about 29,000 chests; after deducting the anticipated exports from Calcutta to Persia, &c, there remain for Europe and America about	27,600
Madras, Kurpah, and Manila, &c., probable supply	10,600
Java, probable import into Holland	3,800
Making the total supply for 1853 about	42,000

Deducting from this what is likely, according to individual opinion, to be required for consumption in Europe and America in the course of the present year, the remainder will be the computed total stock left on hand at the close of 1853.

SPANISH INDIGO.			
	Imported into London.	Delivered.	Stock 31st Dec.
	serons	serons	serons
1848	1,153	1,967	955
1849	2,352	3,027	337
1850	3,080	2,478	999
1851	7,291	7,898	403
1852	4,316	3,363	1,359

The demand for this description of indigo has been steady throughout the year both for export and the home trade, and in many instances orders have remained unexecuted, owing to the scanty assortment of goods available in the market, the bulk of the purchases having been cleared for immediate wants. Prices which had advanced 4d to 6d per lb in March, declined 3d to 4d in July and August, but the unfavourable accounts of the Bengal crop in September, and the consequent advance in the value of East India descriptions, attracted the attention of the trade and speculators to Spanish, and prices again advanced 6d to 9d per lb. The article has since remained very firm, but there being but little offered in the market, the transactions have been on a very limited scale.

The next quarterly sales of East India indigo are fixed for the 8th February, prompt 7th May, and the declarations, which began on Thursday, at present amount to about 4,000 chests. The market remains very firm at previous rates.

COTTON.

New York, Dec. 29.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, ON..... Dec. 18	SOUTH CAROLINA..... Dec. 24
MOBILE	NORTH CAROLINA..... 25
FLORIDA	VIRGINIA
TEXAS	NEW YORK..... 26
GEORGIA..... 24	OTHER PORTS..... 25

	1852-53		1851-52		Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1851-52
	bales	bales	bales	bales		
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1,	87,469	99,573	...	12,104		
Received at the ports since do.	1,844,205	837,373	466,832	...		
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	449,927	274,053	175,874	...		
Exported to France since do.....	65,884	101,912	36,028	...		
Exported to the North of Europe since do.....	15,691	8,499	7,192	...		
Exported to other foreign ports since do.....	40,548	32,932	7,616	...		
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.....	572,050	417,396	154,654	...		
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	560,092	336,066	223,426	...		

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts.)

At latest corresponding dates.....	74,456	102,624
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COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1,	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received since	1,844,205	837,373	466,832	...
Total supply	1,931,674	936,946		
Deduct shipments.....	572,050	417,396		
Deduct stock left on hand	360,692	223,426		
Leaves for American consumption	1,132,142	734,663		

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gr. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans..... Dec. 18	33	15	26
— Mobile	11	3	2
— Galveston.....	1	...	...
— Savannah.....	19	1	2
— Charleston.....	16	6	9
— New York.....	23	1	64
Total	127	26	97

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 3d per lb.

Exchange, 109 1/4 to 109 1/2.

The sales for the past two days are only 300 bales, at a decline of about one-fourth of a cent per lb. the Canada's unfavourable advices having brought our market nearly to a stand. Our table to-day, compared with last season, shows an increase in the receipts at all the ports, of 406,552 bales—an increase in the exports to Great Britain of 175,874 bales—to North of Europe, 7,192 bales—to other foreign ports, 7,616 bales, and a decrease to France of 36,028 bales; leaving a total increase in the export from the United States of 154,654 bales. The shipments to northern ports are 13,372 bales less, and the stock on hand 333,426 bales more than last year. The stock in this port is 31,291 bales, against 54,893 bales last year. The sales for the last two days are 300 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	e	c	e	c	e
Inferior	none.	...	none.	...	none.	...
Low to good ordinary	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	9 1/2
Low to good middling	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10
Middling fair to fair	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	10 1/2	11 1/2
Fully fair to good fair	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Jan. 14.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1851—Same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	per lb 5d	5 1/2d	5 1/2d	6d	6 1/2d	6 1/2d	per lb 4 1/2d	4 1/2d	...
New Orleans.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	6 1/2	7	8	4 1/2	5 1/2	7
Pernambuco.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	5	6 1/2	7 1/2
Egyptian.....	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	12	5	6 1/2	9
Surat and Madras.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	2 1/2	3 1/2	4

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Jan. 14.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Jan. 14.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Jan. 14.		Computed stock, Jan. 14.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
93,176	64,586	66,310	72,	1,250	7,616	603,436	408,120

During the greater part of the past week the cotton market was quiet, and wanting in animation as for some weeks past. The trade continues to purchase only for their immediate wants, and their stocks appear not yet quite exhausted. In the last day or two, there has been more disposition to speculate in the better grades of American, in anticipation of the spring orders for export, —and these qualities have consequently become more firm. There has been little disposition on the part of holders to concede in price, and though some sales were made a few days ago at a reduction, we cannot now alter our quotations. Some low sales have been made in Longstapled kinds, but though prices are still irregular, holders are not willing, even for quantity, to submit to much further decline. East India are also without change. The sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales. More disposition for business is evident than for some time. The reported export amounts to 2,360 bales, consisting of 1,300 American, 50 Brazil, and 1,010 East India.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Jan. 5, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852

(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn.		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
To— pkgs												
Petersburg .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg.....	399	166	49	57	26	25	101	162	42	120	328	30
Bremen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	73	39	22	11	32	14	11	13	12	19	124	210
Rotterdam.....	126	194	12	21	19	46	29	36	18	30	102	...
Amsterdam .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zwolle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kampen .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark &c	29	38	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Otr. Ero. Pts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other parts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	627	427	83	89	148	145	141	231	74	178	554	340

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1854.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Jan. 15, 1852.	Price Jan. 1852.	Price Jan. 1851.	Price Jan. 1850.	Price Jan. 1849.	Price Jan. 1848.
RAW COTTON:—						
Upland fair.....per lb	0 5½	0 4½	0 7½	0 5½	0 4½	0 4½
Ditto good fair.....	0 6	0 5	0 7½	0 6½	0 4½	0 5½
Pemambuco fair.....	0 6½	0 6½	0 8½	0 6½	0 5½	0 6½
Ditto good fair.....	0 7	0 6½	0 8½	0 7	0 5½	0 6½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	8 10	8 9	1 0½	0 10½	0 7½	0 7½
No. 30 WATER do do.....	0 9½	0 9½	0 11½	0 9½	0 7½	0 8½
26-in., 56 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5 0	4 4½	5 0	5 1½	4 4½	4 1½
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6 0	5 10½	6 1½	6 3	5 1½	5 1½
29-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 7½	7 9	9 7½	8 10½	7 3	7 6
46-in., 56 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 7½	8 9	10 9	9 7½	7 9	7 10½
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz.....	10 9	9 9	11 7½	10 4½	8 4½	8 4½
29-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 ds, 9lbs.....	7 7½	7 6	8 10½	7 7½	6 7½	7 4½

TWIST PRICE CURRENT.

(From Messrs Merck and Co.'s Circular of Jan. 11.)

MULE.	Best.		Good First.		First.		Extra Second.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
No. 4 to 12	1	1 to 1 2	1	0 to 1 1	0	9 to 1 0	0	8 to 0 8½
— 20	1	2 1 3	1	1 1 2	0	10½ 1 1	0	9½ 0 9½
— 30	1	4½ 0 0	1	3½ 0 0	1	2½ 0 0	0	11 1 1½
— 40	1	4½ 1 5	1	3½ 0 0	1	1 1 1½	0	11 0 11½
— 50	1	8½ 0 0	1	6½ 1 7	1	4½ 1 5	1	3½ 0 0
— 60	1	10 1 11	1	9 1 10	1	7 0 0	1	5 0 0
— 70	2	5 0 0	2	3 0 0	1	11½ 0 0	1	8½ 0 0
— 80	2	11 0 0	2	9 0 0	2	2 0 0	2	0 0 0
— 90	3	5 0 0	3	4 0 0	3	0 0 0	2	6 0 0
— 100	4	0 4 2	3	8 0 0	3	6 0 0	2	3 2 10
— 120	4	10 0 0	4	6 0 0	4	0 0 0	3	6 3 8
WATER.								
No. 4 to 12	...	...	...	...	0	9 0 0	0	8½ 0 0
— 20	...	...	...	...	0	10 0 10½	0	9½ 0 9½
— 30	...	...	...	...	1	0 0 0	0	10½ 0 11
— 40	...	...	...	...	0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0

Quietness still prevails throughout the market, and there is just sufficient business to maintain prices, in the absence of stocks; this applies to both yarn and cloth. It is now feared that the very unfavourable state of the weather will seriously injure our home trade, and many of the largest houses here are now complaining of unusual flatness in this important branch of our commercial industry. The Liverpool market shows an improvement to-day, the sales being 8,000 bales, which has rather puzzled the inquiring minds on "Change" to ascertain the cause. The failure of Messrs Collmann and Stotterfoht will not cause any serious inconvenience to parties here who hold their acceptances, other securities being amply sufficient to protect the holders from ultimate loss.

BRADFORD, Jan. 12.—Wool.—The inland buying or jobbing from stapler to dealer and broker, referred to last week, still continues, and large quantities have been bought both of colonial and English, which is necessarily an abstraction of so much weight of wool out of the market, whether on speculation or shipment, it matters not. Our supply here is less, and a firmness in price is associated with the feeling that wool has not yet seen the top. The very bad weather has not in any way damped the spirits of the buyers, who have as yet shown no symptoms of uneasiness, and anything good is ready sale at prices that cannot at present be realised on yarns. Nolls and brokers are good to sell, but the advance is yet small compared with combing wools. Yarn.—The continued activity in the wool trade is putting the spinners into a position very unsatisfactory and ruinous, for, since the trade is nearly one of day-by-day delivery, it is necessarily one of contract or order, and unless the orders so taken are immediately covered with a purchase of wool, before the orders can be supplied, the advance on wool will have been so great as to leave no margin for spinners' wages, and the average delivables now making by the whole trade would not allow one fraction for labour. Pieces.—There is a fair amount of business doing, and anything offering from yarns of old orders is good sale, but to cover cost there is no opportunity, and to speak of a brisk demand, which could only be effected at ruinous prices, appears disheartening at the opening of another year.

Huddersfield, Jan. 11.—We have to report an improvement in our market upon last week. Indeed, since the new year commenced a briskness has prevailed through the trade that is rather unusual at this season. There has been a good attendance at the cloth hall to-day, both of buyers and makers, and a brisk trade has been done in fancy goods of new patterns for the spring trade. Indeed, stocks have mostly been bought up, and some little business done to order. Most of the manufacturers are running full time; some are making long overtime; and, generally speaking, the season has made a very good commencement, with every reason to suppose that it will be a very active and prosperous one.

MACLESDFIELD, Jan. 11.—We have to report a fair demand for silk manufactured goods; some of the houses are working to order, and the stocks on hand being quite insignificant, better prices are expected. The weavers, for the season of the year, have more employment than usual, and altogether the trade wears a more healthy appearance than it has done for some time. Thrown Silks.—The market is bare of useful descriptions, and there is more inquiry from the home trade. The demand for the Continent is, however, less active for the moment. Raw Silks.—A large business was done in China at the

commencement of the year, but there is less activity again the last few days. The John Bertram is just reported with 3,500 bales, and other large arrivals are shortly expected. In Italian the market has been nearly cleared, at an advance in prices for the throws. This silk is thought dangerously high, as compared with other descriptions. In Bengals little has been done, but prices are firm.

ROCHDALE, Jan. 10.—This has been the first, or new market, which has been tolerably well attended, and a fair amount of business has been done, considering the time of the year. The manufacturers are asking more for their goods, while the merchants are very reluctant to pay an advance. It appears goods are wanted, as some of the large manufacturers have been in the market to-day, and purchased freely to supply their own orders. The wool market is firm and steady, with a fair amount of business doing.

