

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor :

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. IX.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1851.

No. 402.

### CONTENTS

#### THE ECONOMIST.

The Property Tax and the Property Tax Committee—Direct or Indirect Taxation? .....	501	Stock of Cotton .....	507
The Trade and Navigation Returns ..	502	IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT .....	507
The Supply of Water .....	503	Parliamentary Papers .....	510
The National Public School Association ..	504	NEWS OF THE WEEK :—	
The Insurrection in Portugal .....	504	Court and Aristocracy .....	510
AGRICULTURE :—		Metropolis .....	510
The Exhibition—Rural Machinery ..	504	Provinces .....	510
Crops and Prospects .....	505	Scotland .....	511
Spirit of the Trade Circulars .....	525	Ireland .....	511
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE :—		Foreign and Colonial .....	511
Paris .....	506	Births, Marriages, and Deaths .....	5 2
CORRESPONDENCE :—		Commercial and Miscellaneous News ..	512
Indigo .....	5 6	LITERATURE :—	
Navigation Law—British and American Shipping .....	506	The Church of England in the Reign of Henry VIII. ....	5 2
		Historical Sketch of Logic .....	512

#### THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market .....	513	LONDON MARKETS :—	
The Bankers' Price Current .....	514	State of Corn Trade for the Week ..	517
Mails .....	515	Foreign & Colonial Produce Markets ..	518
Weekly Corn Returns .....	515	Postscript .....	518
Commercial Epitome .....	516	Additional Notices .....	518
Cotton .....	516	Liverpool Markets .....	519
Exports from the Port of Hull .....	4 6	Prices Current .....	520
Markets of Manufacturing Districts ..	516	Imports, Exports, &c. ....	521
American Corn and Flour Markets .....	517	Trade and Navigation Returns .....	523

#### THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Railway Calls .....	521	Railway Share Market .....	521
Railway News .....	521	Railway Share List .....	522
		Railway Traffic Returns .....	522

## The Political Economist.

### THE PROPERTY TAX AND THE PROPERTY TAX COMMITTEE.

#### DIRECT OR INDIRECT TAXATION ?

AFTER we have shown what incalculable good the Income Tax has been the means of conferring on the country, and how much more benefit in the same direction may yet be secured by its continuance at least for some few years to come, we cannot too much express our regret that it should have been renewed only for one year. It is true that the members of the House of Commons who supported that motion, did so on very different grounds. It is true that Mr Hume and some of his friends, but who formed not a tithe of those who voted for the motion, profess that their only object is to make the tax more equitable in its details, with a view to increasing its amount and perpetuating its existence. But the remaining nine-tenths of the supporters of Mr Hume's proposal, were actuated only by a desire, as evidenced in their support of Mr Herries' motion, to get rid of all direct taxation as soon as possible, in order to return to a duty on foreign corn and other imported articles. The support of such a motion on the part of the Protectionists is a perfectly intelligible course; but it is difficult to understand how they, whose object was to perpetuate the Property Tax, could reconcile that object with voting for it, for the shortest possible period; and especially at a time, when it is not improbable that when the subject again comes to be considered, the Government may be in the hands of those whose avowed policy is to destroy direct taxation, and restore Customs duties. But again, if Mr Hume were sincere in his professed object—and we have no reason to doubt it, however inexplicable his course may be—knowing as he did that the renewal of this tax would again be proposed in the present session, why did he not move for his Committee in 1850, or in 1849? Why never move in this matter, but just at the moment when doing so endangered the existence of the tax altogether? He made a similar motion in 1848, when it was proposed to renew the Property Tax. But failing then, he was quiet upon the subject in 1849 and 1850; but in 1851, when the Protectionists, for their own objects, were prepared to join him, and reverse the recent commercial policy, then at the moment of greatest danger to the tax, he has inflicted a blow from which it is doubtful if it will ever recover; and the effect of which may ultimately be, to place the country in the

difficult dilemma of choosing between Customs duties, or the disreputable alternative of breaking faith with the public creditor. Mr Hume, we know, protests against any such result; but if we mistake not, he will not be two days in committee without discovering the truth of the remarks of Mr Gladstone on Thursday night. At the same time no one can have watched the debate of last Friday, without feeling that the appointment of a Committee can alone give effect to the decision then come to.

We are told that the real question which that Committee will have to consider, will be the relative merits of direct and indirect taxation. If we really believed this, we should have no anxiety about the result. No committee of sane men will be found to dispute the enormous advantages which the repeal of one class of indirect taxes, and the reduction of another class, have conferred on the country. A commerce expanded in eight years by *fifty per cent.*; a revenue restored from a state of inextricable confusion and dilapidation, and of annually-recurring deficiencies, to one of the highest prosperity, with annual remissions of taxes and large excesses of income; and the marked change in the condition and temper of the people for the better, all combine too powerfully to point to the wisdom of the Free-trade policy to leave any doubt as to the decision of any committee on that point. But will a committee be equally agreed upon—what no doubt was the necessary condition on which alone these advantages could be obtained—a direct tax upon Property and Income? Can it be denied that the tendency is strongly shown, in too many instances, to value the enormous benefits of the relaxation which has been made in indirect taxes, but greatly to begrudge the very moderate cost of direct taxes at which such enormous boons have been purchased? If we are to judge of the temper of the Committee by that of the House of Commons, the efforts will be much less to exhibit the benefits which the country has derived from the remission of Customs duties, than to pick holes in the only substitute which could be found for them. We shall hear little of the demerits and mischiefs of indirect taxes on consumption, and high duties on raw materials, but enough of the inequalities of any form of direct tax which can be invented, and especially of that which has answered our end so admirably for the last ten years. The object which Mr Hume has in view will be shirked;—that of the Protectionists, as the one which appeals most directly to the sentiment which prevailed among those who supported the Committee, will prevail. Overlooking all the mischiefs and evils of indirect taxes, the minor and comparatively insignificant ones of direct taxes will be made to appear insufferable.

The proposed object of the inquiry is to consider "Whether any system of collecting the Property and Income Tax, so as to render it more equitable, can be adopted?" But is the exact equity of the incidence of a tax to be considered, without any reference to the equity of the incidence of other taxes in place of which it has been adopted, and to which alone we can again resort if we are to lose it? If honestly dealt with, then, the equity of the levying of the Income Tax will be rather a relative than a positive question. Let us, for example, take the strongest case of the inequality of the Income Tax. Take the case so pathetically pictured by Mr Roebuck. A professional man at the bar, after years of intense struggle, anxiety, and care, finds himself in the receipt of 1,000*l.* a year, as the reward of laborious toil, and on which a large family is dependent. But his income is dependent not alone on his life, but on the continuance of his health. Six months' illness may deprive him of income altogether for the time, and materially reduce its amount in the future; and at best any portion of it lasts only during his lifetime. This is the strongest case that can be put why such a person should not pay 30*l.* a year towards the Income Tax so long as he has 1,000*l.* a year, while the recipient of 1,000*l.* a year from real estate pays no more. And it is a strong case of disparity between the condition of the two individuals. Nothing shows the contrast more strikingly of the positions of the two men. But were we to take any other individual payment for objects rendered almost equally necessary in both cases, either by the ordinary demands of life or the nearly equally stringent requirements,

of custom, would the same contrast of the ability of the two men not present itself? But it may be said, that in one case expenditure is a matter of choice; in the other, the tax is a matter of legal exaction. But when we come to sit in judgment on the Income Tax, we are bound to consider whether these apparent evils are not equally applicable to all other classes of taxes, or even more so. Let us pursue the case put by Mr Roebuck. The barrister with 1,000*l* a year pays three per cent. upon his income. But during the years of his struggle to eminence in his profession, he paid only on his actual income and in proportion to his means. Again, from whatever cause his income declines, the tax declines with it. But what, under the operation of Customs duties, is the situation of the same person? During the years of the struggle to an income, he pays not only as much as he does after he has achieved it, but as much as the richest man in the country on every article which he or his family consumes. Again, what is the effect of Customs and Excise duties on the condition of such a man if overtaken by sickness? In the case of the Income Tax, with the decline of income, the exaction of the tax-gatherer declines in the same proportion. Not so with Customs and Excise duties. The cost of the support of a family continues just as great, so far as those duties form a part of it, during periods of the greatest poverty as in times of the greatest wealth. And at all times, equally in those of success or misfortune, of good health or bad health, the recipients of the most casual incomes pay the same as the Marquis of Westminster or the Duke of Northumberland. And don't let it be said that the amount of a man's expenditure is a matter of choice. A sick barrister with a dependent family will require as much bread, and all other necessities, at one time as another. When, therefore, the inequalities of the Income Tax upon precarious and permanent incomes comes to be considered, it will be wholly begging the real question at issue, if the Committee does not also examine to what degree the taxes which it has replaced, and which can alone be again resorted to, failing it, are exposed to even a stronger objection on this score.

Well, but is inequality alleged only with respect to Schedule D? First, there is Schedule A, comprising the incomes from real property, which is supposed to be placed in so advantageous a position in relation to Schedule D, and with regard to which the most bitter complaints are made. Let us state a case within our knowledge. The owner has a rental of 10,000*l* a year in round figures. The estate is burdened with charges to the extent of 4,000*l* a year. The average annual cost of management, repairs, and all other outgoings for six years has been as nearly as possible 20 per cent. on the rental, or 2,000*l* a year. The net income enjoyed by the proprietor for his own use is therefore about 4,000*l* a year. This is a real case; but three-fourths of the land in Great Britain is less or more in the same situation. Now let us examine the incidence of the tax upon this owner's income. His tenants pay upon their gross rentals, and deduct the tax from the payments due to the landlord. The Income Tax is, therefore, 3 per cent. on 10,000*l*, or 300*l* a year. But deducting the expenses of management, repairs, agency, &c., only 8,000*l* reaches his bankers; and then of this amount 4,000*l* is to be paid to the incumbrances. Now it is true that in making these payments he deducts the Income Tax of three per cent. from each; and thus recovers of the 300*l*, the sum of 120*l*, leaving him still with a charge of 180*l* on his net income of 4,000*l*, or at the rate of 10*½*d in the pound in place of the assumed 7d. And this arises from the fact that the Income Tax is charged on the cost of the management and repairs of a large estate as well as on the net rental, and that the whole of this charge in such cases falls upon the smaller proportion received, as net income, by the owner after all incumbrances are paid.

Again, with regard to Schedule B, though we attach no importance to the ordinary complaints as to the mode of assessing the income, yet it is clear that all the objections which apply to the charge upon incomes from trades under Schedule D, apply with equal force to the profits of the farmer.

Then again, with regard to Schedule E, which refers to public salaries, the objections urged against Schedule D apply with their fullest force.

Thus, with regard to four schedules out of the five, it is the easiest matter in the world to make out a case of inequality. And even with regard to the fifth, Schedule C, being incomes from the public funds, it is not altogether free from the same objection. How many settlements for life are made on this description of security—incomes which will elude the family of the present possessors at death, as much as if derived from a practice at the bar? But admitting that the great bulk of dividends from the public funds are not subject to this remark, and that the net amount received by the lucky owner, and on which alone the tax is paid, is really all tangible and real income, then we arrive at the fact that the only schedule on which the tax is equitably levied, is the one we now allude to.

But what is the paramount difficulty we meet with at the first discovery of this fact? Shall we raise Schedule C to 9d or 10d in the pound, or reduce the other schedules in proportion as opinion may show their relative inequalities? We are at once reminded of the national faith on which the public debt was contracted. By Act of Parliament, that debt was contracted

on the condition that the dividends should never, under any pretence, be subjected to any special tax or imposition whatever. But for such a guarantee, it is plain that a country might at any time, under pretext of raising taxes, defraud the public creditor at pleasure. If, then, we are to reduce the rate of the tax on Schedule D or any other, to whatever extent any one is reduced, it is plain that a breach of national faith will be committed if we do not also reduce Schedule C (the public funds) in the same degree. But then the attempt at equalisation is defeated, and at whatever rate the tax is left, it will relatively be just as unequal as before.

In principle there is no difference between a graduated tax, whether direct or indirect. It is not indeed difficult to discover the great public advantages of the one of these systems of taxation compared with the other. And what we protest most against is, that any committee that may be appointed shall deem they have performed their duty when they have obtained evidence that the incidence of the Income Tax is unequal, without considering, first, whether the same evils do not apply to even a greater extent in relation to taxes for which the Income Tax is a substitute, and which alone could be resorted to were that tax abandoned; and, second, whether even the assumed inequality of the tax can be remedied without a direct breach of faith with the public creditor; and with regard to whom let it never be lost sight of, that whatever special security he enjoys in relation to his income, he has paid for it to the State in the favourable terms which the latter has been able to command. Can we suppose that the frequent reductions in the interest of the National Debt which have been accomplished would have been possible, but for the high credit of the debtor and the special security of the investment? Let us not forget that on those considerations alone, an enormous amount of saving to the country has been effected in this way, even since the Income Tax was imposed in 1842. Especially with regard to public debt, a nation will always find that "honesty is the best policy."

THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

THE returns of the trade and navigation for the first quarter of 1851, are now before the country. If we had believed the gloomy language of Lord Stanley, at Merchant Tailors' Hall, and of the Protectionists everywhere, we should have been prepared for a signal decline in the trade of the year. But in place of this we find, that notwithstanding the encouraging character of the accounts for the last two years of rapid progress, those now before us exceed all former returns in the evidence they furnish of extending commerce, and of the increasing means which the country enjoys of consuming articles of necessity and luxury. Take the exports alone as an evidence of the activity which prevails in our general trade. The exports for the single month of April were:—

1819 .....	£ 5,365,563
1850 .....	5,783,752
1851 .....	6,965,196

And for the quarter the comparison is thus:—

1849 .....	£ 12,822,033
1850 .....	14,655,153
1851 .....	16,523,344

In the single month, then, there is an increase of no less than 1,599,533*l* compared with 1849, and of 1,181,436*l* compared with 1850. In the quarter there is an increase of 3,701,311*l* compared with 1849, and of 1,868,191*l* compared with 1850.

When we reflect upon the employment which the production of these greatly increased quantities of British manufactures must afford to the working population, we can readily account, not alone for the steady diminution of pauperism, but also for the great increase of the consumption of articles of import.

It is, moreover, gratifying in the highest degree to observe that there is a great increase in the quantities of raw materials of various descriptions imported, so as to promise to cure the inconvenience which last year arose from scarcity and high prices. No doubt the first effect of a reduction of the price of raw materials is to suspend, or at least restrict, the business for a time, until confidence is again restored in the existing rates. But this evil can only be temporary. The benefit of lower prices will be permanent and extensive. The cotton trade in Manchester during the last two months has been in this position. In a falling market buyers restrict their operations; but they must the sooner again come into the market. The actual consumption is accelerated by cheapness, and that fact must soon tell on the demand. The importations for the quarter thus compare:—

	1850.	1851.
Cotton .....	1,123,784 cwt.	1,552,219
Wool .....	8,419,364 lb.	10,314,824
Silk .....	1,292,395	1,659,375
Flax .....	115,694 cwt.	96,162
Hemp .....	103,274	146,751

But perhaps the most gratifying portion of these returns, after all the expressed apprehension of Mr Herries and others, is that which relates to shipping. The following are the returns:—

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards in the three months ended April 5, 1851, compared with the Entries and Clearances in the corresponding months of 1849 and 1850, stated exclusively of Vessels in Ballast, and of those employed in the Coasting Trade, or the trade between Great Britain and Ireland.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE VESSELS BELONGED.	ENTERED INWARDS.					
	1849		1850		1851	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
United Kingdom and Dependencies	3,568	728,336	3,226	627,518	3,365	761,521
Russia	21	5,728	23	4,782	70	21,070
Sweden	71	9,520	26	4,165	71	12,189
Norway	127	14,857	114	16,954	211	43,924
Denmark	424	53,982	199	16,962	359	32,683
Prussia	84	16,186	39	7,511	115	25,609
Other German States	370	31,876	251	28,302	255	34,441
Holland	319	25,622	212	17,933	202	22,847
Belgium	67	8,892	43	6,639	49	9,621
France	655	44,129	703	41,812	539	34,067
Spain	15	1,845	30	4,056	31	4,693
Portugal	28	2,533	28	3,089	26	3,341
Italian States	94	28,467	39	12,600	119	55,816
Other European States	23	6,580	6	1,733	63	16,898
United States of America	269	165,757	148	115,245	174	150,508
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia	5	1,230	2	618	2	626
Total	6,140	1,125,940	5,095	910,899	5,881	1,269,794

  

COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE VESSELS BELONGED.	CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
	1849		1850		1851	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
United Kingdom and Dependencies	3,877	869,618	3,566	837,930	3,910	907,823
Russia	41	13,122	60	16,866	19	21,554
Sweden	23	4,966	32	6,963	54	11,875
Norway	17	3,026	20	7,372	58	16,751
Denmark	290	24,715	169	15,968	315	30,221
Prussia	132	25,045	65	17,320	100	23,361
Other German States	242	30,208	151	24,654	281	41,764
Holland	119	11,781	106	11,546	177	24,388
Belgium	61	7,266	39	5,890	47	9,413
France	486	48,339	391	31,911	414	36,064
Spain	24	3,291	30	4,342	43	5,356
Portugal	10	919	20	2,471	13	2,191
Italian States	73	19,882	59	17,099	93	26,500
Other European States	17	5,019	24	6,239	40	11,297
United States of America	255	166,644	171	134,393	181	157,951
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia	5	1,448	1	250	1	387
Total	5,672	1,234,679	4,913	1,141,234	5,825	1,327,896

It will be remembered, that up to the close of 1850, while the outward shipping showed a large increase, the inward shipping showed some decrease as compared with 1849. That fact was considered conclusive against the repeal of the Navigation Laws. It was in vain that we urged the larger entries of British shipping outwards; it was in vain that we urged that the scope and tendency of our altered laws were to enable British ships to enter into indirect voyages when they were out, and thereby delay their return; the fact of a diminished amount of tonnage entered inwards in 1850 compared with 1849, though greatly increased upon 1848, was conclusive against Free Trade.

But what will Mr Herries say now? In the present year the outward entries still show a considerable increase of British tonnage. But the inward entries show now a much greater increase, and not alone upon 1850, but even upon 1849. The increase upon 1850, of British tonnage entered inwards for the three months, is no less than 134,903 tons. The entire trade of the country, both inwards and outwards, it will be observed, shows a very large increase, both upon 1849 and 1850. Mr Herries has given notice that he will call the attention of Parliament to the declining state of British shipping; but now that he has seen these returns, it is very improbable that the Right Hon. Gentleman will persevere in his hopeless task of attempting to persuade Parliament and the country, that that system which most tends to increase trade can be prejudicial to shipowners. We refer the reader to an extract of a letter from India, in another part of this paper, as to the effect of the repeal of the Navigation Laws on our shipping in the East, when placed in competition with the much-boasted and greatly-fearing ships of the United States.

### THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

At length the plan adopted by the Government for settling the conflicting claims of the public and the water companies, the demands of the Sanitary Board, and rights of a large existing proprietary, is before the public, and it is with no surprise we observe that it does not satisfy the persons who, for months past, have made it their especial business to vilify the companies and terrify the Cockneys. That there is much to amend in the administration of the supply of water must be admitted. Science and art have of late combined to investigate the subject. They have shown many imperfections in our present plans, and have pointed out means of enlarging the sources of supply, purifying the water before it enters our dwellings, and of improving the mechanical part of the process. All that may be conceded. It may be conceded, too, that all the companies are the better for being vigilantly watched and controlled in their operations by the voice and censure of the public. No contrivance is perfect, and few or no men perform their duty to one another and the public without admonition. But between admitting that and sanctioning the total change proposed in the management of our water supply, resolutely urged by the men of science and art who have

discovered the imperfections, there is all the difference between discovering an error and adopting a means to rectify it.

There is no doubt, to compare small things with great, that the old Government of France, before the first Revolution, was a theoretical absurdity and a practical oppression; and no doubt that the philosophers who wrote against it, like our men of science in relation to the water companies, were correct in denouncing it, and in pointing out the principles on which it ought to have been amended. But when the schemes of these philosophers were acted on—perfectly or imperfectly, is much the same, for no theory will ever be completely carried out—they overthrew everything, worked immense and horrible mischief at first, and led to a Government more absurd in theory and more tyrannical in practice than the destroyed Government of the Bourbons. Our sanitary friends will, we hope, forgive the assertion, but we see in their eager haste to get rid of all the old water companies, and effect a complete reform, all the zeal of rash theorists, and all the determination of despots. From their success we could only augur the ruin of the companies, and the establishment, in their place, of an insupportable tyranny. What displeases them in the measure pleases us, and we are glad the matter has been arranged on a principle of compromise, which leaves the companies in possession of all their rights, but places a power in the hands of the Secretary of State to direct water to be taken from new sources.

There are provisions in the bill to secure a constant supply of water for purposes of police, to enforce improvements by stopping the payments of dividends till they be executed, to reduce the rates, to procure a supply of water for every house, and to enable the Treasury, if necessary, and Parliament will give the money, to purchase the property, works, and rights of the companies. The principal feature of the measure is the consolidation of all the companies into one company, having a common property in all the plant, rights, and property of each company, and subjecting them all to one common system of regulations. The bill is meant, by the power vested in the Secretary of State, to protect the public against the companies, and to secure the companies, by consolidating their strength, against the violence and despotism of our water revolutionists.

Wherever competition is possible, there is no doubt that it is the safest, the soundest, and, indeed, the only principle on which to conduct human affairs. By that, every man is informed what every other man requires and demands; and from these conflicting demands results a kind of justice, which is, perhaps, rude in relation to some ideal and abstract justice, but is always infinitely superior to the justice decreed by any one man or any one party. In the case of joint stock and other banks, gas companies, &c., all of which are powerful bodies, and are incorporated by act of Parliament, competition is found to be extremely advantageous. Between gas companies and a water company there is indeed one great difference. Gas can be made in any locality to which coal can be carried, and there is no limit to the supply. But water is limited; and to empower any company exclusively to appropriate the ordinary sources of the supply of water for any place, is to confer on it a very close monopoly. In return for such a privilege—should it ever be conferred—strict obligations should be imposed on the company; and in many cases where it has been conferred, perhaps there is good reason to complain of the Parliament not having taken sufficient care of the public interests. It is perfectly clear that if Parliament authorise a company to appropriate to itself any one source of the general supply of water, it ought strictly to limit the conditions of the grant.

Whether leaving all the sources of supply open, protecting each man in his common right to draw from the common stock, merely authorising companies to take possession of ground for laying down pipes, &c., and equally authorising any which may apply to use the like privilege, be a sufficient guarantee for competition, we will not now decide. We are inclined, however, to think it is, but probably, on the whole, where the supply of water is to be derived from some common source, the matter should be, like cleaning the streets, and in some places supplying gas for the towns, taken up as a municipal duty. In Manchester, New York, and other places, where a good municipality extending over the whole town exists, the supply of water is judiciously placed in its hands. There is no such municipal body for the metropolis. The Executive Government is the only body which everywhere in the metropolis has authority; and in the metropolis, accordingly, the general question of how the supply of water should be regulated, is theoretically encompassed with great difficulties. Practically, they have long been solved, by the supply having been placed in the hands of several companies; and between the known evils of these bodies, and the unknown evils of a thorough subversion of their functions—substituting, perhaps, a Government Board for them—it appears to us better to suffer the former than risk the latter.

Among the many reasons that exist for regretting that no care has ever been taken to give to the metropolis a common uniform municipal organisation, the defective water supply is one of the strongest. Now, to place this mighty mass of people under such an organisation, with their diversified privileges and different parochial institutions, would be a work of immense difficulty, while the body, if so organised, might be formidable to every other class in the community or power in the State. Had the principles of such

an organisation been laid down centuries ago, and had it extended with the growth of the people, it might now work advantageously; but the wisdom to plan an organisation of this kind implies far more foresight than man has ever yet possessed. Wanting such an organisation, no alternative has presented itself to the opponents of water companies but to demand the direct interference of the Executive Government, and they seek to make it responsible for each family receiving its allotted portion of water day by day. They would make it, like the captain of a ship, responsible for the safety of passengers, and bound to see them all supplied with provisions. They call on the Government to do all things. They demand from it whatever their hearts can wish, and are apt, as many objurgations show, to wreak their vengeance on their poor idol whenever they suffer disappointment.

The extent to which some men, from the suspicion of others, or from a desire of ease and enjoyment beyond their reach, or from mere restlessness, demand the interference of Government, is one of the most curious phenomena of our time. It can never assume power enough to satisfy them. They continually heap new duties on it, and urge it to be grasping and ambitious. Though it be composed of men, a perfection is expected from a mere organisation, and demanded far beyond human nature. We are opposed to their demands, from a thorough conviction that the more heavily the Government is burdened, the more readily it is broken to pieces. The schemers propose to ensure a better supply of water, improved sewerage, or more favourable sanitary conditions; but they tend to bring about the destruction of the Government and the disturbance of the country. They would heap duties on it no human power can perform, and centre on it the irresistible discontent of universal disappointment. Whatever means may be adopted to secure the supply of water, the worst of all is to make it the business of the Executive Government, or of a board appointed by, and responsible to the Government.

As we cannot have the supply placed under a municipality, and as open competition is impracticable—except a competition between several companies which of them shall concede the most advantages to the public for receiving the privilege of supplying it with water and a quasi monopoly of all the sources of supply—to place it in the hands of a company seems to us the best arrangement. It would be practicable, were the ground not previously occupied, for the Parliament to lay down the conditions on which a company or companies might enjoy the exclusive privilege, for a number of years, of supplying a district, or the whole metropolis, with water; but the Government is not at liberty to adopt such a plan. The companies have already had privileges conceded to them, on the faith of which they have laid out a large capital; and, under these circumstances, the Government has acted wisely in endeavouring to use them, without invading their privileges, to secure a better supply. In what condition the plan proposed may come out of the select committee to which it is referred, and before which the adverse parties will be heard, it is at present impossible to say; but the Government deserves credit for resisting the clamour of some popular writers, the urgent demands of sanitary novices and sanitary zealots. It has resisted those who wish to thrust new power on it, and has refused to take on itself, in addition to its ordinary duties of governing the country, the dangerous business of supplying every house in the metropolis with water. Were it to make itself responsible for the supply of water, an accident to a water cock, or an insufficient supply in case of fire—events that frequently happen—might breed a general mutiny.

Those who have most loudly demanded that all the companies should be swept away, and the Government should step into their places, or appoint some board to perform the duties, now find fault with the Government measure on account of the little addition it will make to the duties of the Home Secretary. What would they have said, had he followed their advice, and called on Parliament to sweep away all the companies, and make himself responsible for the whole supply? Probably they would have a new department for the supply of water, another for the sewerage, another for the burials, and their schemes would multiply the cares and departments of Government, till the whole community were occupied in taking care of one another. For them it is unfortunate, but the world will not follow their recommendations, because they would speedily so impede or stop production, that at no distant period nothing worth taking care of would be left.

#### THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

If we refer to the meeting held by the National Public School Association, at the King's Head, Poultry, on Wednesday last, it is merely for the purpose of correcting a misstatement that was then made regarding the *Economist*. Mr Samuel Lucas, who is described as one of the founders of the Association in Lancashire, was elected Chairman by the gentlemen present, and cannot be otherwise than a person of some distinction. In the course of his speech he said, according to the report in the *Daily News*, "there had been no party which had opposed them so much as the *Economist*; and he did not think that that paper had treated them quite fairly. It had made several misstatements, and misrepresented their views, objects, and statements, and yet when they remonstrated they declined to insert their answers because it did not wish to enter into a controversy."

The facts of the case, as we hope our readers will remember, are these. On February 8, we published an article "On the Proposed National Public Schools." In the course of the following week Mr Hickson, who had been chairman of a great meeting held at Manchester, on October 31st, wrote a letter to us on the subject, pointing out what he asserted to be our mistakes and our false reasoning. It was not possible for us to insert that letter on the following Saturday, and we stated so in our largest type (p. 171); but it was inserted on the ensuing Saturday (p. 200), with remarks (p. 197), defending our opinions. We heard no further from Mr Hickson, and the controversy was at an end.

About the same period, we received a communication from Mr Lucas, of precisely the same tenor as Mr Hickson's letter, which we declined to insert, because it was "to a similar effect," and it "was not necessary to insert both the letters." (p. 200). Our space is too valuable to occupy it with mere repetitions, and Mr Lucas seemed to acquiesce in the justice of our decision, for we never received from him one word impugning it.

There is, however, another stage in the proceedings. On the 12th ult. we inserted in our literary notices some extracts from "The Eclectic Review" on the subject of education, copying its statements without vouching for them. On that article appearing, Mr Lucas again wrote a very long letter to the *Economist*, being a criticism on the article in "The Eclectic," which we declined to insert, because what he "sought to disprove was not said, and what was said may be fully substantiated." (p. 431.) About the same time we received a letter from Dr Watts, referring to the same article, which we declined to insert, because it ought to have been, as Dr Watts admitted, "addressed to The Eclectic" (p. 431), the remarks of which—not those of our journal—he controverted. We added that the *Economist* "had not space for the controversy which the publication of his letter and that of Mr Lucas, would probably entail"—meaning a controversy between these gentlemen and the writer in "The Eclectic Review." These are the plain facts on which Mr. Lucas thinks proper to make the assertion that the *Economist* declined to insert the answers of the Public School Association, because "it did not wish to enter into a controversy;" and having stated them accurately, we leave the public to decide betwixt us and the Association.

Mr. Lucas also said, "The articles in the *Economist* were supposed to be written by a gentleman who was the author of 'a work called 'Social Statics,' one of the most extraordinary books he had ever read." Before the chairman of a great meeting, and the founder of an association which is to rear up the people in truth and virtue, hazards suppositions of this nature, out of respect to other parties he should inquire into their correctness. Leaving the author of "Social Statics" to defend himself against Mr Lucas's criticism, it is alike due to that gentleman and to the *Economist* to declare that Mr Lucas's supposition is incorrect.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

SINCE we adverted to the insurrection in Portugal a fortnight ago, it has taken a totally different turn. Then Marshal Saldanha was correctly reported to be seeking refuge in Spain. Before he could reach that country, however, the garrison of Oporto revolted against its commander, and sent messengers to summon the Marshal to be their leader. That movement decided the whole affair. Count Thomar gave up the Government and fled from Lisbon. The country, ripe for a revolt as the Marshal had announced, sided with him; and a telegraphic dispatch, received yesterday, states that the Queen has nominated Marshal Saldanha President of the Council of Ministers. The rebellion, therefore, that had for its object the displacement of a Ministry, has been completely successful. That the results will be improvement and reform in the Government of Portugal is more our wish than our hope.

#### Agriculture.

##### THE EXHIBITION.—RURAL MACHINERY.

THE Great National Exhibition in Hyde Park contains a considerable section devoted to the display of implements and machinery used in husbandry. To the frequenters of the annual meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society there is little absolutely new in this part of the Exhibition, though it is obvious the implement makers have been put upon their metal, and have produced some of their best articles in the most attractive forms; nor are most of these things entire novelties to London sight-seers, for at the Baker street show of the Smithfield Club an endless variety of agricultural implements has for years been regularly shown. The comparatively confined space, however, in which implements are shown in the Baker street Bazaar—to say nothing of the crowds attending that show—is an obstacle to that full inspection which the ample space and convenient arrangements of the Great Exhibition afford. But there is in the present exhibition of rural machinery this striking difference from all former displays of the sort, that it forms a portion of the products of modern industry and invention, brought together from all parts of the world, and may be compared or contrasted with the other numerous departments of manufacturing skill. And, further, an opportunity is afforded of

comparing the agricultural implements of this country with those shown by other nations.

The first thought which occurs to intelligent persons not conversant with husbandry, on looking over this department of the Exhibition, is, that the agriculture which furnishes an effective demand for so many tools and machines, so costly and of such ingenious construction, cannot be the rude art which many suppose it to be; that it has already become a vast system of manufacture, using natural agents aided by complex machinery. Nor is anything more remarkable than the active competition which exists between the makers of agricultural implements, and how nearly they approach each other in the completeness and utility of the articles they make. So it is impossible not to be struck with the many costly machines; the clod-crushers, cultivators, and other implements for pulverising the soil, are all necessarily expensive from their weight, and the solidity with which they require to be made; the drills, dibbling machines, liquid manure drills, and the like, are complicated engines, requiring great nicety of construction, and are still more costly than the former class we have mentioned; and then the horse hoes, the horse rakes, the haymaking machines, are all ingenious implements. And advancing in the application of mechanical aids, we have thrashing machines—portable steam engines, horse-power machines, root-cutters, chaff-cutters, and grain-bruisers, in endless varieties, all day by day coming more and more into use. Then again there are specimens of draining tiles and draining tools, and that valuable class of machines by which draining tiles are made, implements with which a complete revolution in the culture of clay land is being silently effected. Apparatus for steaming and cooking food for cattle and swine forms another head of this department which deserves especial notice. Neither are the older implements neglected; ploughs, carts, and harrows are constantly receiving some improvement, and are as different as possible from the primitive articles once in use here and still used elsewhere.

There are some things also which point to further progress. Thus we have Lord Willoughby Deere's steam plough, of which we some time since gave a detailed account; a machine for digging the ground, and forking the subsoil at the same time; and also a draining machine, by which the makers say drains can be made and pipes laid at the depth of four feet, at about 15s or 20s per thousand feet. We regard this last invention as one of great importance, for if, on further use, it be found to be as successful as it appears to have been on limited trials, its value in the improvement of clay land will be incalculable.

And lastly, we find several models of farm-buildings and premises, which indicate the attention directed to the improvement of estates in this most essential particular. Now, admitting as we do most fully the vast room there is for amendment in our husbandry, have we not in this mass of valuable and ingenious machinery evidence of an advancement in rural arts far beyond that which our agriculturists get credit for? Assuredly, no other nation has reached anything near our stage of advancement. This will be obvious on inspecting the Belgian and French agricultural implements, which consist only of ploughs and other tools for turning or pulverising the soil, and are far less effective than our own. And it is even more obvious on looking at the American implements, which, with a few exceptions, consist also of tools for performing the first operations of husbandry. Their ploughs are implements of very little power, and quite incapable, we apprehend, of turning up a deep furrow. Indeed, the upright stilt, and short beam and mould-board, give the American ploughs exhibited much the appearance of a horse hoe, or small potatoe plough occasionally used by market-gardeners; they afford more than any other description can do, a conception of the primitive condition of husbandry in the New World. This arises from the recent abundance of vegetable soil on the newly cultivated land, which, though already worn out in the older settled districts, has produced a system of slight tillage which will probably too long survive the circumstances wherein it originated. Thus Professor Johnston in his recent work tells us, that at a late meeting of the Farmers' Club of Staten Island, it was unanimously resolved, "That under no circumstances was it expedient to plough deeper than six inches." This forcibly illustrates the backward state of the farming of that district; and we are by no means certain that a similar resolution might not be passed with equal unanimity at many farmers' meetings in England, for great as is the advancement of our best farmers, nay even of our average farmers, we have not a few laggards on many of our farms.

### CROPS AND PROSPECTS.

The great quantity of wet we had in March and the beginning of April, and the frosty nights which have occurred more recently, have somewhat injuriously affected the wheat on the strong clays; at least, the colour of the plant is not so healthy as it was some time ago. There is nothing, however, as yet which is likely to cause permanent mischief, should we henceforward have moderately warm weather. The plant is everywhere abundant and strong, so that it will soon recover the partial injury we have referred to. The writer of the Corn Trade Review of the *Mark Lane Express* of last week says—"The season, thus far, is rather backward; but in other respects there is little to complain of. The wheat plant has stood the various changes in the temperature remarkably well, and is generally described as healthy in appearance. The sowing of spring corn, though frequently interrupted by the heavy falls of rain which took place in March and April has nevertheless been brought to a successful termination." That was written at the end of last week, and the discolouration of the plant, in so far as it has come under our personal observation, has occurred subsequently. This applies chiefly to parts of Essex and Hertfordshire, but we doubt not that the wheat on similar soils has been affected in like manner. On the well drained lands in good condition there seems to be no falling off. We have, in several instances, noticed, that where the wheat has been ploughed

in, it has stood its ground much better than the drilled wheat. In two cases this occurred where half the field had been drilled and the other half ploughed in, upon soils differing much in character, and in districts remote from each other. The explanation seems to be, that the plant, when the seed has been ploughed in, gets a firmer hold of the soil, and certainly becomes more vigorous. Spring corn and beans are generally coming up evenly and well; and the clovers, tares, and artificial grasses are more than usually luxuriant. The meadow grass has received a check from the recent night frosts, but is still vigorous, and yet promises a fair crop. In the grain markets oats, barley, and beans are all getting comparatively scarce. In the midland counties we learn that "the weather has been favourable to the growing crops, which continue to have a promising appearance," but some check from the recent frosts is anticipated.

Very large breadths of potatoes are stated to have been planted in most of our purely agricultural districts, that crop having been found remunerating last year. The markets have been constantly and abundantly supplied throughout the winter by our home-growers, and the quality has been good, with scarcely a trace of the disease. Few potatoes have been imported, according to the "Farmers' Magazine," less than 1,000 tons since the commencement of January last. The abundance of green vegetables and the moderate price of bread have, to some extent, interfered with the consumption of potatoes.

The quantity of stock brought to Smithfield market during April has varied very little from that of the corresponding month of last year, the difference being some increase of sheep and lambs, and a decrease of pigs this year. The beasts have come up in "unusually prime condition;" the sheep have consisted chiefly of legs, but have weighed well, proving the early maturity to which all our best flock-masters have brought their sheep. Much country-killed meat has been sent to Newgate and Leadenhall markets, more, indeed, than is usual at this season; but it seems that hides and skins are worth more in the country than in London, and hence one of the inducements to slaughter in the country; and the facilities now existing for sending killed meat to London will assuredly increase this traffic. The intended abolition of Smithfield market, about to take place, will also hasten a change in the mode of supplying meat to London which is already in progress—we allude to the increase and revival of stock markets in the districts surrounding the metropolis, and on the different lines of railway. Romford and Southall, long large markets, have recently greatly increased; while new markets have been opened and old ones revived in other directions. For instance, a new market was established in the Centum at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, on the Great Northern Railway, which has been well supported; and many farmers who were accustomed to send their fat sheep and cattle to Smithfield, have sold them at Hatfield for better prices and at less expense than in London. At Barnet, also, on the same line, the cattle market, long discontinued, has been revived, with a fair prospect of success. It is the opinion of many experienced dealers and farmers that there will never be any other great central market in London for fat stock such as Smithfield was; and that, even if the removal had not taken place, the market would have gradually fallen off, from the superior advantages offered by the near country markets, and the ready means of transmitting meat to London. Butchers in the country can rent their premises for less money than in London, while the sanitary condition of the metropolis will be thus improved naturally, without the aid of Boards of Health or other governmental interference.