HALIFAX, Jan. 8.—There is no improvement in the demand for worsted goods. In our piece hall to-day there was perhaps a little more inquiry for mixtures, but not many sales were effected, as the merchants still demur to the advanced prices. In the yarn market a marked advance has been established, and the manufacturers purchase more readily. The shipping houses, however, hold back their orders, as they still refuse to give the increased rates. A fair average business is doing in wool, and the quotations are again higher, and the growers are demanding a further advance beyond that obtained by the staplers.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—GRAIN.—The Canada's advices for wheat disappointed holders and speculators, and since their reception the market has been dull, and lower prices were accepted; at the close there was more steadiness, freight to Liverpool being a little lower, but there are few buyers, and prices are still unsettled. The sales are 2,300 bushels common to prime white Genesee at 1 dol 30c to 1 dol 34 c; 2,300 inferior ditto, 1 dol 20c; and 4,000 prime white Michigan, 1 dol 29½c. Corn has been in good demand for home use, but with increased receipts prices are lower—the sales for two days are 73,000 bushels, closing at 75c to 79c nominally for mixed Western, 75c to 76c for old Southern, 67½c for unsound Southern, 89c to 71c for new white Southern, 70c to 71c for new yellow ditto, and 88c to 69c for new Jersey.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Canada's advices for flour, which came to hand by telegraph and mail Saturday and Monday, proved less favourable than speculators and others had expected, and the market for two days has been inactive and somewhat unsettled—prices of common and straight State and the inferior grades are consequently about 6½c lower, speculators having sold freely, but for all grades Western and favourite State, our quotations, as revised, stand fully 6½c higher, these having been in request for home use, and as the regular receivers are pretty firm, the market for all kinds closes with increased steadiness, there being also an inquiry for export on account of some decline in freights. Canada has been held firmly at 6 dols in bond, and 400 bris good brands brought that price, but common brands were freely off-red at the close at 5 dols 87½c. The sales of domestic were: Monday, 7,500 bris; and yesterday, 10,800. Saturday, being Christmas, there was nothing done. We quote:—Some, 4 dols 87½c to 5 dols; superfine, No 2, 5 dols to 5 dols 12½c; State, common brands, 5 dols 50c to 5 dols 56½c; State, straight brands, 5 dols 56½c to 5 dols 62½c; State, favourite brands, 5 dols 62½c to 5 dols 75c; Western, mixed ditto, 5 dols 62½c to 5 dols 68½c; Michigan, and Indiana, straight ditto, 5 dols 68½c to 5 dols 75c; Michigan, fancy brands, 5 dols 75c to 5 dols 81½c; Ohio, common to good brands, 5 dols 68½c to 5 dols 81½c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 5 dols 75c to 5 dols 81½c. Corn meal is in better supply and heavy—300 bris Jersey sold at 3 dols 87½c delivered. Brandywine may be quoted 4 dols cash.

Export of BREAD STUFFS, from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since September 1, 1852:

From—	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush
New York.....Dec. 28	261,211	2	2,097,720	10,200
New Orleans.....18	5,714	...	4,412	45,600
Philadelphia.....17	37,993	...	231,487	...
Baltimore.....24	45,800	...	92,553	...
Boston.....24	8,566	1	...	...
Other ports.....20	6,800	...	19,069	1,900
Total.....	356,284	3	2,407,261	55,000
Same time last year.....	368,166	1,680	2,927,029	273,467
Increase.....	1,128	...	1,480,232	...
Decrease.....	...	1,677	...	218,867

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a somewhat increased quantity of English wheat at Mark Lane last Monday, which came forward in very bad condition. The best qualities met a good and steady demand at the prices of the previous week, but damp parcels were taken off slowly and on rather lower terms. Foreign wheat was held at full prices, and as the stocks of the town millers are much lessened, they were buyers to a fair extent, and very full prices were generally paid: some holders refused to sell unless at higher rates. The imports consisted of 1,200 qrs from Amsterdam, 1,200 qrs from Barletta, 760 qrs from Dankirk, 27 qrs from Harlingen, and 1,833 qrs from New York, making a total of 5,020 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,890 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 7,845 sacks, 1,361 sacks from France, and 7,010 barrels from the United States: the sale for this article was steady at previous quotations; the finer brands of American are required for exportation to Australia, and command good prices. There have been larger arrivals of barley from our own coast, amounting to 4,924 qrs, but only 108 qrs from Scotland, and no Irish or foreign: fine malting qualities were again rather dearer and in good demand, other sorts were without variation in value. The arrivals of oats were extremely short, 21 qrs of English, 431 qrs Scotch, no Irish, and only 51 qrs foreign, making a total of 513 qrs, to meet the consumption of the metropolis, approaching 20,000 qrs. As usual the large dealers showed no disposition to purchase whilst the market is so bare, and the business transacted to the consumers was limited to their immediate wants, for which they had to pay quite as much money; the stocks in the hands of the factors are very limited, and not large with the dealers. The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were large, both of wheat and flour,

and with only a moderate attendance of buyers, no great extent of business was transacted in wheat, and previous prices were barely supported. Flour, too, both American and French, could be bought on lower terms.

There was a short arrival of all foreign grain at Hull, and the delivery of wheat from the farmers was very limited; the best qualities met a steady demand, and were not unaltered in value, whilst damp parcels were neglected: average, 48s 6d on 1,076 qrs.

There were very moderate arrivals of wheat at Leeds, full prices were paid for the best sort, but other descriptions were neglected by the millers, although not offered lower: average, 47s 9d on 3,307 qrs.

There was a fair delivery of wheat at Ipswich, and, with rather better condition, a good clearance was effected at the currency of the previous week: average, 44s 11d on 1,120 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of every description of grain at Mark Lane on Wednesday were very limited, and scarcely any variation was observable in the value either of wheat, barley, or oats, buyers generally holding off for better supplies; and from the wet state of the weather, the attendance at market was very thin.

There has been a steady trade in the Scotch markets during the week. The supply of wheat at Edinburgh was pretty large, and it met a fair sale at former prices for the driest parcels; damp samples were quoted a shade lower and taken slowly: average, 50s 3d on 837 qrs. The imports at Glasgow were short up the Clyde, and at Grangemouth only moderate, consisting of English and Baltic wheat shipped from the coast, having no direct arrivals of foreign from the North of Europe: there was no quotable variation in the value of any article.

The supply of wheat at Birmingham was large, and it was taken off at full prices pretty readily: average, 47s 9d on 1,574 qrs.

There was a good demand for wheat at Bristol, and previous rates were well maintained: fine old commanded 60s, and choice new 50s per qr: average, 43s 10d on 356 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat from the farmers at Newbury were good, and a slow sale was experienced at no material change in value: average, 47s 4d on 548 qrs.

At Uxbridge the millers bought wheat steadily, and gave as much money generally: average, 46s 1d on 540 qrs.

The weekly averages were 46s on 90,701 qrs wheat, 29s 8d on 86,153 qrs barley, 18s 6d on 19,356 qrs oats, 29s 1d on 121 qrs rye, 84s 8d on 5,240 qrs beans, and 92s 5d on 2,169 qrs peas.

At Mark Lane on Friday there were short fresh arrivals of English grain, with very moderate imports of foreign, and no great addition of flour. With little exception the weather has continued to be wet, checking all progress in field work, which is in a very backward state. A few samples of English wheat of ordinary quality were offering, and these were taken slowly at Monday's currency, whilst useful parcels were fully as dear, and there was a good steady demand for foreign, which is held very high, and the stocks are being worked on steadily every week, the imports falling short of the weekly consumption. Flour was without change in value; good brands meeting a steady sale. Fine malting barley creeps up in price. The consumers had to pay fully as much money for oats, and they took off a fair quantity, but the large dealers still hold off for better supplies.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	3,427	48	10
Barley.....	1,098	31	6
Oats.....	5,718	20	6
Rye.....	2	32	0
Beans.....	318	35	9
Peas.....	195	37	4

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Mais.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	sacks
English.....	2,010	1,220	1,060	290	950
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign.....	1,380	.....	.....	.....	1,310
					12,100

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(See Report of This Day's Markets on "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There has been less animation in the market although prices cannot generally be quoted lower, except in some few instances. The supply of West India continues moderate, and former rates have been paid for all descriptions, about 1,100 hhds finding buyers to yesterday, including 402 casks Barbadoes and 73 casks Demerara by auction: the former went from 34s 6d to 40s 6d for low middling to very fine yellow; the latter was crystallised and sold at 38s to 40s 6d. The stock of sugar last week showed a further diminution, and it was 69,235 tons on the 8th instant, against 91,615 tons at same time last year. The week's deliveries amounted to 3,620 tons.

Mauritius.—3,905 bags offered on Tuesday were chiefly disposed of at previous rates, excepting for refining kinds, which went rather easier: good to fine yellow, 36s 6d to 39s 6d; low to middling, 33s 6d to 36s; refining sugars, low to fair, 33s 6d to 36s per cwt. The stock now shows a decrease of 2,100 tons as compared with that of last year at corresponding date.

Bengal.—Of 9,355 bags submitted in the early part of the week, about 6,000 bags found buyers at previous rates: white Benares, low mid to fine, 37s to 40s; grainy yellow, 35s 6d to 41s; Mauritius kind, 34s 6d to 37s; Date, 32s to 35s 6d. There has not been much business done by private contract.

Madras.—570 bags brown and yellow sold at 28s to 31s.

Manilla.—Yesterday 12,300 bags played were taken in at 34s to 35s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—The transactions for export have been to a moderate extent this week. 2,917 boxes yellow Havana by public sale were taken in at high prices, ranging from 35s 6d to 49s 6d for low to fine. 296 cases Masco and 144 cases Bahia, partly washed, sold cheap: the former at 30s to 35s 6d for brown to mid white; the latter, consisting of brown and yellow, from 28s 6d to 36s 6d. Two cargoes of yellow Havana have sold this week: No. 15 at 34s 6d; No. 11½ at 21s per cwt.

Refined.—There has been rather less inquiry by the trade this week, and prices are not quite so firm as last quoted, brown lumps selling at 45s; other kinds in proportion. Wet lumps are steady at 42s to 44s. Pieces and bastards remain nearly the same as quoted for some time past. Trade is steady at 18s to 18s. The bonded market is very firm. English crushed of fine quality commands 29s 6d. Sales to some extent are reported in Dutch, and now rather higher rates demanded.

MOLASSES.—About 200 puns West India have sold at previous rates.

COFFEE.—The sales are rather limited, at prices rather in favour of the buyers, as the market continues dull. About 1,000 bags native Ceylon are reported by private treaty at 47s; but few sellers now under 48s. 311 casks,

449 hhds, Ac. plantation chiefly sold at a slight decline: good, 62s to 70s; good ordinary to middling, 49s to 57s. Of Mocha, 136 half-bales Ate randrier partly ungarbled, brought 56s to 61s. 129 cases, 63 casks, 31 bags Madras sold from 57s to 62s; good to fair ordinary, 45s to 53s 6d. 198 cases Wymard plantation brought 58s to 64s 6d. 2,164 bags Costa Rica sold at steady rates, from 48s 6d to 54s for good to fine ordinary. By private treaty nothing is reported in other kinds of foreign.

COCA.—West India is dull. 214 bags Trinidad were nearly all bought in at 31s 6d to 33s for low grey to good red, being full prices. 56 bags Bahia were held at 24s per cwt.

TEA.—In the continued absence of speculative inquiry common assam is dull at 10d to 10½d, but medium as well as fine kinds have sold to a moderate extent to the trade at full prices. Some green teas from Shanghai just brought upon the market have partly found buyers at the previous value, but upon the whole the market closes rather dull. Public sales are declared for next week.

RICE.—The transactions in East India are chiefly confined to the public sales. 8,974 bags Madras sold with spirit at rather higher rates, from 10s to 10s 6d for pinky, common broken to middling. 949 bags Bengal realised 10s 6d to 12s for low to good white, which were full rates. 77 casks good Carolina partly found buyers at 24s per cwt.

SPICES.—Nutmegs have sold at steady prices, 18 cases brown bringing 2s 1d to 2s 9d. 7 casks, 2 cases mace went at 2s 4d to 2s 6d per lb for ordinary, or about the previous value. 100 cases cassia lignea of indirect import were bought in at 5l 10s to 5l 16s. There has been rather more inquiry for common kinds of black pepper privately, at the recent decline: 900 bags Malabar brought 3½d to 3¾d for common light to fair half-heavy; 21 bags white, 7½d per lb. 34 cases, 29 bags Calicut Ginger sold at 30s to 31s for small, of middling quality. Nothing has been done in cloves. Pimento continues firm, notwithstanding the large arrivals.

SPIRITS.—The rum market is steady, without alteration in prices. Brandy has further advanced, and the best kinds of last year's vintage are difficult to quote, say 7s 6d to 7s 8d in hhds.

SALTPETRE.—The market is quiet. 6,051 bags Bengal about half sold, and prices were rather lower in some instances, excepting for the better qualities, 6 to 8½ refac, bri ging 29s to 29s 6d; 12½ to 8½, 25s 6d to 26s 6d per cwt. The stock has further increased, being 3,996 tons, against 2,181 tons last year. The week's delivery was 194 tons. English refined is selling at 29s 6d to 30s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—In the early part of the week business was done by private treaty at rather higher rates; but the public sales held since went off flatly at 1d decline. Of 620 bags submitted about 100 only sold: Honduran silvers, 4s to 4s 2d; pesty, 3s 6d to 3s 11d; Mexican silvers held at 3s 10d to 3s 11d; Tenerife bought in. The stock consists of 12,500 serons, Ac.; at this time last year it was 9,405 serons; and in 1851, 8,729 serons.

LAC DYE.—96 chests were withdrawn at 1s 6d per lb, and the market is dull.

OTHER DRYSALTERY GOODS.—Gambler has declined 2s 6d to 2s upon the late nominal price, 2,644 bales partly finding buyers at 23s; heated, 22s 6d to 23s. Cutch is firm, at 23s 6d. 160 bales Bengal siffler sold steadily at previous rates, from 2l 12s 6d to 6l 2s 6d, for very low to good quality. Turmeric remains without alteration.

RED SAUNDERS WOOD.—About 100 tons sold at 4l 17s 6d to 5l per ton for sound.

METALS.—The late extensive speculative inquiry has partly subsided, which is perhaps to be accounted for in some measure by the Bank of England raising the rate of interest ½ per cent. Scotch pig iron is quiet, and about 2s lower, selling at 71s 6d to 72s; but a reaction appears to be expected. All kinds of manufactured are firm at last week's rates. Spelter has been in good demand, and there are now few sellers under 20l 10s. East India tin is quiet at last week's rates. Lead must again be quoted higher, the demand being good, and stock small. Copper was advanced to 107l 10s for sheet, Ac., last week.

HEMP.—East India Sunn partly sold at 20l 10s to 22l. Bombay brought 23l for good: very ordinary taken in at 18l. Of Jute, 3,402 bales partly found buyers at rather easier rates, from 14l 15s to 16l 5s for common to good quality.

DRUGS.—The public sales yesterday contained an unusually large assortment of goods, but passed off without much spirit. 100 chests camphor sold at 97s 6d to 100s. Castor oil met with a steady demand at rather higher rates, the quotations being as follows: good to fine pale, 4½d to 4¾d; yellow to good seconds, 3d to 4d. China rhubarb of the new crop was brought in at high rates, from 3s to 3s 3d per lb. Oil cassia at 3s 2d was rather lower. Low East India senna brought 1½d to 1½d. Opium bought in: good Turkey, 12s to 12s 3d; inferior qualities at proportionate rates. Star aniseeds went at 75s to 78s per cwt. Jalap partly sold at 2s to 2s 1d per lb. Gums showed no material change except washed animal, which was held for an advance proportionate with Bombay. Shellac partly sold at high prices. Benjamin went rather easier, as a large quantity was brought forward.

OILS.—The demand for all kinds of common fish continues inactive, yet former prices are supported, stocks being moderate. Pale seal has sold at 36l. Spermac is steady. Linseed must be quoted fully 6d higher, and sales to a moderate extent are reported at 31l on the spot. Rape continues in active demand, partly for the United States, at rather higher rates: foreign refined, 38s to 39s 6d. Palm is dull at 33s to 33s 6d per cwt for fine. Cocoa nut also remains inactive at last week's prices.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—British drawn may be quoted at 50s 6d to 51s per cwt, and the market is very firm.

TALLOW.—A limited business has been done at 9d to 1s decline upon the highest price paid last week, and the market is flat. Yesterday, first sort Petersburg yellow candle on the spot was quoted 45s to 46s 3d per cwt. Town-mixed is unaltered, selling at 47s to 47s 3d net cash.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, Jan. 10.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day.....	52,583	61,195	46,626
Delivered last week.....	3,759	2,313	1,737
Do. since 1st June.....	60,865	67,555	68,963
Arrived last week.....	4,070	1,583	1,278
Do. since 1st June.....	87,950	92,276	70,011
Price of N. C. on the spot 37s 3d to 37s 9d		38s 9d	46s 9d
Do. town.....	39s 6d	39s 6d	47s 9d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING

SUGAR.—The market closed flatly, with rather a downward tendency. 224 casks West India were disposed of, and the week's business amounts to 1,324 casks. Crystallised Demerara in public sale brought 33s 6d to 41s. Mauritius—1,750 bags were sold at previous rates, from 33s 6d to 37s 6d for fine brown to very good yellow. Madras—2,454 bags sold at a reduction of 6d: low soft to good yellow, 37s 6d to 35s. Bengal—5,600 bags only partly found buyers: white Benares, 27s to 29s; Mauritius kind, 32s 6d to 33s 6d; low brown lumpy, 26s 6d to 27s 6d.

COFFEE.—109 casks plantation were bought in at full prices. 406 bales

Sec., 334 qr-bales Mocha from New York, sold at 60s 6d to 61s 6d for greenish short berry, mixed with blacks. 222 bags Costa Rica were taken in above the value.

PEPPER.—770 bags Malabar brought 5½d to 4d for heavy, being rather cheaper. 141 bags Singapore white sold from 7½d to 7¼d per lb.

OTHER SPICES.—15 cases brown sold from 2s 1d to 2s 7d.

MACIS.—5 cases Singapore realised 2s 4d to 2s 5d.

GAMBER.—1,370 bales only partly sold at 23s for the sound portion.

COCHINEAL.—44 bags, chiefly Teneriffe and Mexican, were taken in at full rates.

SALTPETRE.—912 bags Bengal partly sold; refrac. 4½ to 4, 29s to 29s 6d; 13½ withdrawn, at 29s 6d.

OILS.—760 casks cocoa nut were partly sold at 38s 9d to 40s for Cochin; Ceylon held at 38s to 38s 6d.

TALLOW.—800 casks Australian about one-fourth part sold at 6d to 1s decline, from 4½s 6d to 4s. 276 casks South American were chiefly taken in.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has been very dull this week: sales have been effected at 6d reduction. Treacle continues very firm. No alteration in the bonded. Dutch and Belgian loaves and crushed are held for higher prices.

GREEN FRUIT.—The stock of all kinds is diminishing, and prices are well supported, fears being entertained of a short supply of oranges, owing to contrary winds preventing outward-bound vessels reaching their destination. Two cargoes of oranges, from St Michael, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, realised an advance of 1s to 2s per box. Lemons have been bought freely for confectioners' use, as well as the juice being required to complete a Government contract. Nuts of all kinds are firm.

DRY FRUIT.—There is little animation in this market. For some very fine 1851 Zante currants, lately arrived, 7s has been refused. Holders, generally are firm. In other articles no change to notice. The trade are not yet buying.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The market is still looking up, the demand far exceeding the supply.

SEEDS.—Canary is 2s per qr cheaper; other descriptions sell freely at the quotations, and supplies steady.

FLAX still continues in good demand in Scotland.

HEMP has been very quiet all this week.

COTTON.—The market continues dull, and the demand limited; prices of Surat are rather easier, and Western and Madras ¼d per lb lower. Sales of cotton wool from the 7th inst. to the 13th inst. inclusive:—300 bales Surat, at 3½d to 3¼d for ordinary to middling; 200 bales Madras, at 3¼d to 3½d for middling Western to good fair Tinnivelly.

SILK.—The market continues quiet. The Bruttias and Persians have been taken on landing at previous rates.

TOBACCO.—Sales have been made to some extent in Virginia at full rates. Prices for all sorts remain firm.

PROVISIONS.

Considerable business done in bacon for shipment this month, at from 54s to 56s on board, which, according to prices of pigs in Ireland, will not do the curers any good. Very little prime bacon to be had landed, and the supplies from Hamburg nil.

The butter market very firm, at an advance of 2s per cwt on Irish, and the supplies of foreign small, Hollands making 9½s to 9s, and Bosc 8s.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1851	40,241	6,554	3,796	1,612
1852	66,049	9,988	3,639	2,896
1853	42,916	11,035	2,018	2,079

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	4,718
Foreign do	4,372
Bale Bacon	2,357

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of each kind of meat on sale to-day were tolerably extensive, the general demand ruled steady, and, in some instances, the quotations had an upward tendency.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.—The supplies were very extensive, and the demand was steady, at full prices.

At per stone by the carcase.

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

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.—For the time of year the imports of foreign stock into London last week were good—the total supply having amounted to 3,214 head. During the corresponding period in 1852 we received 3,337; in 1851, 2,367; in 1850, 1,066; in 1849, 1,035; and in 1848, 1,235 head. The imports into London last week were:—Beasts, 427; sheep, 2,340; lambs, 67; calves, 380.

To-day's market was very moderately supplied with foreign stock, and the arrivals of home-fed beasts were on a comparatively limited scale, whilst their general quality was inferior. The beef trade, notwithstanding the prevailing mild weather, ruled somewhat active, at, in most instances, an advance in the currencies paid on Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs. The primest Scots sold readily at from 4s to 4s 3d per 8 lbs.

SUPPLIES.

	Jan. 13, 1851.	Jan. 12, 1852.	Jan. 10, 1853.
Beasts	3,949	3,565	2,736
Sheep	19,070	24,760	20,500
Calves	100	114	194
Pigs	295	360	210

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.—To-day's market was very scantily supplied with beasts. For all breeds the demand ruled steady. Although the number of calves was somewhat extensive for the time of year, the real trade was steady, at extreme rates. Rather more inquiry for pigs, at full currencies. Milch cows moved off slowly at from 14½ to 19½ each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs to sink the ofus.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	2	6	2	8	Inferior sheep	3	4	0	8
Second quality do	2	10	3	4	Second quality sheep	3	10	4	0
Prime large oxen	3	5	3	10	Coarse woolled do	4	2	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	0	4	2	Southdowns	4	2	4	8
Large coarse calves	3	0	3	10	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	0	4	4	Large hogs	2	10	3	6
Sucking Calves	20	0	24	0	Small porkers	3	8	3	10
Lambs	0	0	0	0	Quarter old Pigs	19	0	23	0

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 730; sheep, 3,810; calves, 300; pigs 350.
Foreign supply.—Beasts, 190; sheep, 509; calves, 247.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK, Thursday, Jan. 13.—At this market to-day there was a middling supply, with a good demand, at the undermentioned prices:—York Regents, 120s to 140s; Kent and Essex ditto, 100s to 120s; Kent and Essex shaws, 90s to 100s; ditto middlings, 60s to 70s; Scotch Regents, 90s to 100s; Scotch Cups, 75s to 90s; foreign, 90s to 100s per tun.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

FRIDAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market continues very buoyant, and from the great scarcity of all kinds prices have still a tendency to advance.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There has been more business passing in the grain market since Tuesday, and several purchases of wheat have been made for consumption and to hold over, at the full prices of that day. This morning there was an improved tone in the trade. The attendance of country millers was more numerous—some from a considerable distance—and a fair extent of business was transacted in wheat, some descriptions bringing 1d per bushel over the rates of Tuesday. Flour was without change. Oats, meal, and Indian corn moved off but slowly, at previous prices.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.

CORN.—Quiet; and all descriptions nominal.
DEALS.—4,000 doz taken of a minor dealer at 5½ ro cash, for July to September delivery; and there are large buyers of Gromoff's (who refuses to sell) at 5½ ro.

FLAX.—Nothing is likely to be done till the return of the dealers to town, after the holidays: probably one or two of the minor dealers have sold at prices to be fixed by opening rates, but not to any extent. There is no doubt a part of the supplies have been covered by early snow: considerable business may be expected when prices open.

HEMP.—Quiet; and the only transaction appears to be 100 tons clean at 8½ ro cash.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 27.

SUGAR.—Business was almost confined to the sales of a few lots Surinam.
DYES, &c.—Cochineal—Rather more demand exists for this dye, holders having risen their claims. Spirits of Turpentine—Little or no change in the value of the article. Quercitron Bark—With more demand and higher prices.

TEA.—Remain firm.
METALS.—A good demand went on for Banca tin for export.

RICE AND FRUIT.—Rice rather depressed, Fruit—About 100 barrels new Samos and 100 barrels new black Raisin newly imported found buyers last week.

SEEDS.—Rape—Prices have experienced a reduction. Lin calm, but well maintained. Clover in good demand.

CORN.—Wheat—In the latter part of the week some parcels Polish were taken by private contract at a reduction for export.

The Gazette.