Though, for a time, some losses of lambs were sustained during the wet weather, the produce of the season is said to be a full average one.

### SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Du Fay and Co's Circular.)

Manchester, May 1, 1851.

The dulness of trade here since the beginning of this year has been ascribed to various causes, all of which have no doubt been instrumental in bringing about this state of things, but our friends may rest assured that want of confidence in the maintenance of prices which had been raised to a point too high to be permanent, proved the chief impediment to a more speedy return to an active state of commerce, whilst the unusual mildness of winter both here and abroad made sheepkeepers averse to increase their stocks, by purchases of cotton fabrics at comparatively high prices, and thus acted as an additional cause. What is named in some of the letters of our Liverpool friends as an unfavourable feature of the trade, namely: the certain prospect of a more ample supply of cotton than was expected there—is exactly the circumstance upon which we ourselves build hopes of a speedy return to a more healthy state of trade. We deplore the individual losses which must arise from the sudden reaction in the cotton market, but we cannot help considering it a fortunate circumstance, that the case at issue between the consumers of cotton and the speculators, has turned out to the advantage of the former. Our spinners and manufacturers have kept free from stocks of high-priced cotton, and will continue to do so whilst the present disproportion between the value of the raw material and that of manufactures continues to exist. It is true cotton has already receded  $\frac{3}{4}$  d to 1d per lb since the beginning of January, but great as this fall may seem, yarns and goods are disproportionately lower at the present moment,—hence the determination of some of our producers to adopt "short-time" working, which we hope will not now be had recourse to extensively, although some of our manufacturers assure us that they would at once adopt this course, if the approaching Whitsuntide holidays did not offer an opportunity of reducing the production, should circumstances make it desirable.

We shall be very much disappointed if, from this time forward,—although upon a different basis, and in a contrary direction—the present month do not prove, like that of last year, the starting point of a more extensive and regular business than we have hitherto enjoyed in 1851. Many of the large buyers in this market have been quietly waiting the issue of the conflicting American cotton reports, equally prepared to buy at higher prices should another deficiency of the raw material occur; or at proportionately lower rates, if a more ample supply and the near approach to another crop, should cause a reaction downwards. The latter has already taken place to some extent, and it seems that a crop of 2,300,000 bales is now pretty generally calculated upon here. In our trade report of the first of January, we mentioned this as probable, and although there are parties who still adhere to a much smaller yield, the course

the markets have latterly taken certainly favour the former estimate. We are informed by some of our American friends, on whose statements we can rely, that the consumption of cotton, which was last year 486,000 bales, would probably not exceed 400,000 bales this season in the United States, and that consequently a large quantity would fall to our share from this circumstance.

## Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, May 8, 1851.

The anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic passed off very quietly on Sunday last, in spite of all the ominous forebodings and reports. The military authorities had taken extensive measures of precaution, which were useless. The Republicans understood that any attempt at a political manifestation would only serve the cause of the monarchical parties, and all their papers enjoined the people to abstain from any disturbance. There were, indeed, some ultra-democratic people who dreamt of a new revolution, and had circulated bloody proclamations, in which they excited their brethren to come forward and murder all those who were opposed to their views; but they were openly denounced by the true Republicans, and even by the Montagnards. The proclamations were announced and published clandestinely; but the police discovered the place where they were printed, and several persons were arrested. They were the transported of June, who had no credit among the people, and their counsels had no chance of being followed by the working classes. If they had begun the execution of their plot, they would have found no support, and would have miserably failed in the attempt.

Several papers have accused the police of being accessory to this clandestine conspiracy, which would have ruined the hopes of the Republicans, and would have been defeated by the population; but there is no foundation in such an accusation. M. Carlier, the prefect of police, knew of the designs of the demagogues, and he was satisfied to let them give sufficient proofs of their horrible plot, which consisted in the plunder and assassination of the men of order, but he had no hand in the proclamations.

It had been announced that two representatives of the people had taken an active part in the revolutionary publications. It was even announced that a demand of accusation would be made against them in the Assembly; but as no such demand has taken place, it is probable that no proof exists against them. M. Miot and M. Grippo, the two Montagnards who were suspected, declared openly that they were completely strangers to those publications.

The 4th of May was equally celebrated with the utmost tranquility in all the departments, and there were no revolutionary movements anywhere.

The anxiety is every day increasing as we approach the moment which is assigned for the examination of the demands for a revision of the constitution. The agents of the Elysee are endeavouring in Paris and the provinces to get subscribers for petitions in favour of the revision and of the prolongation of the President's power. But they are not very successful in their negotiations. Many people who desire a revision, refuse at the same time to demand the prolongation, and they do not desire an attempt to revise the constitution in an irregular form. It is generally admitted that the constitution will hold good to the end, and Louis Napoleon will be obliged to abandon the Presidency.

The interview between M. Persigny and General Changarnier has become a serious affair. M. Persigny who is known as an intimate friend of Louis Napoleon, made overtures to the General for a reconciliation, and he was so imprudent as to employ certain words which indicated that the Elysee considered the influence of the Assembly as annihilated. He even hinted at a proclamation which had been prepared by Louis Napoleon, when he intended to have made a *coup d'etat*. General Changarnier related all the particulars of the conversation to several friends. It was published in the papers. M. de Persigny denied the correctness of the statement. M. Chambolle answered that he warranted the truth of it, in consequence of the authorisation he had received from M. Changarnier, and it was considered as probable that a duel would ensue. But this sad affair was hushed by the apprehensions which were alive in consequence of the threats of the ultra-democratic party.

It is reported that Louis Napoleon is much irritated against M. de Persigny in consequence of the unskilful conduct, which has compromised the Elysee.

The new Cabinet has introduced until now no important bill to the Assembly, except a bill by which it demands the prorogation of the general councils until the organic law of the interior administration be examined by the Assembly. That bill has made a certain impression on the Assembly, as it is considered as the forerunner of the demand for the prolongation of the President's powers. But there is, however, a great difference between the two propositions, as the one may be legally granted, and the other would be a formal violation of the text of the constitution.

Many foreigners are at this moment in Paris, on their way to the Exhibition of London, but they will not depart before the end of next week, as the reports of the papers are unanimous in saying that the galleries of the Crystal Palace are not completely ready. However, our trade is very dull. We have more than 20,000 workmen without employment in Paris, and there are more than 50,000 in the same condition in Lyons and the other manufacturing districts. Such a want of work increases the general apprehensions, as such a large body of unoccupied workmen, who will be soon without resources, may be excited by misery and hunger to riot and disturbances.

The following are the variations of our securities from May 1 to 7.

	f	c	f	c	and left of at	f	c
The Three per Cents improved from .....	55	80	56	50	56	5	
The Five per Cents .....	90	10	91	25	—	—	90 55
The Bank Shares .....	2030	0	2080	0	—	—	2065 0
Northern shares .....	471	25	480	0	—	—	476 25
Strasbourg .....	362	50	372	50	—	—	366 25
Nantes .....	271	25	276	25	—	—	276 25
Orleans .....	815	0	825	0	—	—	820 0
Rouen .....	610	0	625	0	—	—	625 0
Boulogne .....	240	0	245	0	—	—	245 0
Central line .....	421	25	436	25	—	—	433 75
Bordeaux .....	400	0	403	75	—	—	403 75

HALF-PAST FOUR.—There was for several days a true battle between the Bulls and Bears of our Exchange. The first have required the immediate transfer of more than 800,000f of 5 per cent. Rentes, which had been sold for the end of the month, and the sellers have easily found titles to answer to those discounts. However, the titles began to be more scarce, and the securities were more buoyant. The Three per Cents varied from 56f to 56f 20c; the Five per Cents from 90f 20c to 90f 65c; the Bank shares declined to 2,060f; the Northern from 476f 25c to 475f; Nantes were at 276f 25c; Strasbourg at 366f 25c; Bordeaux at 400f; Orleans at 820f; the left line of Versailles at 222f 50f; the right line at 258f 75f.

## Correspondence.

INDIGO.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—In your paper of the 26th April I see a letter addressed to you, signed "Another Merchant." He there first remarks upon the position the buyers at these sales are in, but that alludes to a statement which I have not seen.

In the absence of which I will first remark—Generally two or three times as much as is required is put up at these sales, not composed, as it should be, of indigo to be sold, but to entrap any purchaser who may attend them, with any portion so offered, until the buyers, who suspect the mode of selling are really afraid to purchase as was the custom, not knowing or understanding the plan resorted to, to effect the sale of these goods.

I regret I have not seen the statement "deserving the thanks of the trade, whether merchant, dealer, or broker." Unfortunately, of late, these three (with very few exceptions) have been so blended in their transactions, it would be difficult to distinguish them. I can recollect when there were dealers in considerable numbers, and known as dealers; but their business is almost entirely superseded by the present (merchant) broker.

The present mode of conducting the trade will destroy all confidence, and that was never more apparent than in the February sale. This must be felt by many, it needs no comment.

It is a matter of surprise to me how any merchant or importer can be so misled, as allow a broker to increase a catalogue merely to feed his vanity, thereby not only prejudicing his interest, but also all the sellers in the same sale. But this, and similar untrading fancies, are telling materially against all concerned, and, if persisted in, will ultimately destroy the periodical sales.

The dealer, also, is destroyed, or nearly so, because the merchant, through his broker, if any purchase is made at the sale, the moment it is over, the goods taken in are offered through the merchant broker to any one either in the market or in the country, at a trifle less than the price at which they had disposed of similar goods at the sale, and thereby neutralising his purchase. Therefore, as I have before said, the legitimate market for the surplus goods for resale is every day becoming less.

With respect to a plurality of catalogues, it is quite at issue with the object of public sales. Why not do as the gentlemen do in the wool sales, sell such as they put up without reserve, then there would be an opportunity for the person who used to be called the merchant or dealer.

If we are to have more than one catalogue, why not such as these?—

A—Goods to be actually sold.

B—Goods with a value affixed to them, and not sold unless realising that price.

C—Not to be sold at all.

Then those who have other matters also to attend to would not have to go to the warehouses and remain day after day for weeks together, and when the sale commences, all, or nearly the whole, you have inspected are withdrawn, and when you remonstrate upon this, you are laughed at by the broker. The writer last sale spent a fortnight in the warehouses, and the whole of the goods he had seen were withdrawn, or taken in, with the exception of twenty-five chests. If this plan were adopted, it would at once be found that catalogue A would be the real buyers be generally inspected, and business confined to this book.

As brokers now so much interfere with the dealers' trade, can you inform me if it is the law, or only custom, for a buyer in the sale to employ a broker (really of no use to the dealer), and can a dealer avoid this if he pleases? Because, as we are going on now, an alteration must take place, if it is compulsion.

I quite agree with the respectability of the trade formerly, and as it would again be under legitimate and fair conduct; but it has, I am sorry to say, of late lost much ground.

I shall gladly see an alteration; as one who has been upwards of thirty years exclusively trading in indigo, would hail with delight its return to its old respectable mode of conducting it, independent of its being better for all parties. I am, your obedient servant,

May 5, 1851.

A THIRD MERCHANT.

[There is certainly no legal compulsion to employ a broker to purchase in public sales. All that has happened with regard to the indigo sales only shows how short-sighted is any attempt to swell the appearance of business, by having recourse to practices such as described. All concerned may be assured that all such attempts defeat their object, but frequently with considerable inconvenience to dealers, and even ultimate loss to merchants.—ED. ECON.]

## NAVIGATION LAW.—BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—An intelligent and extensive English merchant, quite unconnected with shipping, thus writes:—

"Calcutta, 14 March, 1851.

"I am glad to see that you are increasing your fleet in spite of Mr Young's gloomy views in regard to our merchant navy. The opinion current now is, that British ships will compete successfully with Yankee or any other vessels

and in this part of the world, frequented as it is very largely by the best class of American ships, we are in a position of judging pretty accurately on the subject. Though the port just now is full of Americans, a British ship, the Sandford, was chartered the other day for New York." I hope you will find room in your valuable paper for the above impartial testimony in favour of the recent changes in our navigation laws. Montrose, 6th May, 1851. A SHIPOWNER.

STOCK OF COTTON.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—The difference between the tables rendered by the Liverpool brokers, and the returns of cotton held at the close of the two past years, has cast a suspicion upon the Liverpool cotton trade which must by all means be wiped away. It is, however, difficult to fix a compulsory rule by which the trade shall be bound, and so long as the return be really optional, it will of course be open to objection. The returns as now published profess to include—

- 1st. The cotton in brokers' hands.
- 2nd. The cotton in merchants' hands.

The return also sets forth—

1st. The imports into the port of Liverpool, and to deduct the quantity imported for account of spinners, and forwarded direct to the country; also the amount sold to exporters. But it frequently happens that cotton imported for spinners' account, as well as cotton sold for export, is after all placed upon the market here, and thus an error is originated which it seems almost impossible to rectify by rules.