Friday, Jan. 7.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Cockburn and Co, Haughton Paper mill, Northumberland, paper manufacturers—Patton and Co, Montreal, and Toronto, dealers in china—S. and F. Hughes, Cobridge, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware—Deighton and Co, Worcester, newspaper proprietors—Buchan, Welch, and Sons, Manchester, and Furness, calico printers; as far as regards J. and A. Welsh—Salt, Crookes, Bateman, and Schofield, Driffield, Derbyshire, coalmasters—Ernest and Crosswell, Chesapeake, and Brecon, auctioneers—G. and J. Jones, Wolverhampton, grocers—Baxter, Toone, and James, Snelton, Nottinghamshire, dyers; as far as regards R. James—Eglinton and Co, Calcutta; as far regards R. Eglinton and R. H. Hunter—Eglinton, Dearn, and Co, London, East India agents—Pears and Co, Birmingham, japanners—Havside and Co, Cornhill, merchants—Fulton and Green, South Lambeth, spice dealers—Newell and Johnson, Bradford, Yorkshire, linendrapers—Yates and Burgess, Budge row, wholesale druggists—Showell and Gamble, Stratford, carpenters—James and Morrow, Liverpool, merchants—E. and E. W. Payne, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields, coach and livery lica manufacturers—J. W. and S. Nutt, York, share brokers—Stewart and E. and T. Jones, Princes street, Cavendish square, milliners; as far as regards M. A. Stewart—Ogilvie and Meffe, Liverpool, horse joiners—White and O'Donnell, Leeds, woollen cloth merchants—Simons and Robinson, Store street, Bedford square, tailors—Moore and Adkins, Hales Owen and Cradley, Worcestershire, surgeons—Smith, Postlethwaite, and Co, Liverpool, and Postlethwaite and Co, New Orleans, commission merchants—Brown and Co, Ipswich and Bury St Edmund's, timber merchants—Davey and Pegg, Old Barge house wharf, Upper Ground street, Blackfriars, and elsewhere, coal merchants—Davey, Pegg, and Co, and the Brechreg Colliery Company, Llanamlet, Swansea, and elsewhere, workers of collieries and coal merchants; as far as regards P. Davey and S. Pegg—Thompson and Clegg, Bradford, Yorkshire, attorneys—D. and I. Falcke, New Bond street, importers of curiosities—Rennison and White, Scarborough, linendrapers—Tabberer and Smith, Birmingham, brass-founders—Wilson and Co, Prestoles and Manchester, manufacturing chymists—Gibb, Hill, and Co, Manchester—Dawson and Postlethwaite, Wigan, common brewers—J. and D. H. Taylor, Liverpool, woollen merchants—Burnett, Critchell, and Co, Teignmouth, wine merchants—G. and T. Hulme, Rochdale, machine makers—M. and R. Rodgett, Preston, cotton manufacturers—Robinson and Walton, Darlington, mercers—Curtier and Holyoake, Droitwich, attorneys—Wormall and Co, Huddersfield, grocers—Stear and Jeffrey, Wisbeach St Peter, surgeons.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

W. Trego, Coleman street, builder—second div of 2d, and 5s 6d on new proofs, on Saturday, Jan. 8, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

R. Cross, Southampton, watchmaker—first div of 8s, any Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

J. Oliver, Queen's road, Bayswater, plumber—second div of 1s 7d, on Thursday next, and three sub-sequent Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

R. Gooden, Welchpool, coach proprietor—fourth div of ¼d, any Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool.

R. Nicholson, Holderness, dealer—first div of 1s 10d, any Tuesday, at Mr Carrick's, Hull.

W. Hewitt, Great Driffeld, brewer—first div of 4d, any Tuesday, at Mr Carrick's, Hull.

S. and J. Burton, Kingston-upon-Hull, chymists—first div of 2s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Carrick's, Hull.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Downie, J. Logan, and T. Isbister, Edinburgh, brush makers.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Mumford and Son, Adams court, Old Broad street, mining share brokers—Hughes and Co, Dublin, dealers in earthenware—Cooper and Howlett, Congleton, attorneys—Williams and Co, Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire, coal merchants—Edge and Co, Birmingham, and Hatton garden, Jewellers; as far as regards T. Edge—Fairbrother and Tanner, Banbury, linendrapers—Griffiths and Blake, Newport and Cowes, Isle of Wight, attorneys—Hutchingson and Needham, Liverpool, coal merchants—Kilner and Co, Halifax, stuff manufacturers—Mann, Foster, and Co, Liverpool, brokers—Armitage and Co, Barnsley, tailors—Carvers and Brierley, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, card setting makers—Brooke and Greaves, Dewsbury, and Southill, coalmasters—Johnson and Co, Church bridge, Staffordshire, manufacturing chymists—Hamilton and Fowles, Sunderland, coal sifters—Eglington and Co, Calcutta; as far as regards R. Eglinton and R. H. Hunter—Neams and Green, Canterbury, tea dealers—Hinchliffe, Wimpeny, Woodhead, Clayton, Dyson, McClellan, Mellor, Riley, Brierley, Bocock, Child, Ellis, Hale, Robinson, Ward, Shaw, and Robinson, Huddersfield, proprietors of the "Huddersfield and Holmfirth Examiner" newspaper—Wilkinson, N. and M. Clayton, Shuttlesworth, Slack, Temperton, T. and T. Wise, and Sharpe, owners of steam vessels and carriers between Lincoln and Boston—Foster and Co, Mansfield, lace manufacturers; as far as regards M. Furniss—Kirk and Shuttlesworth, Sibley, Leicestershire, hosiers—Busby and Jennings, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, woollen drapers—Cottle and Doogood, Cheltenham, plumbers—E. and J. Grey, Tanfield, Durham, common brewers—Willis and Co, Grenville street, Brunswick square—Syddall and Co, Farnworth, Lancashire, spindle makers; as far as regards W. Rushton

—Dakin and Waterhouse, St Paul's churchyard, tea dealers—Poppell and Lea, Union court, Old Broad street, wholesale clothiers—W., H., and W. W. Hooper, Exeter, lime burners—Baker, Tuckers, and Co., Gresham street, silk printers; as far as regards J. Tucker—Allnutt and Arboin, Mark lane, wine merchants; as far as regards J. Arboin—Bombridge and Haynes, Birmingham, saddlers' ironmongers—S. and B. Foster, Nottingham, drapers—Kay and Co., Sunderland, grocers—Lees and Barnes, Oldham, machine makers—Chambers and Co., Dublin.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

A. Scott and W. Thompson, Upper Ground street, Blackfriars road, ironfounders—first div of 4s 8d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.
 N. Barnsdall, Nottingham, timber merchant—first div of 10s, on the 13th and 14th of January, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham.
 J. Cullen, Nottingham, grocer—second div of 8s, on the 13th and 14th of January, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham.
 W. Higginbotham, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer—first div of 2s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.
 J. Parker, Gosnargh-with-Newham, Lancashire, innkeeper—second div of 7s 7d, any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.
 T. Crook, Preston, manufacturer—first div of 8s 3s, any Tuesday, at Mr Lees, Manchester.
 C. Lucas, R. Wilkinson, and E. Bond, Hayfield and Manchester, calico printers—final div of 6s, any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.
 W. Meadowcroft, Rochdale, cotton spinner, first div of 10s 8d, and a first div of 11s 4d, as the surviving partner of J. Butterworth, any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.
 A. L. Stocks, Huddersfield, draper—first div of 3s 4d, any Thursday, at Mr Freeman's, Leeds.
 W. H. Stafford, Sheffield, painter—first div of 1s 8d, any Monday, at Mr Freeman's, Sheffield.

BANKRUPTS.

William Henry Rawlings, Brownlow street, Holborn, builder.
 Edward Booby, East Coker, Somersetshire, miller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Pringle, Edinburgh, draper.
 A. Dewar, Glasgow, wine dealer.
 J. Leven, Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet.
 W. Orr and Co., Glasgow, warehousemen.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

George Benjamin Costerton, merchant, Great Yarmouth.
 John Lockyer, steel and iron warehouseman, Clerkenwell green.
 Benjamin James and Thomas Girdwood Hardie, builders, Newport, Monmouth.
 John Petrie, confectioner, Plymouth.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR JANUARY.

Railways	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total
		Already paid.	Called.		
* Great Western of Canada	30	10 10 0	5 0 0	38,156	190,780
Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford	29	14 0 0	2 0 0	22,220	44,440
* Dijon to Besancon	20	6 0 0	2 0 0	33,200	66,400
Great Northern, New 4 1/2 per Cent. Scrip	13	Deposit	2 10 0	81,000	202,500
* Paris and Lyons, Bonds of 1852	1	32 0 0	4 0 0	63,160	272,640
* Paris and Orleans, Bonds of 1852	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	150,000	450,000
* Quebec and Richmond	15	2 15 0	2 10 0	Unknown	...
York, Newcastle, and Berwick, G.N.E. Preference	1	10 0 0	1 10 0	Unknown	...
Total.....					1,226,760

* The amount called by foreign companies is 979,520*l*, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.—The railway market opened with a better appearance to-day, but prices were not maintained, and ultimately closed at a decline. There was also heaviness in the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies, sales having increased in the course of the afternoon. Australian Agricultural left off 263 to 268; Peel River, 10 to 11 premium; South Australian Land, 67 to 69; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 21; Bank of Australasia, 81 to 82; Union Bank of Australia, 72 to 73; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 2 1/2 to 3 premium; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 1 1/2 to 2 premium; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 1/2 to 2 premium; Great Nugget Vein, 4 1/2 to 5 premium; Port Phillip, 2 1/2 to 3 premium; Colonial Gold, 3 1/2 to 4 premium; Australasian, 4 to 5 premium; Australian, 2 to 3 premium; and North British Australian, 1 1/2 to 2 premium.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.—The railway market was languid to-day, and not much business was transacted. Owing to the absence of the usual mail, French descriptions were heavy. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies, the operations were extensive, but the buoyancy imparted by the intelligence of the arrival of the steamer was not maintained throughout the afternoon. Australian Agricultural left off 263 to 272; South Australian Land, 69 to 71; Van Diemen's Land, 20 to 22; Bank of Australasia, 81 to 82; Union Bank of Australia, 72 to 73; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 2 1/2 to 3 premium; English, Scottish, and Australian (upon which a call of 6*l* per share has been announced), 1 1/2 to 2 premium; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 1/2 to 2 premium; Peel River Land and Mineral, 10 to 11 premium; North British Australian 1 1/2 to 2 premium; Great Nugget Vein, 4 1/2 to 5 premium; British North American Land, 60 to 62; Port Phillip, 2 1/2 to 3 premium; Colonial Gold, 3 1/2 to 4 premium; Australasian, 4 to 5 premium; and Australian, 2 1/2 to 3 premium.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.—The railway market was heavy during the day, and prices exhibited a further tendency to decline. Gold and other shares of a speculative character were, however, principally affected by the operations of the dealers, and the pressure of sales caused a general fall. Australian Agricultural, at 3 o'clock, were quoted 260 to 265, but subsequently left off 255 to 260; Peel River Land and Mineral, 9 1/2 to 10 premium; South Australian Land, 64 to 66; Van Diemen's Land, 19 to 21; British American Land, 56 to 60; North British Australian, 1 premium; Union Bank of Australia, 72 1/2 to 73 1/2; Bank of Australasia, 82 1/2 to 83 1/2; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 2 1/2 to 3 premium; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 1 1/2 to 2 premium; Great Nugget Vein, 4 1/2 to 5 premium; Port Phillip, 1 1/2 to 2 premium; Colonial Gold, 3 1/2 to 4 premium; Australasian, 4 to 5 premium; and Australian, 1 1/2 to 2 premium.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.—The railway market showed increased heaviness this afternoon, but the operations were rather limited. The shares of the land, bank, and mining companies were dealt in to some extent, and quotations in several cases, especially those connected with gold adventures, presented a decline. Australian Agricultural left off 260 to 265; Peel River Land and Mineral, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 premium; South Australian Land, 63 to 66; Van Diemen's Land, 18 to 20; British American Land, 52 to 56; North British Australian, 1 to 1 1/2 premium; Union Bank of Australia, 72 1/2 to 73 1/2; Bank of Australasia, 82 to 83; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 3 1/2 to 4 premium; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1 1/2 to 2 premium; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 1/2 to 2 premium; Great Nugget Vein, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 premium; Colonial Gold, 3 to 4 premium; Port Phillip, 1 1/2 to 2 premium; Australian, 1 to 2 premium; and Australasian, 3 1/2 to 4 premium.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.—This is "pay day" in the share market. Railways generally are good, except the French. Mines have been fluctuating, and land companies steady.

STATEMENT OF comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Jan. 8, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Jan. 6 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. Of those articles dutyfree, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

British Plantations.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons
West India	2,002	1,112	1,455	1,686	20,591	14,642
East India	2,511	1,619	823	972	27,695	22,769
Mauritius	421	179	288	494	6,573	4,466
Foreign	...	...	558	463	...	...
	4,934	2,910	3,123	3,517	54,259	41,867

Foreign Sugar

Ceylon, Siam, & Manila	Exported		Stock			
	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons		
Havana	722	35	54	54	5,946	6,634
Porto Rico	117	...	283	17	17,853	13,611
Brasil	...	...	10	...	4,377	1,923
	128	280	72	71	13,161	8,760
	967	318	419	142	41,336	31,045

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

From the British Possessions in America	per cent.
Mauritius	25 1/2
East Indies	25 0
The average price of the three is	25 1

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	340	33	70
	156	5,395	1,881

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal
W. India	86,400	17,190	21,915	34,335	20,385	21,185	1,412,863	1,228,050
E. India	...	8,145	2,970	3,650	2,510	270	252,370	145,632
Foreign	...	6,300	...	...	...	...	162,645	83,070
	86,400	21,635	24,885	38,025	22,895	21,455	1,767,750	1,456,752

COCOA.—Cwts.

	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Br. Plant	1,414	9	...	325	394	18,199
Foreign	...	12	...	...	1	4,990
	1,414	21	...	325	395	23,189

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Br. Plant	...	...	48	132	214	10,084
Ceylon	5,273	...	76	80	2,567	3,277
Total BP	5,273	...	76	132	2,699	3,491
Mocha	...	...	3	1	301	310
Foreign EI	674	...	40	...	98	148
Malabar	...	...	...	...	6	54
St. Domingo	...	...	...	...	...	2,866
Hav. & P. Ric	...	...	...	...	15	63
Brazil	8,270	...	331	205	520	1,368
African	...	...	...	...	...	334
Total For	8,944	...	374	306	940	1,943
Grand tot.	14,217	...	450	334	3,629	5,434

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI	798	52	48	69	163	237	19,371
Foreign EI	...	...	...	...	9	16	1,355
Total	798	52	48	69	172	253	20,856

PEPPER

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	14	66	...	...	...	4	119
Black	...	170	...	11	10	27	1,765

NUTMEGS

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild	25	135	6	3	10	15	969
CAS. LIG.	...	146	...	132	3	15	1,667
CINNAMON	178	5	53	11	7	18	3,248

PIMENTO

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	792	2,950	231	226	53	88	4,377

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
	263	...	...	...	248	254	9,405

LAC DYE.

	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
	128	196	...	...	35	31	7,807

LOGWOOD

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	180	67	...	...	34	27	1,399

FUSTIC

	3	125	...	...	21	25	1,437

INDIGO.

	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
East India	127	315	...	...	1,070	738	28,925
Spanish	9	...	...	...	34	42	364

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass	50	509	...	...	105	194	2,182
Nitrate of Soda	58	...	...	...	15	...	1,360

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
Am. Man.	...	...	...	...	...	142	676
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	82	82
East India	550	224	...	...	565	354	50,687
Liverpl., all kinds	52,449	44,765	4,770	510	39,210	31,536	432,200
Total	52,999	44,989	4,770	510	29,775	32,164	483,111

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add Five per cent duties, on spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, & timber.

Ashes duty free First sort Pot. U.S. p cwt 27s 6d 27s 6d Montreal 27 0 27 6 First sort Pearl, U.S. 27 6 28 0 Montreal 27 6 28 0

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d. West India per cwt 30 0 43 0 Guayaquil 34 0 35 0 Brazil 24 6 28 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb Jamaica, good middling to fine bond, p cwt 45 0 90 0 fine ord to mid 45 0 59 0

Bebeico and Demerara 0 0 0 0 Mocha, garbled 68 0 78 0 ungarbled 50 0 63 0

Ceylon, native, ord to gd plantation, good mid. to fine 60 0 85 0 fine ord to middling 45 0 59 0

Cheribon & Batavia, yel. 47 0 51 0 pale and mixed 42 0 46 0

Suatra and Padang 38 0 42 0 Madras and Tellicherry 42 0 60 0 Malabar and Mysore 42 0 47 0

St Domingo 4 0 43 0 Brazil, ord to fine ord 35 0 43 0 fine fine ord to gd mid 43 0 52 0

Costa Rica 46 0 89 0 Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine 58 0 65 0

fine and fine fine ord 45 0 54 0 ord and good ord 40 0 45 0

Porto Rico & La Guayra 45 0 65 0 Cotton duty free Surat 0 3 0 4 Bengal 0 3 0 4

Madras 0 3 0 4 Perna 0 0 0 0 Bowed Georgia 0 5 0 6

New Orleans 0 5 0 6 Demerara 0 0 0 0 St Domingo 0 0 0 0

Egyptian 0 0 0 0 Smyrna 0 0 0 0 Drugs & Dyes duty free COCHINEAL

Honduras silver p lb 4 5 4 5 black 4 4 5 8 Mexican silver 4 0 4 1

black 4 3 4 9 Lac Dye B T 3 0 2 4 B Mizapore 1 10 1 11

TURMERIC Bengal p cwt 11 6 13 6 Java and Madras 10 0 12 6

China 0 0 0 0 TERRA JAPONICA Cutch 22 6 23 0

Gambier 25 0 0 0 Dyewoods duty free BRASSIL WOOD per ton 0 0 0 0

CAMWOOD 18 0 28 15 FUSTIC, Cuba 7 10 10 0

Jamaica 4 0 4 12 Sapanilla 3 0 3 10 St Domingo 5 0 0 0

Zante 7 0 9 0 Loowoo, Campeachy 6 10 6 15

Honduras 4 0 5 5 Jamaica 4 0 4 5 St Domingo 2 15 4 0

NICARAGUA WOOD Lima 16 10 17 15 solid 1 0 14 0

small and middling 8 0 12 0 RED SAUNDERS 5 0 5 5

CAFAN WOOD, Bimas 8 10 12 10 Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 35s p cwt, 4 0 0 0

new 0 0 0 0 old 0 0 0 0 Barbary sweet, in bond 2 9 2 11

bitter nom. 0 0 0 0 Onivants, duty 15s per cwt Zante & Cephal new 1 6 2 18

old 2 5 3 15 Patras, old 2 12 3 10 Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 2 0 3 0

Spanish 0 0 0 0 Flums duty 20s per cwt French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0

Imperial cartoon, new 6 0 0 0 France, duty 7s, new d p 1 10 1 11

Raisins duty 15s per cwt Denis, new, p cwt d p 1 12 1 13

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb B A and M Vid, dry 0 4 0 7 1/2

Do. & R Grande, salted 0 4 0 4 1/2 Brazil, dry 0 4 0 3 1/2

dry salted 0 3 0 4 1/2 salted 0 3 0 3 1/2 Rio, dry 0 5 0 6

Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 1/2 0 6 1/2 Cape, salted 0 3 0 4 1/2

New South Wales 0 3 0 3 1/2 New York 0 0 0 0

East India 0 4 0 3 1/2 Kips, Russia, dry 0 8 0 0 1/2

S America Horse, p hide 5 0 0 8 2 German 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free Bengal per lb 4 6 7 5

Oado 2 6 7 Madras 2 4 0

Kaipah 2 8 5 10 Manila 0 0 0 0

Spanish 2 9 5 6 Caracas 0 0 0 0 Leather, per lb

Crop Hides 30 to 40 lb 0 9 1/2 0 11 do. 50 45 0 10 1/2 1 3

English Butts 16 24 0 10 1/2 1 4 do 28 36 1 0 1 9

Foreign do 16 35 0 10 1/2 1 4 do 38 56 0 10 1 4

Calf Skins 20 35 0 10 1 4 do 40 60 1 0 1 7

do 80 100 0 11 1 2 Dressing Hides 0 9 1 1

Shaved do 0 11 0 13 Horse Hides, English 0 7 1/2 0 11 1/2

do Spanish, per hide 9 0 12 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 3

do East India 0 8 1 3 Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 1 0 0 0

Bottoms 1 0 0 0 Old 0 11 0 0

Town cake, p ton 107 0 0 0 Tilt 107 10 0 0

IRON, per ton Bars, &c. British 10 0 0 0

Nail rods 10 15 0 0 Hoops 14 0 0 0

Sheets 15 0 0 0 Pig, No. 1, Wales 5 0 0 0

Bars, &c. 9 0 9 10 Pig, No. 1, Clyde 3 15 0 0

Swedish, in bond 11 10 0 0 LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 24 0 0 0

sheet 25 0 25 10 red lead 24 0 0 0

white do 28 10 0 0 patent shot 24 0 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 22 10 23 0 STEEL, Swedish, in kg 20 0 0 0

in faggots 0 0 0 0 SPELTER, for, per ton 20 5 0 0

TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt. For 8s English blocks, p ton 102 0 0 0

bars 103 0 0 0 Banca, in bond, nom. 99 0 100 0

Straits do 98 0 0 0 TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 35s 6d 36s 0 d

Coke, 1 C 30 0 0 0 Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d, For 5s 3d

British best, d p p cwt 15 6 17 0 Patent 15 0 15 6

Seeds Caraway, for, old, p cwt 36 0 0 0

Eng. new 45s 50s, 0 0 0 0 Canary per qr 46 0 48 0

Clover, red per cwt 30 0 60 0 white 52 0 60 0

Coriander 12 0 16 0 Linseed, foreign, per qr 45 0 50 0

English 56 0 0 0 Mustard, br. p bush 8 0 11 0

white, 8 0 9 0 Rape per last of 10 qrs 22s 0 25 0

Silk duty free Surdah per lb 14 0 16 6

Cosimbuzar 10 6 15 0 Gonatea 10 6 15 6

Comercolly 12 0 16 0 Banianh, &c. 6 0 14 6

China, Tante 16 6 20 6 Raws—White Novl. 25 0 27 0

Fossombrone 22 0 24 6 Eologna 20 0 21 0

Friuli 20 0 22 0 Royals 20 0 21 6

Do superior 22 6 23 0 Bergam 21 0 25 6

Milan 21 0 25 0 ORGANINES Piedmont, 22-24 28 0 29 0

Do 24-28 26 6 27 0 Milan & Bergam, 18-22 29 0 30 0

Do 24-26 25 0 28 0 Do 28-32 24 0 0 0

TRANS—Milan, 22-24 26 6 27 0 Do 24-28 25 0 0 0

BRUTIAS—Short reel 13 3 13 9 Long do 12 6 13 0

PERSIANS 9 6 11 0 Spices, in bond

PEPPER, Malabar, pr lb 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2 Eastern 0 3 1/2 0 3 1/2

white 0 7 1/2 1 2 PIMENTO, duty 5s, mid. and good 0 5 1/2 0 5 1/2

CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For 6d Ceylon, 1, 2, 3 1 4 2 10

Malabar & Tellicherry 0 9 1 10 CAS. LIGNEA, duty B.P. 1d p lb, For 3d p cwt 108 0 118 0

CLOVES, duty 6d Amboyna and Ben-coolen 0 7 1/2 1 0 1/2

Bourbon and Zanzibar 0 6 0 6 GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For 10s

East India com. p cwt 17 0 18 0 African 18 0 19 6

MAICE, duty 2s 6d 1 and 2 2 5 3 0

NUTMEG, duty 2s 6d 2 0 4 0 Spirits—Rum duty B.P. 3s 2d p gall, For 15s

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal bond 2 8 2 10

30 to 35 5 0 3 8 fine marks 4 0 5 0

Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 2 5 2 7 30 to 40 2 9 2 11

Leeward I., P to 5 O P 2 0 2 1 East India, proof 1 11 0 0

Brandy duty 15s 0 gal 1847 p 7 8 hd 10

1848 7 7 7 9 1849 7 6 7 8

1850 7 5 7 7 1851 7 4 7 6

SUGAR—REF. contd. bd No. 1 29 5 0 0

No. 2 and 3 24 6 26 6 Belgian crushed, No. 1 26 6 0 0

No. 2 25 6 0 0 Pieces, &c. 23 0 28 0

Bastards 21 0 22 0 Treacle 16 0 17 0

Tallow Duty B.P. 1d, For 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt 0 0 0 0 St Petersburg, 1st Y C 46 0 46 0

N. S. Wales 44 0 45 0 Tax—Stockholm, p brl 15 6 16 0

Archangel 17 6 18 0 Tea duty 2s 1d per lb

Congou, com to but mid, bd ra. str. and str. blk. 15. 0 11 1 2

fine and Pekoe kinds 1 4 2 0 Soucheong, but mid to fine 0 9 1 9

Pekoe, flowery 1 3 4 0 orange 1 0 2 0

scented 0 10 2 0 Oolong 0 11 1 4

Hyson Skin 0 6 0 9 Twankay 0 10 1 0

Hyson, common 1 0 1 1 middling to good 1 2 1 8

fine 1 9 3 0 Young Hyson, Canton 0 8 1 0

fresh and Hyson kinds 1 0 1 4 Gunpowder, Canton 0 10 1 4

fresh and Hyson kinds 1 6 3 6 Imperial 1 0 2 0

Timber Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load.