If, however, a correct return of the import, sale, and export of cotton be deemed important, and the Cotton Brokers' Association of Liverpool be unable to form such correct return, it must either be given up as impracticable, or be taken up by competent parties. No return would be preferable to that which might be charged with "cooking," and the Cotton Brokers' Association, being a wealthy body, should devote sufficient remuneration to an unbiased and competent party, to whom all returns should be made in confidence. Under the present system it is quite optional whether a party who holds cotton make a return or not. It is equally optional for a broker to include in his return the quantity he may have passed from the ship's side to the country for spinners' account; and very few, perhaps, acknowledge any dealings in speculation for a similar interest. I subjoin a return made on the 1st instant, it being now intended to return stock at the end of each four months. The present one has been made hastily, and perhaps inaccurately, and it is thought that many parties who hold cotton have not included their lots. Indeed, at the present moment cotton is unpopular, and a losing article, and few merchants will confess very large interest in a losing import. The return has, therefore, produced little impression, but clearly shows the necessity of a system very different from that which is now adopted, and one to which credence may be given. What is done with singular accuracy at the export ports of the United States, should be equally well accomplished at Liverpool. A.

May 7, 1851.

DECLARATION OF STOCK OF COTTON, held in Liverpool, 1st May, 1851.

	bales	Stock according to Brokers' Circular, May 2.
Sea Islands .....	4,440	
— stained .....	290	
Upland .....	116,420	
Mobile .....	54,010	
Orleans.....	165,770	
	311,030	307,470
Pernambuco .....	12,350	
Ceara and Aricati .....	4,120	
Bahia.....	9,760	
Maranham .....	34,450	
	60,620	60,510
Carthagena .....	110	
Demerara.....	80	
West India .....	1,020	
Smyrna.....	260	
Berbice.....	30	
	1,530	1,670
Egyptian .....	27,300	27,520
Surat.....	93,730	
Madras.....	3,380	
Bengal .....	310	
Port Natal .....	10	
	97,430	100,130
	527,960	556,780
Brokers' Circular .....	556,780 bales	
Return .....	527,960	
Less .....	28,820 bales	

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday:—Routine. Monday:—Conversation on the Mercantile Marine Act. Tuesday:—Petitions and Returns—The Administration of Criminal Justice Bill, the Prevention of Offences Bill, and the Registration of Assurances Bill were referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday:—Property Tax Bill in committee: Mr Hume's amendment carried. Monday:—Property Tax Bill passed committee—Ministerial statement of reductions in salaries—Supply. Tuesday:—Mr Berkeley's motion for committee on equalisation of the poor's rate debated and withdrawn—Motion to consider the mode of levying duty on home-made spirits carried. Wednesday:—Railway Audit Bill in committee. Thursday:—Mr Cayley's motion for the repeal of the malt tax negatived—Leave given for a Bill to regulate admission to the lay or secular chairs in the Scottish Universities—Committees on the assessment of the income tax, and on the relations of the Caffres with the country, appointed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, May 5.

Lord Stanley supported the prayer of two petitions from Liverpool and Shields respectively, with a detail of various interferences and restrictions which the Mercantile Marine Act inflicted upon the masters and seamen employed in British commerce.

Earl Granville entered into explanations on some of the points alluded to, and stated that the Government were preparing a measure by which the provisions of the existing act would be considerably modified. The petitions were then ordered to lie on the table.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

Tuesday, May 6.

The Duke of Argyll presented nearly 100 petitions, amongst which was one from Glasgow, signed by 56,000 persons, against Papal Aggression.

Similar petitions were presented by Lord Feversham, and other noble lords. On the motion of Lord Hardwicke a return was ordered of the supplementary estimate for the retirement of naval officers. Their lordships then adjourned.

Thursday, May 8.

The Administration of Criminal Justice Bill, the Prevention of Offences Bill, and the Registration of Assurances Bill were referred to a select committee on the motion of Lord Campbell.

A resolution moved by Lord Redesdale, respecting conferences between the Houses of Lords and Commons, was agreed to.

Some bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned at an early hour.

Friday, May 9.

Lord Lyttleton presented two petitions from the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, or, as they styled themselves, the inhabitants of Tasmania, against the transportation of criminals to the Australian colonies; and he had a memorial to present to Her Majesty, signed by many thousands of the female inhabitants of the colony, against transportation. He concluded some remarks upon the petitions by saying that he could not see why the Government should not revert to the original plan of inflicting all the punishment in this country, and of the permitting the convict to depart himself with the money he had earned to any part of the world he liked.

The Archbishop of Dublin bore testimony to the great benefit which the convicts confined in a penitentiary in his diocese, and who had been subjected to the separate cell system, had derived from the discipline of that prison, which enforced silence and quiet with labour and instruction.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 2.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

After the conclusion of Mr Williams' remarks, the house went into committee. Mr Freshfield moved various amendments upon the schedules, but they were opposed by the Government, and ultimately negatived without a division.

Mr Hume moved that the tax should be renewed, as at present imposed, for one year only. In the meantime he would submit the unjust mode in which the tax was levied to the consideration of a committee.

Mr Alderman Thompson supported Mr Hume's amendment—not upon the grounds taken by Mr Hume, but because we ought to look for our revenue to the taxation of foreign imports.

Mr Mowatt supported the amendment.

Mr Buck also supported it, on the ground of the distress prevalent among all classes with whom he came in contact.

Mr McGregor supported the amendment.

The Marquis of Granby said that the question lay between the convenience of the Government and the interests of the country. Charging all the distress of the country upon free trade, he announced his support of the amendment.

Mr Cobden remarked upon the support which Mr Hume would receive from the Protectionists as anything but evidence that the latter wished to render taxation more equitable as regarded the professional, trading, and working classes, whom Mr Hume desired to relieve. On the contrary, the transparent policy of that party was to increase the burdens upon those classes. There were 15,000,000 of other taxes which he would remove before he abolished this impost, which, however, though right in its principle, he desired to revise.

Mr Jacob Bell (amid great laughter from the house) complained of the awkward position in which the friends of ministers were placed, but announced that he should support the Government.

Mr Sidney Herbert said the income tax was essentially a temporary one, and there was nothing in the budget to make him anxious to render that tax permanent. But he was not so satisfied with the budget proposed by the Protection party as to be inclined to side with the policy they were, he thought unwisely, developing. He contended that the circumstances of the country rendered it impossible to deal with the income tax in the way proposed by Mr Hume, against whom he should therefore vote.

Mr W. Miles thought Mr Hume's proposition perfectly unobjectionable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Mr Hume could not advance his own objects by his motion; but might materially promote those of parties whose policy differed from his own as widely as possible. He declared that he had vainly striven to devise a better arrangement of the income tax; but he did not consider that it was a question for a committee up stairs, but one of a broad character, and for the discussion of the whole house. Those who desired alterations in our system ought to see that no Chancellor of the Exchequer could be mad enough to propose any extensive fiscal changes with an income of 5,000,000 dependent upon an annual vote. He called upon all supporters of the present policy of the country to negative Mr Hume's amendment.

Mr Disraeli should support that amendment, mainly because the assessments proposed for the property tax it was sought to renew were inequitable, and because it was possible to render them less so. He elicited enormous cheering by retorting upon Mr Cobden with a quotation from one of that gentleman's speeches, made in 1845, in which he described the income tax as a "fungus upon the tree of monopoly, and only rendered necessary by the corn laws." Denying that the Protectionists had any intention of damaging "the commercial policy of the nation" by a side vote, he declared that their conduct that night was dictated by their sense of the private injustice and the political danger of the tax.

Lord John Russell severely censured the course Mr Hume had taken, and dwelt upon the anomalous support he had succeeded in obtaining. There could be no doubt as to the views of the Protectionists, studiously as Mr Disraeli had sought to conceal those views. Their object was to overthrow direct taxation, and to restore a duty on corn. His lordship humorously compassionated Mr Disraeli's difficulties with his indiscreet and eager followers, and prophesied that he would one day refuse "to march through Coventry" with such an inordinate array. Controverting various Protection arguments, and vindicating his own former conduct in reference to the tax in question, he reminded the advocates of a corn tax that they must either run the risk of disappointing the agriculturists by doing little, or irritating the people by doing much. Referring to the opening of the Crystal Palace as chiefly gratifying inasmuch as it exhibited a mighty mass of the humbler classes content, because believing that justice was done them, he warned the supporters of Protection against exciting a contrary belief among the thousands of the people. He then dwelt upon the impolicy of exposing such an enormous portion of the national revenue as was supplied by the income tax to the chances of an annual vote, and described such a course as fraught with danger to the institutions of the country.

Mr Muntz could not see upon what principle the house was to give the granting of this tax out of its own hands.

Mr Geach opposed Mr Hume's amendment, and thought that such a question as that of the income tax ought not to be debated year by year.

Mr Roebuck intended to support Mr Hume, and characterised Lord J. Russell's speech as an unfair one. No tax was so bitterly unjust as this, and the noble lord had no right to charge those who condemned it with being enemies of free-trade policy. He acquitted the Protectionists of any similar views in voting against the permanence of such an impost, but declared that he should be very glad to see the present ministry in opposition, for which they were cut out, and in which they served their country far better than on the Treasury benches.

Mr Hume replied, and the committee divided. The numbers were—for Mr Hume's amendment, 244; against it, 230; majority against Government, 14. Tremendous cheering followed this announcement.

The house having resumed,

Lord John Russell said he should propose to go on with the committee on Monday, instead of proceeding (as originally proposed) with the Aggression Bill.

The cheering was then renewed.

#### Monday, May 5.

The committee upon the Property Tax Bill having been formed,

Lord J. Russell, referring to the vote of Friday night, declared that the Government had no wish to evade inquiry into the principles of the tax, and would rejoice if a more just system of levying the impost could be devised. They would, therefore, accept the decision by which the renewal was granted for a single year, and would coincide in appointing a committee to investigate the whole subject.

Mr Hume denied, on his own part, any wish to restrict the resources or jeopardise the credit of the country by the amendment which he had brought forward.

Mr Disraeli submitted that as a full inquiry was intended, and the leave of the income tax was renewed for so short a time, the various amendments suggested upon its details had better be withdrawn. He considered, however, as a measure of immediate justice, that the profits of the tenant-farmers ought to be removed from the present schedule, and calculated upon the same basis as the incomes from other trades and professions.

Lord J. Russell offered some brief reasons why this change was undesirable.

Col. Sibthorp, who had given notice of an amendment for a revision of the amount levied from the farmers, consented to withdraw it, exhorting the committee to believe that he was not actuated to that step by any fear, or had any intention of shrinking from his duty.

A desultory conversation nevertheless occupied a considerable time upon this point, which was ultimately left for further discussion upon the bringing up of the report.

The bill then went through committee, and the house resumed.

On the motion for going into committee of supply—

Lord J. Russell detailed the arrangements and reductions which the Government had agreed to effect in compliance with the recommendations of the Select Committee upon Official Salaries. Considering the laborious attention required, the vast responsibility incurred, and the heterogeneous character of the business to be transacted by the servants of the public, the noble lord deprecated the system of overloading the various departments with work, or accumulating several offices upon one individual. Such, he contended, would be unwise economy. It would be equally unwise to trust the transaction of official affairs to an unpaid and honorary staff, since such a course would limit the holding of those offices to men of fortune, restricting the range through which the public might hope to find administrative talent, and preventing individuals of experience and success in their private business from being attracted into official service. He also wished to avoid any tendency to create a special class, analogous to the *bureaucrat* class in France, who turned the official service of the country into a profession. Lord J. Russell then detailed the various recommendations of the committee with relation to the various classes of public functionaries in the Cabinet, the Treasury, the War Office, the Mint, the Poor Law Board, the judicial, and the diplomatic departments. With some of these recommendations the Government intended to comply, with others he stated their reasons for refusing compliance. Among the chief reductions to which they were agreed were the following. The Junior Lords of the Treasury to receive 1,000*l.* per annum, instead of 1,200*l.*; the two secretaries, 2,000*l.* instead of 2,500*l.* The Railway Department to be again united with the Board of Trade. The Mastership of the Mint had already been made a non-political office and offered to Sir John Herschell. The offices of Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade to be united, with a reduction of 500*l.* in the salary now received. The Junior Lords of the Admiralty to have 1,000*l.* in place of 1,200*l.*; but the privilege of residence not to be withdrawn from the lords now in the enjoyment of it. With respect to the judicial salaries, the noble lord said he had already made provision for a modification of the Lord Chancellor's income in a bill now before the house; by which his present receipt of 12,000*l.* were diminished to 10,000*l.*, and the Master of the Rolls was to receive 6,000*l.* instead of 7,000*l.* per annum. Referring to Lord Palmerston for fuller explanations, Lord J. Russell outlined the changes proposed in the diplomatic service, by which the British representative at Paris—to whom it was judged politic to continue the dignity of ambassador—was to have his 10,000*l.* a year cut down to 8,000*l.* Turkey, also, was still to have an ambassador, in whose income no change was designed. The ambassador at Vienna had already been turned into an envoy, and some retrenchment thereby effected. To the proposition to unite in one the various German missions, he found a temporary objection in the distracted state of continental politics, but thought it possible to dispense with one of the missions now maintained in Italy, and suggested that the minister now at Florence might fulfil the duties of diplomatic envoy at Rome if an official intercourse was established between the court of St James's and the Vatican. Lord J. Russell concluded by describing the innumerable labours, cares, and anxieties inevitable to the due performance of high public duties, and submitted that the national interests were far more deeply concerned in having the work done well than done cheaply. It was not so much the salary as the service on which a real benefit to the public might be secured.