Danvic and Memel fir 67 0 to 77 0 Riga 70 0 to 75 0

Swedish 60 0 to 65 0 Canada red pine 70 0 to 80 0

yellow pine, large 70 0 to 85 0 New Brunswick do, large 85 0 to 95 0

do, small 55 0 to 65 0 Quebec oak 93 0 to 100 0

Baltic 70 0 to 100 0 African—duty free 140 0 to 200 0

Indian teak duty free 200 0 to 240 0 Waincot logs, 18ft. each 55 0 to 95 0

Deals, duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load, Norway per 120 of 12ft. £17 to 22

Swedish 14ft 16 to 22 Russian, Petersburg standard 13 to 16

Canada 1st pine 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 2nd 12 to 12 1/2

spruce, per 120 12ft 15 to 17 Dantic deck, each 14s to 22s

Staves duty free Baltic per mille £125 to 160

Quebec 70 to 72 Tobacco duty 3s per lb d s d

Maryland, per lb, bond 8 5 1/2 0 8 Virginia leaf 0 2 0 7

—stript 0 6 0 9 Kentucky leaf 0 3 0 5

—stript 0 3 0 7 Negrohead 0 6 1 3

Columbian leaf 0 11 1 6 Havana 1 0 8 0

Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 7 0 14 0 Turpentine duty For. Spirits 5s

Rough per cwt d p 11 6 12 0

Eng. Spirits, without cks 50 0 43 6

Foreign do., with casks 52 5 53 0

Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, Sc. Down hogs 17 1/2 to 18 1/2

Half-bred hogs 16 10 to 17 10

St fleeces 14 0 to 14 10

S. Down ewes & wethers 14 10 to 15 10

Leicester do 12 10 to 13 10

Sorts—Clothing, picklock 17 0 15 0

Prime and picklock 15 0 15 0

Choice 14 0 14 10

Super 12 10 to 13 10

Combining—Wether mat. 18 10 to 19 0

Picklock 16 10 to 17 0

Common 14 10 to 15 0

Hog matching 21 10 to 22 10

Picklock matching 17 10 to 18 10

Super do 14 10 to 15 10

Pommes—duty free—Per lb

Spanish 1 4 1 4

Lozaca, R's, P's, & S's 1 2 1 4

Sagova 1 2 1 4

Cacores 1 2 1 4

Soria 1 2 1 4

Seville 1 0 1 2

German, 1st and 2d Elect. 3 3 4 6

Saxon, prima 2 6 3 0

and secunda 2 0 2 4

Prussian, tertia 1 8 1 11

Moravian, { Electoral 3 6 5 0

Bohemian, { prima 2 9 3 8

and secunda 2 3 2 8

Hungarian, { tertia 1 9 2 0

Lamb's 2 3 4 0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London M. F. prices.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table showing railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, parcels, &c.), and Miles in 1852 and 1851.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Eleven Months ended Dec. 5, 1852.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. An Account of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the eleven months ended Dec. 5, 1852, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1851.

Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.		Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls	33,962	37,499	Free	Free	Colton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods	248,828	243,526	Free	Free	
Cows	21,305	22,554	—	—	East India Piece Goods.....declared value £	87,082	114,124	—	—	
Calves	22,342	24,157	—	—	Other Articles.....value £	316,079	295,360	—	—	
Sheep.....	161,926	192,771	—	—	Colton Manufac. wholly or in part made up...£	41,017	24,554	20,691	10,880	
Lambs	9,120	12,339	—	—	Colton Yarn.....	901,806	624,309	Free	Free	
Swine and Hogs	14,971	10,045	—	—	Do	93,058	64,031	—	—	
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	129,916	89,119	—	—	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal	21,786	20,643	—	—	
Barilla and Alkali.....	2,049	1,537	—	—	Indigo	87,682	77,044	—	—	
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	422,426	370,426	—	—	Lac-dye	16,350	13,475	—	—	
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal.....	28,527	45,044	—	—	Logwood	19,194	16,418	—	—	
Brimstone	613,100	662,168	—	—	Madder	70,107	66,902	—	—	
Caoutchouc	12,138	15,435	—	—	Madder Root.....	167,208	148,518	—	—	
Clocks	72,013	76,713	69,734	74,109	Shumac	9,929	7,422	—	—	
Cocoa	5,876,595	5,808,608	2,843,755	3,121,435	Terra Japonica.....	3,376	2,501	—	—	
* Coffee:—Entered previously to 15th April, 1851.—Of British possessions	1,818,514	...	6,510,346	...	Cutch.....	1,439	1,682	—	—	
Foreign	5,018,806	...	443,418	...	Valonia	9,540	13,079	—	—	
Entered from 15th April, 1851:—Imported from British Poss. out of Europe	31,077,603	40,299,168	19,428,895	25,463,917	Embroidery and Needlework.....value £	98,122	68,471	70,637	55,947	
Imported from other Parts.....	9,217,870	11,017,710	3,787,361	6,409,545	Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax, cwts	1,085,711	1,270,209	Free	Free	
Total of Coffee	47,132,793	51,316,878	30,170,020	31,873,462	Fruits: viz.—Currants.....	557,772	290,433	418,210	342,492	
Corn:—Wheat.....qrs	3,652,998	2,820,100	3,656,195	2,825,427	Figs	25,036	14,921	26,537	27,199	
Barley	798,794	576,086	798,794	576,086	Lemons {	330,610	364,123	282,573	295,325	
Oats	1,166,974	966,249	1,166,974	966,249	and {	60,351	64,938	60,201	64,938	
Rye.....	24,607	9,961	24,611	9,961	Oranges {	3,834	5,241	10,390	17,279	
Peas	89,950	92,813	90,388	92,903	Raisins {	190,202	173,753	171,306	205,408	
Beans.....	286,966	338,278	288,266	341,644	Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	11,254	13,716	9,935	11,678	
Indian Corn, or Maize.....	1,695,399	1,394,291	1,695,399	1,394,291	All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all Silvered or Polished Glass of whatever thickness.....square feet	157,758	136,254	128,041	117,347	
Buckwheat	1,123	6,324	1,123	6,324	White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented...lbs	93,543	45,675	25,144	20,250	
Bear or Bigg.....	1,939	...	1,939	...	All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	593,979	501,250	484,977	387,467	
Malt	16	...	...	...	Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	205,804	118,604	Free	Free
Total of Grain	7,718,766	6,204,102	7,723,689	6,212,885	Hemp, undressed	1,179,734	958,764	—	—	
Wheatmeal or Flour	4,996,723	3,651,081	4,998,429	3,651,081	Hides, untanned:—Dry	154,547	111,550	—	—	
Barley Meal	34	197	33	197	Wet	446,308	343,436	—	—	
Oatmeal.....	2,458	498	2,877	498	Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides).....lbs	2,030,375	1,879,149	—	—	
Rye Meal	6,485	80	6,485	80	Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace...value £	78,082	68,547	74,266	61,844	
Pea Meal	289	14	289	14	Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Calashes: viz, Women's Boots & Calashes...pairs	18,725	22,492	16,951	20,041	
Indian Corn Meal.....	9,533	723	9,533	723	the produce of British Possessions and Foreign produce, has, by a necessary consequence, ceased in the Entries at the Custom House, in accounts rendered for the future, therefore, that distinction can only be approximately indicated by showing, under separate heads, the quantities imported from British and Foreign territories respectively.	18,725	22,492	16,951	20,041	
Buckwheat Meal	35	15	35	15						
Total of Flour and Meal.....	5,015,562	3,652,608	5,017,681	3,652,608						
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	9,151,784	7,247,704	9,157,312	7,256,487						

* Cofee, of whatever growth, having, since 15th April, 1851, been chargeable with the same rate of duty, the distinction between the produce of British Possessions and Foreign produce, has, by a necessary consequence, ceased in the Entries at the Custom House, in accounts rendered for the future, therefore, that distinction can only be approximately indicated by showing, under separate heads, the quantities imported from British and Foreign territories respectively.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.		Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
Leather Manufactures (con.)—Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs	4,777	3,393	4,124	3,162	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs	162,529	153,744	151,335	143,365	
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	99,700	82,858	92,860	80,465	Ribbons	151,014	174,220	149,198	172,780	
Men's Boots and Shoes	22,248	26,416	16,104	17,082	Gauze or Crape, Broad stuffs	6,394	6,410	5,583	6,064	
Children's Boots and Shoes	1,487	1,754	771	1,185	Ribbons	26,984	25,452	28,448	25,956	
Boot Fronts	534,294	501,527	553,110	497,825	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs	12	30	12	...	
Gloves	2,700,869	2,510,111	2,621,561	2,403,681	Ribbons	796	1,721	791	1,718	
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated	3,305	2,268	2,676	2,087	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs	26,603	18,765	24,362	17,550	
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French	2,293	1,142	632	558	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	26,261	36,949	26,233	37,016	
Cambries and French Lawns	24,651	22,630	24,275	22,520	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs	126,002	124,763	122,651	126,031	
Damasks and Damask Diaper	3,440	12,018	5,551	10,232	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea	386,597	395,816	120,746	124,925	
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up	23,382	22,531	Free	Free	Cinnamon	192,002	389,937	76,091	100,008	
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up	9,573	10,991	8,716	10,241	Cloves	450,490	485,674	37,456	33,309	
Mahogany	23,583	33,559	Free	Free	Mace	145,270	243,938	128,006	157,608	
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus	39,782	40,679	39,850	40,810	Nutmegs	63,320	45,532	19,134	19,676	
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	87,090	95,230	84,227	87,294	Pepper	302,139	297,172	178,610	227,103	
Iron, in bars, unwrought	33,940	28,336	Free	Free	Pimento	3,484,726	4,999,493	3,043,363	3,205,811	
Steel, unwrought	841	401	Free	Free	Spirits: viz.—Rum	10,195	15,547	3,614	3,527	
Lead, pig and sheet	12,978	12,603	7,657	12,464	Brandy	4,128,729	4,951,352	2,563,194	2,575,269	
Spelter	21,684	15,851	Free	Free	Geneva	2,408,303	3,127,306	1,996,724	1,734,580	
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	43,836	40,483	35,332	28,991	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwts Not equal to white clayed	144,556	158,369	23,872	23,765	
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti	19,907	16,043	Free	Free	Of Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed	1,786	10,527	1,900	9,706	
Palm	507,470	420,218	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	2,860,353	3,216,882	2,514,256	3,344,652	
Cocoa-nut	52,845	84,538	Free	Free	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed	37	977	32	1,148	
Olive	10,188	7,509	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	937,437	1,019,089	855,396	1,066,547	
Oil Seed Cakes	48,096	46,038	46,914	58,916	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	18,805	37,942	35,297	21,063	
Opium	99,727	196,518	Free	Free	Not equal to brown clayed	1,080,567	1,028,709	1,122,018	1,399,201	
Potatoes	508,873	455,872	Free	Free	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	81	227	181	1	
Provisions: viz.—Bacon	173,386	70,461	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	80,221	85,809	59,108	83,539	
Beef, salted, not corned	108,474	109,230	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	1,900,337	829,871	1,171,181	525,047	
Beef, fresh, or slightly salted	6,100	1,460	Free	Free	Not equal to brown clayed	189,196	75,398	81,571	16,587	
Pork, salted	144,323	81,486	Free	Free	Total of Sugar, unrefined	7,068,830	6,305,431	5,840,940	6,467,491	
Pork, fresh	49	40	Free	Free	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	29,749	3,431	35,184	4,623	
Poultry, alive or dead	23,038	25,857	23,038	25,857	Foreign	379,687	272,806	285,161	257,711	
Butter	314,919	259,760	316,255	269,310	Melasses	736,940	501,526	715,952	737,504	
Cheese	294,097	256,666	296,778	262,224	Tallow	1,024,730	905,555	972,031	1,093,301	
Eggs	108,365,121	100,950,942	108,363,119	100,949,486	Tar	12,756	11,957	Free	Free	
Hams	9,599	7,055	5,495	3,055	Tea	63,469,056	57,720,778	49,764,193	51,043,517	
Lard	103,372	56,495	Free	Free	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batlen Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale	34	12	37	...	
Quicksilver	27,300	943,951	Free	Free	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads Foreign	450,598	500,950	457,682	503,588	
Rice	626,440	783,514	373,718	521,987	Staves	384,668	450,105	429,619	518,713	
In the husk	31,420	23,964	Free	Free	...	75,154	62,190	Free	Free	
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre	387,335	444,137	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds: viz.—Clover	136,144	81,420	161,755	88,325	...	...	...	...	...
Flaxseed and Linseed	514,725	688,248	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	73,215	121,518	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	...
Tares	17,452	13,287	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	...
Silk: viz.—Raw	4,095,920	4,833,936	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	...
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	11,947	13,247	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	...
Thrown	381,426	357,065	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	...

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852
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 .....loads	571,862 396,131	493,922 288,744	571,010 392,481	496,993 372,160
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured .....lbs Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	25,376,017 1,865,091	23,410,089 2,121,620	25,490,154 196,199	25,896,477 186,840
Turpentine, common .....cwt Watches .....value £	359,903 94,807	414,886 128,716	Free 92,540	Free 121,832

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 eleven months ended Dec. 5, 1852, compared with the
Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1851.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1851	1852		1851	1852
Cheese.....cwt	3,769	5,123	Spices: viz.—Cassia Ligna .....lbs	211,701	315,844
Cocoa.....lbs	1,447,451	1,809,688	Cinnamon	547,479	468,095
Coffee: viz.—Imported from British Posses.) Do. from other parts.....)	22,271,072	8,978,009	Cloves.....	316,158	188,207
Total of Coffee	12,704,677	3,726,668	Mace	55,440	43,216
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	23,746	12,704,677	Nutmegs	104,218	140,057
Barley.....	3,044	15,521	Pepper	2,392,686	1,401,525
Oats	6,110	1,539	Pimento	15,943	14,732
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	66,841	6,729	Spirits: viz.—Rum .....proof gallons	1,253,484	1,922,264
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods	186,686	63,756	Geneva	874,559	1,096,763
Do. ....declared value thereof £	77,232	160,038	107,316	112,615	
Other Articles	89,219	63,728	Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America	4	80
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	20,517	13,750	Of Mauritius.....	129	676
Cotton Yarn	746,747	542,614	Of British Possessions in the East Indies...	265,155	381,181
Do	83,911	57,008	Foreign	265,288	386,082
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwt	13,712	8,031	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	153	...
Indigo.....	58,103	64,625	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.— Of British Possessions	50,285	36,068
Lac-dye	6,301	6,571	Melasses.....	13,013	8,091
Logwood.....	2,999	2,213	Tea.....	4,373,447	5,946,136
Terra Japonica	314	242	Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	11,274,548	9,613,977
Cutch	330	522	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,512,990	1,477,421
Embroidery and Needlework .....value £	27,693	12,929	Wine: viz.—Cape	3,023	3,944
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	2,007	2,232	French	127,364	150,096
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness...sq. ft.	32,923	20,055	Other sorts	1,431,381	1,501,588
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	64,693	31,071	Total of Wine	5,375,334	6,067,484
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	154,623	148,543	Wool, Cotton.....cwt	6,243,691	Free
Guano.....	28,220	35,919	Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	74,993,171	Free
			Alpaca and the Llama tribe	1,716,851	Free
			Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	552,260	Free
			Wholly or in part made up	103,958	80,185
			Wholly or in part made up	57,729	53,669

Articles.

Articles.

Articles.

Articles.

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 eleven months ended December 5, 1852,
 compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1851.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852
Alkali: viz.—Soda	805,870	921,911	£ 346,101	£ 371,557
Beer and Ale	169,390	217,266	513,002	669,573
Butter	60,067	83,185	211,839	298,858
Candles	2,526,816	2,283,001	89,456	76,430
Cheese	8,581	13,793	29,901	45,363
Coals and Culum	3,281,949	3,422,286	1,224,018	1,272,676
Cordage and Cables	102,544	81,070	178,834	140,805
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	1,413,689,199	1,404,452,729	20,277,807	19,830,433
Lace and Patent Net	98,394,128	100,485,724	516,410	524,097
Thread for Sewing	3,999,645	4,338,410	418,329	461,937
Stockings	459,699	559,513	179,606	201,412
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	181,570	246,288
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	21,573,722	21,264,167
Cotton Yarn	131,970,345	137,527,708	6,111,222	6,200,926
Earthenware	77,491,878	83,084,493	1,035,945	1,071,682
Fish: viz.—Herrings	224,637	255,303	214,789	258,530
Of other sorts	24,068	30,601	83,741	63,112
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	14,603	21,444	18,220	31,502
Bottles, Green or Common	297,073	346,270	157,720	181,162
Plate Glass .....	...	...	19,707	20,334
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	298,680	347,203
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	1,606,682	1,866,127
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	2,598,950	2,447,671
Leather, Unwrought	24,383	29,514	143,922	169,995
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	26,370	21,219	19,261	17,020
Of other sorts	1,513,385	2,227,346	264,863	405,854
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	127,600	158,346
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	117,408,790	118,888,823	3,484,173	3,448,755
Lace of Thread	174,901	163,257	6,311	3,531
Thread for Sewing	2,567,132	3,380,286	241,524	302,524
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	18,917	11,490
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	3,750,955	3,766,300
Linen Yarn	16,700,612	22,246,147	843,441	1,046,511
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	369,482	310,495
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	721,708	850,571
Articles.	1851	1852	1851	1852
Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	193,423	229,322	£ 495,403	£ 527,875
Bar, bolt and rod	509,952	537,641	2,947,747	3,155,810
Wire	4,191	4,851	78,577	86,264
Cast	22,644	56,316	229,237	443,862
Wrought of all sorts	132,545	134,756	1,425,569	1,481,684
Steel, unwrought	11,158	14,277	388,674	478,413
Copper, in bricks and pigs	107,986	110,627	469,844	508,877
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yel- low metal for sheathing)	200,023	181,950	861,435	856,698
Wrought of other sorts	19,112	17,408	101,888	98,548
Brass of all sorts	18,677	14,670	95,243	80,611
Lead	18,525	18,876	328,495	330,887
Tin, unwrought	18,915	17,577	77,535	78,374
Tin plates .....	...	...	956,100	1,034,403
Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	3,137,136	3,544,516	413,062	391,594
Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	244,695	233,162
Salt	17,080,647	18,347,102	223,712	209,174
Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Hand- kerchiefs and Ribbons	407,068	409,670	502,722	485,643
Stockings	15,386	12,494	25,176	21,094
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	176,436	215,029
Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	691,918	599,064	324,025	252,739
Stockings	2,181	3,725	1,789	3,719
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	24,803	30,067
Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	1,054,951	1,008,291
Silk, Thrown	57,919	206,083	44,989	173,352
Silk Twist and Yarn	352,045	438,621	124,894	182,287
Soap	123,777	141,559	197,514	221,701
Stationery .....	...	...	378,417	375,996
Sugar, refined	237,361	202,970	339,426	280,933
Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	7,294,875	13,044,857	391,100	731,877
Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece pieces	2,468,932	2,608,412	4,889,064	4,983,636
Entered by the Yard	62,863,336	69,525,235	2,591,796	2,698,109
Stockings	182,163	155,495	107,921	94,888
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	176,506	165,650
Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	7,765,287	7,942,253
Woollen Yarn	122,296	118,074	1,381,575	1,323,439
Total declared value .....	...	...	63,314,272	65,349,798

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, Jan. 1853.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.
Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.
Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

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

Table listing various locations and their postage rates. Columns include location names and rates in shillings and pence. Locations include Aden, Africa, Alexandria, Algeria, Ascension, Australia, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Berlin, Bermuda, Beyrout, Brazil, Bremen, Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Cracow, Cuba, Curagoa, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Falkland Islands, France, Frankfurt, Galatz, Galicia, Gibraltar, Greece, Hamburg, Hanover, Heligoland, Hesse, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, Ibrail, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Kingston, Jassy, Java, Lippe Detmold, Lubeck, Madeira, Majorca, Malta, Mauritius, Mecklenburg, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Meiningen, Mexico, Minorca, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, Nassau, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Granada, New South Wales, Norway, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Oregon, Papal States, Penang, Parma, Piacenza, Poland, Portugal, Prince Edward Island, Prussia, Reuss, Russia, St Thomas, Salonica, Sardinia, Saxony, Saxe Coburg, Saxony, Schaumburg Lippe, Schwartzburgh Rudolstadt, Schwartzburgh Sonderhausen, Scutari, Sicily, Sierra Leone, Silesia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tuscany, Tunis, Turkey, United States.

Table with columns for 'under not exc.' and 'not exc.' with sub-columns for 's d' and 's d'. It lists various locations and their postage rates under these categories. Locations include Jamaica, Kingston, Jassy, Java, Lippe Detmold, Lubeck, Madeira, Majorca, Malta, Mauritius, Mecklenburg, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Meiningen, Mexico, Minorca, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, Nassau, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Granada, New South Wales, Norway, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Oregon, Papal States, Penang, Parma, Piacenza, Poland, Portugal, Prince Edward Island, Prussia, Reuss, Russia, St Thomas, Salonica, Sardinia, Saxony, Saxe Coburg, Saxony, Schaumburg Lippe, Schwartzburgh Rudolstadt, Schwartzburgh Sonderhausen, Scutari, Sicily, Sierra Leone, Silesia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tuscany, Tunis, Turkey, United States.

Table with columns for 'under not exc.' and 'not exc.' with sub-columns for 's d' and 's d'. It lists various locations and their postage rates under these categories. Locations include Sicily, Sierra Leone, Silesia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tuscany, Tunis, Turkey, United States.

LONDON (WATFORD) SPRING WATER COMPANY.

The Shareholders and the Public are hereby informed, that the amount of money required by the standing orders of Parliament to be deposited in the Bank of England, in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, before the 15th January, has been duly lodged; and the Directors are taking all necessary measures to obtain the Act.

Applications for the remaining Shares may be made to the Brokers, Messrs Johnson, Longden, and Co., Tokenhouse yard; or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 59 Moorgate street; of whom Prospectuses and forms of application, with every information respecting the Company, may be obtained.

By order of the Board. 14th Jan., 1853. BENJAMIN RANKIN, Secretary.

ADAMS'S PATENT REVOLVING or REPEATING PISTOLS, CARBINES, and RIFLES.

These arms having been, by a Select Committee of Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, submitted to the most severe tests for a period extending over 12 months, and having been in constant use in all parts of the world, by the Officers of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, as also by those in the Honourable East India Company's Service, have met with unqualified approbation, and their superiority over every other species of revolver, whether foreign or English, has been established beyond dispute.

The holster pistols and carbines are admirably adapted for cavalry service. The belt pistols equally so for the navy.

Gentlemen travelling will find the belt and pocket sizes the most convenient. The rifle will be found the most formidable weapon for the large game of the jungles of India, as well as for deer-stalking in this country. These arms, with every other article appertaining to military or sporting purposes, can be obtained wholesale of the patentees and manufacturers, and retail from all established gunmakers throughout the United Kingdom.

Gentlemen desirous of witnessing the precision of these arms, or of personally making a trial of them, will find every facility for that purpose, on application to Messrs DEANE, ADAMS and DEANE, gunmakers to H.R.H. Prince Albert, 30 King William street, London bridge.

Also, on application, will be forwarded free to any part of the world, Diagrams of the official trials of Adams's Patent Repeating Arms at Enfield, Woolwich, and Cork.

PUBLIC ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO

MOORE AND BUCKLEY'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE TABLETS, BATONS, PASTILLES, BONBONS, &c., combining finest quality—improved manufacture—and purity of preparation to an extent Connoisseurs have not yet had an opportunity of appreciating.

MOORE and BUCKLEY'S PATENT CONCENTRATED MILK, which received the Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition, produces seven times the quantity of pure Milk. Its indispensable value to the Voyager and Emigrant is most convincingly attested (Testimonials excluded) by its general and increasing use in the Royal and Mercantile Marine, the service of the Honourable East India Company, and the vessels despatched by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners.