Mr Urquhart expressed his pleasure that the committee had at length enforced from the Government some reduction in the diplomatic expenditure, thinking, at the same time, that it had not gone far enough.

Mr Cobden coincided in believing that the staff of envoys and ministers abroad was kept up on much too large a scale, and referred to the United States as a model which we might imitate with advantage in this respect.

Lord Palmerston vindicated the importance of our diplomatic relations, and the necessity of maintaining them on a footing of dignity. The saving of 2,000*l.* a year on Lord Normanby's salary would be followed by a necessary diminution in the hospitalities shown to English travellers by that noble lord. Russia, it was true, had no ambassador in Paris, and yet exercised considerable influence there; but this arose from her geographical position as a dangerous neighbour to Turkey, and to her vast military strength. The severe economy practised by the United States towards their diplomatic officials was a matter of regret among the Americans themselves. Summing up a retrenchment of 7,000*l.* a year that had been accomplished in this department, Lord Palmerston re-

iterated some of the observations offered by the Prime Minister respecting the injury that must follow an unthrifty economy which would keep men of talent from entering the public service.

Mr Hume then moved the amendment he had placed on the paper, having for its object to effect a gradual diminution in the number of admirals from 150 to 100.

After some observations from Capt. Pechell, Capt. Boldero, and Sir T. Baring, the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr Frewen moved, as a second amendment, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, stating the great distress endured by the hop-growers of Sussex, and that it would be quite out of their power to pay the excise duty owing upon the crop of 1850 during the present year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the title of the hop-planters to any special consideration. They enjoyed a practical monopoly of the trade, and got very long credit from the Government for the duty. It was their own fault that they had increased the produce of the article much beyond the demand.

After a prolonged discussion, in which Mr Base, Mr Law Hodges, Mr Disraeli, Lord J. Manners, and Lord J. Russell took part, the amendment was negatived by consent.

The house then went into committee of supply for the naval service, but after some time had been expended in remonstrances exchanged between Sir T. Baring and Mr Hume, the house resumed, without any vote having been passed.

The remaining business was disposed of and the house adjourned at a quarter past 12.

#### Tuesday, May 6.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr Anstey,

Mr Hawes stated that the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land had thought it his duty to withdraw the tickets of leave which had been granted to the three prisoners, M'Manus, O'Donerty, and O'Donohue, in consequence of their misconduct, in acting in direct disobedience of the regulations, by deliberately leaving their districts without leave, and that he had sentenced them to certain terms of imprisonment.

On the motion Mr Roundell Palmer, a select committee was appointed to consider the matters alleged in the petitions of T. H. Bradford and John Strutt, respecting the Aylesbury election.

Mr Grantley Berkeley moved that the house resolve itself into a committee that day week, with the view of considering a resolution that to alleviate the burdens suffered by the agricultural interest, arising from the parochial poor rates, it is necessary to substitute an equalised poor rate in England and Wales, not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, subject to local government. The evils of the present system, which, he observed, was injurious not only to the ratepayers but to the recipients of relief, arose from the inequality of the rate—Bishopwearmouth paying no less than 1*s.* 9*d.* in the pound—and from the vast amount of property, especially iron-mines, exempted from the rate. Premising that he did not, at present, propose to deal with personal property, he explained the details of plans by which he thought the evils might be remedied; that which he recommended involved the abolition of the law of settlement, as well as a total alteration of the existing system of rating and a compulsory re-assessment, which would require no new machinery.

The motion was seconded by Captain Harris, who observed that a conviction was growing up in the country that some measure was necessary to compel personal property to bear its proportion of the burden for the relief of the poor. Captain Harris gave an exposition of Lord Malmesbury's plan, which, he said, would meet the expenditure for the poor by a rate of 5*d.* in the pound.

Mr Baines said he should not at present argue the questions of settlement and the assessment of personal property, which were of sufficient importance to merit a distinct discussion, but should confine himself to the resolution, which sought to affirm the expediency of maintaining the destitute poor by means of a national rate. A national rate, as he showed, had not hitherto met with any favour in that house; even in the discussions upon the burdens borne by the land, a national rate had never been suggested as an expedient to relieve the agricultural classes. A union rate, which would be raised within a certain area and expended within that area, had been repudiated by Mr Berkeley, who would commit the gross injustice of raising rates of 2*d.* and 3*d.* in the pound to 1*s.* 6*d.*, and of confounding ill-regulated with well-administered parishes, so that the economy of the one would be unrewarded, and the extravagance of the other escape any penalty. Mr Baines dwelt upon the evils which, he contended, would be the certain results of the proposed scheme, which would not only take away all inducements to economy, but stimulate fraud and jobbery, and cause the indefinite increase of pauperism throughout the country. Financially, also, the scheme was impracticable. The total value of rateable property in 1847 was 67,320,589*l.*; the amount expended last year under the head of parochial poor relief was 7,270,492*l.*; the produce of a rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, which was to be the *maximum*, would be only 5,049,041*l.*; so that there would be a deficit of 2,221,448*l.* to begin with. Then it was proposed to have local government; but one consequence of adopting the scheme must be the abolition of local self-government, which, under the proposed plan, would become intolerable.

Mr Berkeley withdrew his motion.

Lord Naas moved that the house do forthwith resolve itself into a committee to consider the present mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits in bond. He observed that it was exactly the same motion he had submitted last year, and which, after it had been affirmed upon two occasions by the house, was ultimately rejected by a narrow majority of one. He described the mode of collecting the duties upon these spirits, and the injury and vexation which it inflicted upon the distiller, and whilst the revenue would be no loser by changing the mode of measurement, which would not unsettle existing arrangements, it would considerably increase the consumption of whiskey without an increase of intertempence.

Mr J. Wilson opposed the motion, arguing that the question had been settled in 1818 by a parliamentary committee, which decided that peculiar considerations, not applicable to colonial and foreign spirits, effected the home trade. He gave copious details of figures, showing the prosperity of the aggregate home-made spirit trade, and that the revenue arrangements were not, as alleged by Lord Naas, more favourable to the English than to the Scotch and Irish distillers.

The motion was supported by Mr Reynolds, Mr Grogan, Mr Hume, Colonel Dunne, Mr Napier, and Mr Alexander Hastie; and opposed by Mr Carter, Mr M. Gibson, Sir G. Clerk, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord J. Russell said he considered this a motion to reduce the duty on Scotch and Irish spirits, and regarding it as a question of revenue, this was not a tax he was prepared to reduce, nor did he think it fair to give an advantage to Irish and Scotch spirits over English.

Mr Disraeli said the prosperity of the spirit trade, which was the consequence of particular causes, was no argument against a motion founded in justice.

The house having divided, the numbers were equal—159 on either side; whereupon the Speaker, according to usage, to afford an opportunity for another division in the committee, gave the casting vote in favour of the motion.

Mr Roebuck, after this fourth defeat, put it to the noble lord whether it was wise or politic to retain the Government. If the house was so blind to the



interests of the country as to keep ministers in that state, let the house bear the responsibility; but the noble lord, out of regard for his own personal character, should not lend his authority to such a state of things.

Lord J. Russell said he respectively declined the advice tendered to him by Mr Roebuck with respect to his personal character. Thanking him for his good intention, he should take care of his personal character himself. The course which the Government ought to take upon such an occasion was a matter of very grave import. Resignation of Government involved very serious consequences. All he could say was that he trusted those who generally supported the present ministers would give them credit for weighing the situation they were in, and would believe that whilst they were not disposed on the one hand to allow the character of the Government to be impaired, they would not on the other hand, through a sense of defeat, take the hasty course of immediately resigning office.

The house then went into committee; but after an attempt to take another division upon the resolution, the Chairman was ordered to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Mr E. Ellice, in moving for leave to bring in a bill for appointing commissioners to inquire into the existence of bribery in the borough of St Alban's, gave the house a short history of the revelations which had been made before the Election Committee of the condition of that borough and its constituency.

Mr Cobden moved, as an amendment to the motion, to add the words "and the bribing, treating, and corruption in the Falkirk district of burghs," in support of which he read accounts of alleged disorders and malpractices at the last and preceding elections, which had commenced at Airdrie in 1841, and had extended their demoralising influence to the other burghs. He affirmed that there was no precedent for the abominations which had taken place at the last election, and he asked who would occupy seats in that house if the passage to them was to be through gin-houses. He would prefer living under an oligarchy or a despotism.

Mr Baird disconnected himself from the transactions which Mr Cobden had alleged to have taken place at his election, the petition against which had been withdrawn.

The Attorney-General recommended Mr Cobden not to mix up two cases which were essentially distinct. One of these cases rested upon the report of a committee presided upon evidence taken upon oath, and the bill if it passed this house would be sure of success elsewhere; but it might be endangered by that case being coupled with the other, which stood upon a different footing.

Mr Roebuck supported the amendment, and considered that, after the allegations put forward by Mr Cobden, Mr Baird would be branded if he had not an opportunity of exculpating himself, and he could only have that opportunity by means of such an inquiry.

Mr E. Ellice objected to the Falkirk case being engrafted on the other, which would place the bill in jeopardy.

Mr Banks said, without reference to difficulties elsewhere, the amendment was utterly inadmissible. He did not object to the introduction of the bill, though he hoped the house would keep the inquiry in its own hands.

Mr Hume recommended Mr Cobden to withdraw the amendment.

Lord J. Russell could not say that there ought not to be some inquiry into the transactions stated by Mr Cobden; but he could not agree that the two cases should be tried by the same commission.

After some remarks by Mr Freshfield, Mr Lockhart, and Mr H. Berkeley, Mr Cobden withdrew his amendment.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at 25 minutes to 2 o'clock.

### Wednesday, May 7.

On the order of the day for going into committee upon the Railway Audit Bill.

Mr Labouchere, though not opposing the Speaker's leaving the chair, considered that this bill would not secure a really efficient and independent audit of railway accounts, or provide an effectual check to delusive statements. No system of railway audit could be effectual that was not continuous and in all the hands of persons altogether independent, not only of the directors, but of all who possessed similar influence over the shareholders. The reason why he had prebored from bringing in a bill founded upon that principle was that he despaired, knowing the great influence possessed by railway directors in that house, and the apathy of the great body of the public upon the subject, of being able to induce the house to pass it. In this bill, the committee of audit were to consist of persons with the same qualifications as directors, and, although he admitted that the bill was an improvement upon the existing system, he believed the country would be deluded if it imagined that it afforded any substantial security for a proper audit of railway accounts.

Mr B. Denison thought the Government ought to take up the subject, and bring forward a more efficient measure. He should oppose the present bill, believing that it would do no good, but, on the contrary, multiply difficulties.

Mr E. Ellice observed that if parliament acted upon the principle that it should interfere with railway accounts, it ought to go further; insurance and joint-stock banks should be placed in the same category.

Mr Locke, who had charge of the bill, complained that when the Government resiled from the attempt and four bills had already been rejected, it was hard that a measure should be so ill-received which had been prepared by delegates from 47 railway companies, representing a capital of 120,000,000*l*.

Mr Hume maintained that the bill was based upon a sound principle; that joint stock companies should be left, with facilities afforded by Parliament, to manage their own affairs, and if they were mismanaged, the shareholders, who would be alone in fault, would be the only sufferers.

Mr Stanford objected that the bill was not confined to its professed objects the audit of accounts, but mixed up other matters; and that it provided on, additional protection to shareholders.

Mr W. Williams insisted that no railway audit could be effectual, or satisfy the public, unless the Government took up the matter, and placed the appointment of auditors in hands independent of railway directors. In the absence of such a measure, this bill, being an improvement on the present system should receive his support.

Mr Chaplin should not object to this bill if it provided a real audit; but it contained provisions for general purposes, and placed the audit in the hands of irresponsible persons. He moved that the committee be deferred for six months.

Mr Ewart remarked that Mr Chaplin's objections applied, not to the principle of the bill, but to the details, which might be amended in the committee.

Mr Heald thought the best service the house could render to railway property was to leave it untouched by legislation.

Captain Harris, on the other hand, contended that it was the imperative duty of the Government to bring in a measure for protecting so vast a property.

Colonel Sibthorp, Mr J. L. Ricardo, Mr Packe, and Mr W. Evans made a few observations, and, on a division, the original motion was carried by 72 against 49.

The house then went into committee upon the clauses of the bill, which were much discussed. At the 8th clause, the Chairman reported progress, and had leave to sit again on the 28th.