MOORE and BUCKLEY'S COCOA and MILK, MOORE and BUCKLEY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATE and MILK, MOORE and BUCKLEY'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE and MILK,

MOORE and BUCKLEY'S FARINA and MILK, for Infants and Invalids, are all combined with the Patent Concentrated Milk—preserved in hermetically sealed tins—will keep sweet in the hottest climate many days after being opened—require no addition except boiling water—are unsurpassed in novelty, utility, and economy—obtained an established reputation in the refreshment rooms of the Great Exhibition—and being prepared under the immediate inspection of Mr Moore (for many years the medical attendant in ordinary to the Royal Family, in London), at the Farm and Works at Ranton Abbey, Staffordshire, possess a peculiar and important claim to

PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

Wholesale Depot, 4 Upper East Smithfield, London. Sold by most of the respectable Chemists and Grocers in Town and Country.

Sole Wholesale Agents for Borden's Patent Meat Biscuit, which received the Council Medal at the Great Exhibition.

THE LANDS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
(Provisionally Registered.)

Capital, £40,000, in Shares of £1 each, with power to increase the Capital.
To be Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
The names of the Directors will be published in a few days.

This Company is formed with a view to promote the improvement of Landed Estates by drainage, the erection of farm buildings, and other means, and to obtain the funds requisite for such improvements from the general money markets, at the lowest current rate of interest; and it offers to Landowners on the one hand, and to Capitalists on the other, facilities hitherto unknown for the profitable and secure application of capital.

The Bill for the Incorporation of the Company has been duly deposited in the Private Bill Office, and it is proposed to obtain powers by it, for enabling persons, having settled estates and other limited interests in landed property, to effect, through the agency of the Company, all kinds of permanent improvement, and to secure the repayment of the money to be advanced for such purposes, with the interest, by instalments in the way of rent-charge, so distributed over a given period, as to render the yearly payment a small addition only to the rental, which tenants will generally be ready to pay.

The capital advanced for purposes of improvement is proposed to be derived from the money market, by means of transferable debentures, issued by the Company, payable to bearer, and which will fall due at periods nearly corresponding with those on which the rent-charge payable to the Company by the Landowner will become due, so that the latter will derive all the benefit of a low rate of interest on securities which are indisputable (there being an ultimate remedy upon the land in the event of default in payment by the Company), and in the form most acceptable to monied capitalists.

The Lands Improvement Company will seek to obtain powers—

To drain and irrigate lands; and, for properly executing such works, to enter adjoining lands for the purpose of making and deepening outfalls; to make roads, and to embank, warp, enclose, and otherwise permanently improve land; to erect farm-houses and other buildings required for the profitable occupation of land; to clear and convert wood, waste, heath, and bog lands; to contract with local public authorities, corporations, and trustees for public bodies, for public works of drainage, and other improvement; to purchase and improve land, and to resell it after improvement.

The Company will contract for and execute the works, and their profits will be derived from such contracts; and the result of a careful investigation and inquiry shows, that from the command of capital and skilled labour, and by carrying on their operations on a large scale, they will be able to execute the works on the most moderate scale of expense to the Landowner, and yet affording to the Company an ample dividend on their capital.

Further information may be obtained from, and written application for shares addressed to, the Secretary, at the Company's Temporary Offices, 3 Frederick's place, Old Jewry, London; or to the Company's Solicitors and Surveyors:—Messrs Vizard and Shute, Dursley, Gloucester-hire; Frederick West, Esq., 16 Gresham street, London; Messrs Hewitt Davis and Francis Vigers, 3 Frederick's place, Old Jewry, London.

CHEAP AND UNIFORM COLONIAL and INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE ASSOCIATION.

- PRESIDENT.
The Right Hon. Earl Granville, &c. &c. &c.
COUNCIL.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
Lord Ashburton.
Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart.
W. Brown, Esq., M.P.
Sir J. Burgoyne, G.C.B.
Ellhu Burritt, Esq.
H. Cole, Esq., C.B.
Professor Daubeney, F.R.S.
Chevalier De Burg (Commissioner for Austria).
C. W. Dilke, Esq.
C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.
Baron Chas. Dupin (President of the Commission for France).
Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P.
Professor Hancock (Dublin).
W. Hawes, Esq.
J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq. (America).
J. S. Lefevre, Esq., C.B.
Chevalier Lencisa (Commissioner for Sardinia).
Dr Lindley, F.R.S.
G. Moffat, Esq., M.P.
E. A. Moriarty, Esq.
Sir E. I. Murchison, F.R.S.
Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., C.B.
Captain Owen, R.E.
Dr Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S.
W. C. Redfield, Esq. (America).
Col. Sir William Reid, K.C.B., F.R.S. (Malta).
Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.
Herr Von Viebahn (Commissioner for Prussia).
Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
Don Manuel de Ysasi (Commissioner for Spain).

At a Meeting of the Council, held on the 6th January, 1853, it was resolved:—

"That the first object of the Association is to extend the system of uniform Penny Postage, already in operation between the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, to the whole of the British Colonies and possessions. The total amount of postal revenue derived from all the Colonies does not exceed £200,000 a year. The whole, obviously, could not be sacrificed by the measure proposed; but it would be sound national policy to abandon even the whole to promote in so eminent a degree the commerce, education, freedom of communication, and friendly relations between the Colonies and the mother country."

Local Secretary for the city of London—Mr Samuel Brown, No. 19 Bucklebury.

Offices of the Association at the Society of Arts, No. 13 John street, Adelphi.

MANUEL DE YSASI, Honorary Secretary.
G. W. YAFF, Secretary for Correspondence.

THE AUSTRALIAN DIRECT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, VIA PANAMA.
Provisionally Registered.

Capital, £1,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £25 each, with power to increase the same to the extent allowed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Deposit, £3 per share. A portion of the shares is intended to be reserved for the Australian Colonies.

It is intended to apply for a Charter of Incorporation, or an Act of Parliament, limiting the liabilities of the shareholders to the amount subscribed.

With power to add to their number.

CHAIRMAN, pro tem—Sir John Campbell, 10 Harley street, Cavendish square.

George Barber, Esq., of the firm of Barber and Barker, 50 Mark lane.

Captain Thomas Bulkeley, Clewer lodge, Windsor, Director of the Great Western Railway.

Captain Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N., Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

John Gilmore, Esq., 10 George yard, Lombard street.

George Herring, Esq., of the firm of G. and A. Herring and Co., 12 Old Broad street.

James J. Macintyre, Esq., Sydenham park, late merchant in Mexico and Sydney.

A. Mackenzie, Esq., Allhallows chambers, Lombard street.

Henry Simonds, Esq., Reading, Director of the Great Western Railway.

DIRECTOR OF NAUTICAL DEPARTMENT—Captain Andrew Snape Hamond, R.N., Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Alexander Gordon, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., 22 Fludyer street, Westminster.

BANKERS—Messrs Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Cave, Threadneedle street.

SOLICITORS—Messrs Maples, Maples, and Pearce, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

BROKERS—Messrs Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, 3 Lombard street; Messrs Robins and Barber, 29 Threadneedle street.

SECRETARY, pro tem—Archibald Dunlop, Esq. Temporary offices—6 Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

The object of this Company is to meet the urgent requirement for accommodation caused by the increasing tide of emigration to Australia, the transmission of specie, and the growing importance of the Australian Colonies, by the establishment of a direct and more expeditious line than any that at present exists, via the Isthmus of Panama, where the railroad now in the course of construction will, it is confidently expected, be completed next September.

For this purpose it is proposed to construct Steam Ships of adequate capacity and power, combining all the improvements in their hull and machinery which skill and science can effect.

These will at stated periods proceed direct to Chagres whence their cargo and passengers will be conveyed by Railroad to Panama, to be embarked on board another of the Company's Ships, in readiness to convey them to Sydney and Port Phillip, calling at Otahaiti or other convenient station, and accomplishing the whole distance, whether to or from England, in about fifty days.

Though the route of Panama at present offers the most rapid means of reaching Australia in the manner proposed, it is not the intention of this Company to confine themselves to it, should a more desirable means of transit across any other section of Central America be hereafter established.

The Directors think it unnecessary to advert to the extraordinary increase of general traffic that has sprung up, wherever proper facilities of intercourse by steam have been given, or to dwell upon those well-known statistical facts relative to the growing traffic between the mother country, the Australian Colonies, and the Pacific generally, or to the important accession to be anticipated, to their projected line, of passengers, specie, and freight, coming from the West Coast of South America and California, as also from the line now being established between Panama and China.

But they confidently assert their belief that this will be a good and remunerative commercial enterprise; whilst in the calculations they have made as to results, based upon approved data, it is fully expected a liberal dividend will be ensured to the shareholders, and a margin left for the creation of a reserve fund, in order to maintain and to perpetuate the stock of the Company.

The Directors beg to add, that they have the strongest expressed support to this undertaking of many eminent firms, in London, Manchester, and Glasgow, and throughout the manufacturing districts, who are connected with the Australian, South American, or China trade.

Should a sufficient amount of capital for conducting the intended business of the Company not be subscribed for, the deposits will be returned, after deducting the preliminary expenses incurred.

Application for shares to be made to the Secretary, at the Company's temporary offices, 6 Frederick's place, Old Jewry; Messrs Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, 3 Lombard street; and Messrs Robins and Barber, 29 Threadneedle street, London.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company, via Panama.

Gentlemen—I request you will allot me shares of £25 each in the above Company; and I engage to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of £3 per share thereon upon the allotment, and to execute such deed or deeds of settlement as may be allowed by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Dated this day of 1853.

Name.....
Residence.....
Profession or Trade.....
Reference.....

WATHERSTON AND BROGDEN

beg to caution the public against the electro-gold chains and polished zinc-gold, so extensively put forth in the present day under the title of "pure gold" and "fine gold," and to call attention to the genuine gold chains made from their own ingots, and sold by troy weight at its full or realizable value, with the workmanship at wholesale manufacturers' prices. The gold guaranteed, and repurchased at the price charged. The workmanship according to the simplicity or intricacy of the pattern. An extensive assortment of Jewellery of the first quality, all made at their manufactory, 16 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Established A. D. 1798.

JUVENILE ATTIRE AND SUITABLE DRESS FOR EVERY ONE.—At a time when every one's attention is occupied with a variety of things which press on their notice at the commencement of the year, it would be futile and unbusiness-like to solicit attention to such articles as are not required.

Many years' experience, and strict attention to the claims of the seasons induce E. Moses and Son to offer those articles only which are absolutely necessary; but these are presented in a magnitude of stock, and a variety of styles and patterns, which excel all attempts at equality, and at such prices as no establishment in the world can imitate.

Attire for youths about to return to school, if ordered at E. Moses and Son's, is made with greater speed, cut with greater accuracy, finished with more care, it also fits with more comfort, is more durable, and is charged considerably lower prices than at any other house. The ready-made department furnishes Juvenile Dress of unparalleled excellence, at the lowest prices. Overcoats, Wrappers, and Waterproof Clothing, specially appropriate for this wet season, in gentlemanly and comfortable styles, in materials and fashions, which arrest the attention of all classes, but the low prices surprise every purchaser.

The Hosiery and Fur Department exhibits every novelty of the season, and presents inducement in quality and price to be found only at the Establishments of E. Moses and Son.

TO EMIGRANTS.

—In your intense anxiety for the golden treasures of Australia, do not forget your Outfit! If time is a consideration, you need only call at the Outfitting Establishment of E. Moses and Son; all the Goods and Clothing you require are arranged in a separate department, and Ladies or Gentlemen, Mechanics, "Gold Diggers," or Farmers, are furnished with the best Outfits at the lowest prices. Ship sailing information and full Lists of Outfits may be had on application, or post free to any part of the Kingdom.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with their establishment," or "it is the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follows:—

London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating.

London West End Branch.—505, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating.

Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 Bridge street.

Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.

Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

IMPORTANT.—Should any article not give satisfaction, it will be exchanged if desired, or, if preferred, the money will be returned without hesitation. All goods are marked in plain figures the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made.

The Establishments are closed from sunset on Fridays till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till 12 o'clock.

A New Book entitled "The World's Pharos," containing the Emigrant's Assistant, full lists of prices, and directions for self-measurement, may be had on application, or post free to any part of the Kingdom.

A handsome almanack for the year ending 1853 can be had gratis on application.

Ici l'on parle Français. | Qui sa parla Italiano.
Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua sa habla Espagnoi

ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.

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