The report on the Highways (South Wales) Bill was considered. The Lodging House Bill was committed *pro forma*. The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

### Thursday, May 8.

Mr Cayley renewed his motion for the repeal of the malt tax, than which, he said, no measure, short of a return to the system of commercial legislation we had unhappily abandoned, would give so much relief to the agricultural interest. Neither the commutation of the window tax for the house tax nor the reduction of the duties upon timber and coffee diminished the special burdens upon the land; whereas the malt tax was so oppressive, obstructive, and obnoxious, that the late Sir Robert Peel declared that that tax must be repealed if the corn laws were removed, and other free-trade advocates had echoed the declaration. He might be accused of counselling a breach of public faith; but no friend to public credit would allow the interest from which the dividends of the public creditor were mainly derived to sink into depression. Other means might and must be devised to sustain public credit; the land could not much longer bear the weight of taxation cast upon it. No portion of the 5,000,000*l* of taxes repealed had lightened the peculiar burdens upon agriculture. If there was to be no corn law legislation, there should be no corn law taxation, and it was in order to remedy this injustice, and bring the burdens of the agriculturists within the compass of their means that he proposed to repeal the tax amounting to 70 or 100 per cent. upon one of their commodities. Free trade professed to sacrifice every other interest to that of the consumer; the effect of this tax was to enhance the price of the poor man's beer 500 per cent., and to drive him from his own hearth to the gin palace and the beer shop. If the tax upon this national beverage were repealed, the consumption would be stimulated in at least an equal degree to that which followed the reduction of the duties upon coffee and tea, and there would be a further natural demand for 10,000,000 quarters of manufactured barley. The repeal of the tax would besides, relieve the hop-grower, and give increase of employment to 100,000 persons. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill.

Mr Alcock supported the motion, which he hoped would be reiterated until there was some hope of relief from a tremendous burden, equal to the income tax, which was cast upon a very small portion of the land. He would be satisfied if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consent to an approximation towards a repeal of the tax, by remitting 10 per cent. this year, 20 per cent. the next, and so on.

Mr Packe coincided with Mr Cayley in considering that the British farmer laboured under overwhelming distress, which he was anxious to relieve; but a fallacy ran through his argument, owing to his not distinguishing the interest of the farmer in his two capacities of a consumer and a producer; for every 5*s* the farmer would gain in one capacity he would lose 20*s* on the other. The importation of malt was now prohibited, and Mr Cayley had failed in showing that, if the tax were repealed, malt would not be imported from abroad. His (Mr Packe's) conviction, on the contrary, was that, if the tax were repealed, there would not only be a large importation of malt, but an increased importation of foreign wheat; and for this reason he opposed the motion.

Mr Aglionby likewise opposed the repeal of any part of the tax, because the finances of the country could not at present bear such a sacrifice of revenue.

Mr Floyer supported the motion mainly on the ground that the maintenance of this tax was at complete variance with the financial policy of the Government, namely, that on all articles of prime necessity taxation should be as much as possible reduced. If barley were not an article of prime necessity, why was it relieved of duty when the corn laws were repealed? If it were such an article, as he contended it was, how could such a tax, tenfold greater than the amount repealed, be justified? Mr Floyer expatiated at some length upon what he regarded as sure symptoms of agricultural distress.

Mr Seymour bore testimony to the diminution of pauperism in Dorsetshire.

Mr B met considered this to be a question of justice to the agricultural interest, and that upon the principle of free trade our beverages should be as free from tax as our corn.

Mr Frelawny denied that the repeal of a tax which was ultimately paid by the consumer could benefit the agricultural classes, who must be taxed to supply the deficiency.

Mr Wodehouse should vote against the motion. His main objection to it was that at present there was an absolute prohibition of the importation of malt, and that, if the duty were removed, though large quantities of foreign malt might not immediately come in, the finer qualities of barley would be immediately affected.

Mr Frewen supported the motion for the repeal of a tax which operated as a strong inducement to country brewers to drag their beer, a vast quantity of liquor sold as beer being not pure malt and hops. A further reason was that malt might be almost advantageously used in fattening cattle, which would bring many thousands acres into cultivation.

Mr J. Sanders said, Mr Cayley had given no sufficient reason for concluding that the repeal of this tax would increase the consumption of barley threefold. The stationary consumption of malt, compared with tea and coffee, was owing to the habits of the people having changed, to their being less addicted than formerly to fermented liquors. Mr Sanders showed that Mr Cayley had exaggerated the obstacles to the importation of foreign malt, as well as many of the evils incident to the tax, the amount of which was too large to be relinquished.

Mr H. Drummond, on the part of a class not represented in that house, claimed relief from this tax, because it pressed almost exclusively upon the agricultural labourer. The deficiency might be supplied by a house tax, an additional income tax, or any tax, so that this tax was taken off the labourer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appealed to evidence, showing that the malt tax, which yielded last year 5,400,000*l*, was collected more economically than any other tax of equal amount, and that the Excise regulations interfered less with the manufacturer. If this large sum was obtained in a manner so little oppressive to the consumer and the producer, a strong case was made out in favour of the tax. He admitted that the consumption of malt had not increased in proportion to the population; but the habits of the people had changed. The consumption of intoxicating liquors was diminishing, and that of non-intoxicating liquors increasing. According to the evidence of Mr Barclay, the repeal of the malt duty would reduce the price of beer only a halfpenny per quart. Was it worth while to sacrifice so large a revenue for so small an advantage to the consumer? The repeal of this tax, Mr Charles observed, would encourage illicit distillation, and Mr Cayley had made a strange proposition, that the hop-grower, who paid only 400,000*l*, should be pacified by the sacrifice of 5,800,000*l*. If the house consented to give up this amount of revenue, there would be no possibility of getting rid of the income tax, or of carrying out a system of policy for which that tax was continued.

Mr Dransell admitted that, after the vote upon the income tax, this question occupied a different position from what it did last session. He could not consider it as a mere question of fiscal regulation or of interest to the labourer; he looked at this tax with reference to the influence it exerted upon the capital of the most suffering class, which was acknowledged to be in a dilapidated state, and what was the remedy offered by the Government? To give up the culti-

vation of wheat, at the same time keeping up a heavy duty upon another crop, to which the British farmer had recourse for some compensation. This state of things could only be met by proving that restriction was a benefit, and that large imports did not check consumption. It was impracticable to maintain the malt tax, or levy a large revenue separate from the general revenue, if that was not done for agriculture which the first lights of political economy had sanctioned, and the cultivators, owners, and occupiers of the soil were not placed upon the same level as other classes. Protection had nothing to do with this question. Inasmuch as the malt tax was a burden peculiar to the land, and a large revenue was raised by local taxation from the soil for the purposes of the community, to which the community did not contribute, if Parliament was of opinion that this unequal burden should remain, it was for Parliament to offer terms. He should vote for the motion as a protest against the course it was pursuing, which was both unjust and injurious.

Mr. Fuller was understood to support the motion, as did

Mr. Hume, who expressed his astonishment at the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had made no answer to the motion; he professed to carry out the principle of free trade, yet turned round and refused to give cheap drink to the working classes.

Mr. Bass, who had given notice of a motion to reduce the tax one-half, likewise supported the motion.

Mr. Brotherton protested against the delusion that the repeal of this tax would benefit the poor man; bread was a necessary of life, and beer was not.

Mr. Henley and the Marquis of Granby rested their support of the motion upon the same grounds as Mr. Disraeli.

Lord J. Russell noticed the discordant suggestions of the opponents of the tax for supplying the void that would be created by its repeal. That of Mr. Hume to save the 5,000,000 out of the army and navy expenditure (which was not greater than in 1845) the house was not prepared to adopt, and the finances would thus be left in a ruinous condition.

Upon a division the motion was negatived by 258 against 122.

Mr. Cowan moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate admission to the lay or secular chairs in the Scottish Universities.

Mr. E. Edice and Mr. F. Maule supported the motion, which was opposed by Sir R. Inglis, upon the ground that it would overturn a wholesome system, and leave the youth of Scotland to be educated by professors of any religion or of none.

Lord J. Russell cordially approved of the bill; for which leave was given.

On the motion, by Mr. Hume, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the present mode of assessing and collecting the income tax,

Mr. Gladstone observed, that this was a question of importance, which had not been discussed. There was reason to fear that the inquiry might be whether or not faith should be kept with the public fundholder. He moved that the debate be adjourned.

After some discussion,

Lord J. Russell said, the house having agreed to limit the tax to one year for the purpose, as clearly stated by Mr. Hume, of appointing a committee to inquire whether the tax could be made more equitable, the country would be disappointed if this course was departed from.

Mr. Disraeli considered that the house was morally pledged to appoint this committee, and declared he would not join in any attempt to get rid of it.

Som further discussion ensued; after which the motion was agreed to.

Upon the nomination of the select committee on the relations of Caffre tribes with this country, a debate of some warmth arose upon an objection by Colonel Dunne to its constitution, and to that of committees in general, which was strongly condemned by Mr. Hobhouse. Ultimately, after a division, the committee was nominated.

The other business having been disposed of,

The house adjourned at a quarter before two o'clock.

### Friday, May 9.

In answer to a question from Mr. Duncombe as to the occupation of Rome, Lord Palmerston said that there had been friendly communications with the French Government on the subject, and neither of the two were blind to the fact that the retreat of the French Government would be followed by the occupation of the city by others, and therefore it had been thought best to leave to the French Government itself to decide when that occupation would best be dispensed with.

In reply to Sir De Lucy Evans,

Sir G. Grey stated that the Board of Health, having failed to obtain possession of certain metropolitan graveyards by means of amicable negotiation, had given notice of their intention to take them (with a view to their being closed) upon a valuation, to be settled by arbitration.

On the motion for the consideration of the Income Tax Bill as amended, The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he proposed to bring up a clause to enable persons occupying land for the purposes of husbandry, and principally obtaining their livelihood from it, to have the right of appeal against the present assessment when they could prove that their profits had fallen short of that assessment, and to have all the moneys which they had overpaid returned to them. In doing this he thought he was only acting in accordance with the general wish of the house.

After some conversation the clause was passed through the various stages, and ordered to be added to the bill.

On the motion for going into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill,

Mr. Urquhart moved the following amendment:—"1. That the recent act of the Pope in dividing England into dioceses, and appointing bishops thereto, was encouraged by the conduct and declarations of her Majesty's Government. 2. That the publication by Lord John Russell of his letter to the Bishop of Durham, which contained expressions calculated to wound the religious feelings of many of her Majesty's subjects, produced large expectations of legislative remedies which have been disappointed by the provisions contained in the measure now submitted to the house."

(LEFT SPEAKING.)

### PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

- 63 Local Acts—reports of the Admiralty.
- 117 (2) Dissensions, &c. (Ireland)—summary of returns.
- 137 Increase and Diminution of Salaries, &c. (public offices)—accounts.
- 138 Public Debt—account.
- 20 Committee of Selection—sixth report.
- 213 Maynooth College—detailed account.
- 214 Lunatics (Scotland)—return.
- 216 Manufacture of Irish Linen in Dublin—return.
- 217 Gort Workhouses—correspondence.
- 194 Emigrant Sail—Wales—return of letters.
- 220 St. Alban's Election—minutes of evidence.
- 222 Pirate's Head Money (Bristol)—return.
- 221 Sunday Trading Prevention Bill—proceedings of the select committee.

- 109 Bills Incumbered Estates Leases (Ireland).
- 223 — Small Tenements Rating Act Amendment (amended).
- 225 — Coroners.
- 226 — Inverness Bridge.
- 207 — Improvements of Towns (Ireland) (amended by select committee).
- 224 — Sale of Arsenic Regulation (amended).

- Natal—correspondence.
- Prisons—sixteenth report of Inspectors (Southern and Western district), part 3.
- Extramural Sepulchre for County Towns—report of the General Board of Health.
- Turkey—despatches communicating the tariff.
- Sardinia—treaty of commerce, &c.
- Public General Acts—cap. 5, 6, 7, and 8.
- 135 Superannuations—account.
- 209 Customs—1st report from the committee.
- 227 Kafir War (Cape of Good Hope)—estimate.
- 233 Bills—Inhabited House Duty.
- Netherlands—convention of navigation.
- 78 (1) Liverpool and Wallasey Gunpowder Magazines—further correspondence.
- 218 Poor Law (Ireland)—Correspondence.
- 232 Bill—Customs.
- Borneo—additional papers.
- 212 Commissariat—estimate.
- 420 Navy—supplementary estimate.

### News of the Week.

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a Privy Council in Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace.

The Right Hon. Andrew Rutherford was by command of the Queen sworn of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and took his seat at the Board.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Drawing-room (the second this season). The Prince and Princess of Prussia and Prince Frederick William of Prussia were present; also Prince Henry of the Netherlands; and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

On Wednesday the Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace to a most numerous and brilliant Court, invitations having been issued to above 2,100.

The Queen has visited the Great Exhibition several times since the opening.

#### METROPOLIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION has exceeded all anticipations as to its magnificence, and bids fair now to exceed all anticipations as to its attractiveness. The receipts during the week have averaged some 2,000l per day, and it is calculated that if the influx of visitors continues as it has commenced, a sum will be obtained sufficient, not only to pay expenses, but to leave a large surplus. The occasion is calling forth many displays of generosity on the part of the richer classes. The committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, and the directors of the London and Westminster Bank and of the Atlas Insurance Company, have each granted leave of absence to the gentlemen in their establishments, to enable them to visit the Great Exhibition on four occasions, and have further presented them with the means of doing so free of expense to themselves. Messrs Baring Brothers have presented season tickets to the gentlemen in their establishment; and we are glad to hear that other firms intend following the example.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Thursday the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand entertainment in the Egyptian Hall to Her Majesty's judges, the sergeants, Queen's counsel, and other gentlemen learned in the law.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.—A meeting to promote the establishment of Tribunals of Commerce took place to-day at the London Tavern, the object being to determine upon a course of action to be pursued for arousing the general attention of the mercantile community to the importance of the subject. Lord Wharnclyffe was in the chair, supported by Messrs Montagu Gore, Richard Thornton, John McGregor, M.P., Arthur Anderson, M.P., Charles Cowan, M.P., and others interested in the mercantile prosperity of the country, and resolutions were passed to prepare petitions in the metropolis, and also in the chief provincial towns, for presentation to Parliament, so that the question may be brought prominently forward.

WESTMINSTER BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—On Thursday the third of the Public Baths and Wash-houses erected in the metropolis, under the provisions of the 9th and 10th Vic., c. 74, entitled an "Act to encourage the Establishment of Baths and Wash-houses for the Labouring Classes," was opened to the public in St. Ann street, Westminster. The building has been erected by the ratepayers of the united parishes of St John and St Margaret, Westminster, at a cost of 15,000l. It contains sixty-four separate bathing-rooms, a laundry wherein seventy-six women can wash and dry at the same time, and two swimming baths, each 100 feet in length.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The rate of mortality that now prevails in the metropolitan population is still higher than from the experience of late years might be expected at the beginning of May. The deaths, which in the previous week had risen to 1,075, have declined in the week ending last Saturday to 994; but as the average of ten corresponding weeks is only 883, and, if raised in the supposed ratio of increase of population, does not exceed 963, it appears that there is still an excess in the mortality of the present time, above the corrected average, equal to 31. The births of 757 boys and 730 girls, in all 1,487 children, were registered in the week. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1,424. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.537 in. The mean temperature was only 42.8, which is 7 degrees below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years.

#### PROVINCES.

ISLE OF WIGHT ELECTION.—Mr Clifford, the Free-trade candidate, resigned on Monday; but the Protectionist candidate is not likely to walk over the course quietly. Another Free-trade candidate has come forward, and one well-known and widely respected in the Isle of Wight—Mr George Dawes, of St Helen's and Niton, an agriculturist, and a Liberal in the widest sense of the term. A great meeting was held in the Town-hall, Ryde, at which Mr Dawes was nominated as a fit and proper candidate.

THE STIPENDIARY BENCH OF LIVERPOOL.—We understand that a communication has been addressed from the Town-hall to Sir George Grey relative to the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate to succeed the late Mr Rushton. We are informed that the Corporation do not intend to give more than 1,200l salary, and that Sir George desires to appoint Mr Henry.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

**GROWTH OF FLAX IN ESSEX.**—The abundant showers of the last few days have been very propitious to the progress of the young flax crop, now in the ground, farmers, in all directions in this neighbourhood, having made a beginning in this article. It is in contemplation to prepare machinery in this district for partially preparing the fibre, thus materially lowering the expense of transmitting to the manufacturing districts, and enabling the farmer to retain the article in his granary or loft until it is disposed of.—*Chelmsford Chronicle*.

**A WESLEYAN MINISTER AND HIS WIFE CHARGED WITH CRUELTY TO A SERVANT.**—We regret to learn from the *Portsmouth Times* that, at the Ryde petty sessions, on Thursday, Henry Bell Brown, minister of the Wesleyan chapel, in Nelson street, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and Eliza, his wife, were charged with cruelly treating Eliza Cox, a serving-maid in their employ, aged 14. Her food was stinted, her clothes taken from her back piecemeal, the few shillings she possessed extorted from her, and oftentimes, in a completely denuded state, she was turned out into the cold air on a winter's evening, and drenched with water. At times she would be incarcerated in the coal-cellar for 24 hours, and regaled at intervals with scourges, dry bread, and cold brocoli, or dragged through the house by the hair of her head. The chairman, after a short consultation with his brother magistrate expressed his regret that he had not the power to commit them for trial at the quarter sessions, but inflicted the heaviest punishment the law allows—a fine of 5*l* each.

### SCOTLAND.

**THE ANNUITY TAX.**—The different deputations now in London on the subject of the annuity tax have had an interview with Sir George Grey, at which Mr Fox Maule and the Lord Advocate were present. The Government will not consent, we understand, to Mr Cowan's proposition to remit the matter to the committee that has been appointed on the subject of church rates, but have no objection that the annuity tax should be referred to a separate and independent committee of the House of Commons.—*Scotsman*.

**FALKIRK ELECTION.**—A petition has been presented to the House of Commons from Airdrie, for including the Falkirk district of burghs in any inquiry which may be instituted relative to abuses and malpractices at elections.

### IRELAND.

**CIVIC HOSPITALITY.**—His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge were entertained by the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, on Saturday. Among the company were the Earls of Howth and Milltown; Lords Avonmore, Monck, and William Fitzgerald; the Lord Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; the Lord Bishops of Meath and Tuam; Baron Richards, Judge Keatinge, Hon. G. Ponsonby, &c.

**REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN.**—A private meeting of metropolitan Conservatives was held on Wednesday, at the house of Sir John Kingston James, Bart., for the purpose of concocting measures to ensure the return, at the next general election, of two "true men" to represent the city in Parliament. It seems that the deliberations were conducted in a spirit of firmness, moderation, and mutual conciliation, "sufficient to prove that there was but one object in view, and that a patriotic one." The services of Mr Grogan are to be retained, but as yet the name of his colleague in perspective has not transpired.

**PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.**—The following communication appears in the *Newsletter*:—"DROGHEDA, May 7.—After a tour through the greater portions of the counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monaghan, I arrived here this afternoon. I feel gratified in being in a position to truthfully inform you that the crops in all the places where I have been present a most cheering and promising appearance. In the different localities through which I passed potatoes were being planted on a large scale, and preparations making on an extensive acreage for the sowing of barley, oats, and turnips. I also noticed a large quantity of rape in good condition. However, a great acreage of land lies waste, or idle rather, and from inquiries made I learn this is consequent on the immense number of persons that have left the country. If this be so, I fear that a great many more will follow those already departed. The number that left the quay of Drogheda this afternoon, at 2 p. m., for England en route for America, was immense. You have no conception of the great number that go over, and those of every class, grade, and condition, from the comfortable and well-clothed farmer and artisan to the wretched and starving labourer, whose all consists in the few pounds scraped together to enable him to emigrate and in the few rags on his back. This is a state of things which if continued long will tend very materially to weaken our agricultural and commercial stability." Important cattle fairs have been held this week—namely, the Ballinasloe May fair and the King's County, at both of which remunerative rates were obtained by the graziers. The *Kilkenny Journal* states that at the fair of Castlecomer, held on Saturday last, the prices obtained for black cattle were not only satisfactory but highly encouraging. The rates ranged from 14*l* to 16*l* per head, and in one instance as much as 18*l* 10*s* was realised. Milch cows sold from 8*l* to 10*l*, and sheep were on the average 4*s* each; prime Leicesters went to 5*s*, and pigs 4*s* per cwt. Altogether the fair was an excellent one for the breeders of all kinds of stock.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

#### SPAIN.

A Carlist conspiracy on a small scale has been discovered in Catalonia, and the seven members of it who were taken have been shot by the troops in whose custody they were, on the plea of having attempted to escape.

The rumour of the interesting position of the Queen appeared to be confirmed.

The *Herald* states that the news from Portugal had caused a great sensation in the political circles of Madrid. It was feared that the revolters would not be satisfied with a ministerial change, and that they would insist on the abdication of the Queen in favour of the Prince Royal.

One of the Madrid journals mentions that Count de Thomar had been accredited Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Portugal at the Spanish Court.

The news from the provinces tends to show that the Minister intends to carry the elections with a high hand, and not permit the return of any member whose opposition would be formidable. The progresista party which has given serious alarm to the Government on its witnessing with what enthusiasm Gen. Espartero's name was received, is to be opposed by the Government agents, everywhere where its candidates present themselves, and even it is much doubted whether such men as Olozaga and his friends will be returned as deputies in the Chamber.

#### PORTUGAL.

Saldanha has triumphed. Since the rising of the Oporto garrison everything has been in his favour. He entered Oporto on the 27th, and has established his head-quarters there. The whole city turned out to welcome him, and his reception was most enthusiastic. On the 29th he reviewed the troops in garrison.

The movement in Oporto being communicated on the 26th, by telegraph, to Lisbon, Count de Thomar's Ministry immediately tendered its resignation to the Queen, and, this being accepted, the Count embarked on board the Montrose, and was landed at Vigo.

The latest telegraphic news, *via Paris*, is as follows:—"The Duke of Saldanha has been named President of the Council of Ministers by the Queen of Portugal."

#### AUSTRIA.

A note was forwarded to Constantinople a few days since, in which the detention of 14 of the Hungarian fugitives was demanded for two years longer. Austria offers to bear the expenses.

Re-action is in all its glory in Tuscany. We have telegraphic news of the 26th ult. from Florence, according to which a Grand Ducal ordinance has been issued, empowering the police and prefectures to place all persons suspected of an intention to disturb the public peace under *surveillance* for a week or a month, and even "to deprive them of their liberty for the space of a year, if necessary." Anyone making a demonstration against the Government, whether by word, deed, or writing, will be imprisoned from 3 to 12 months. Field-Marshal Radetzky was expected at Florence on the 27th of April. The ministerial *Reichszeitung* contains a leading article in every line of which the envy and discontent felt by this Government, that the treaty of trade between England and Sardinia has been concluded, is visible. "Piedmont will be the great mart for English goods, which will be smuggled into Austria and France, and Genoa will be almost an English port."

It is said that the Austrians are strengthening their positions on the Mincio and Adige, by erecting numerous forts along the lines of defence, of which Mantua and Verona form the pivots.

The *Presbury Gazette* publishes a letter from Vienna of the 29th ult., stating that the Emperor of Austria has, for some time past, exhibited symptoms of pulmonary consumption.

#### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers will, it is expected, be adjourned on the 10th inst. The Press Law and the Disciplinary Law for officials not of the judicial class will by that day have been got through. The discussion on the former measure was continued to-day. The provisions introduced by the Upper Chamber have been almost all reintroduced, against the report of the Commission of the Lower House. The amendment by which the lower class of offences of the press are withdrawn from the decision of a jury and given over to the Judges of the court is the most important alteration, as they, being of most ordinary occurrence, form the majority of the cases for which the press can be prosecuted at all.

The Empress of Russia is about to fix her residence for a short time in Warsaw. It is reported that an interview will shortly be arranged there between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia.

The Prince of Prussia, in reply to a full-one speech made by M. Schenck, burgomaster of Cologne, said the other day that he was glad to find the capital of the Rhenish provinces so devoted to the royal family of Prussia, and so well content with the policy pursued by the Government since 1848; nevertheless, added the Prince of Prussia, it must not be thought that in spite of the progress made since the cause of order triumphed over revolution, the vessel of state had reached its harbour, for much remained to be done, and especially the press of Cologne was bad, and all good citizens should help in reforming it. Public opinion instantly turned against the burgomaster of Cologne, and a majority of the municipal council of the city thought proper to express itself in a sense directly opposed to the opinions of M. Schenck as regards M. Manteuffel's policy.

The new arrangement of an express train between Cologne and Berlin has come into operation. It still makes more stoppages than need be, and does not attempt the speed the English lines have proved to be safe, but it is a vast improvement. *The Times* of Wednesday, the 30th of April, was delivered here at 7 this evening (the 2nd of May). To-morrow at noon would have been the regular course of post according to the old system.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Africa brings advices from New York to the 23rd ult. On *dit* (but with what truth it is really difficult to say) that several distinguished men in the Southern States are aiding and abetting the secret expedition, and that the conquest or annexation of Cuba was a favourite project of Mr Calhoun in his time, and Mr Calhoun was certainly the great leader of southern separate interests; albeit his mantle has not yet descended upon the shoulders of any political successor. That there are men—that there is money—hardly admits of a doubt; and the fact that a number of recruits from the interior had arrived at Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia, for the purpose of aiding in this marauding enterprise, and that they had returned home again, is by no means an argument in favour of the non-existence of such an expedition, because these men were merely told that their arrival was "premature"—that they were a "little too soon"; while another authority says, "a month longer will develop the affair."

An order has been issued by the President, that the tracts of land in Iowa occupied by General Ujhazy and the other Hungarian exiles, shall be withheld from sale until the end of the next session of Congress, with a view to making application to that body for a grant of the lands.

The grand jury of the United States District Court at Boston, have brought in new bills of indictment against Ezzar Wright, one of the editors of the *Commonwealth* newspaper, and others, for aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave. Mr Secretary Webster has been at Boston, delivering an oration on the unity of the constitution. The Legislature of Philadelphia have consented to allow their prison to be used for the detention of re-captured slaves. It is hoped, however, that the admission of the anti-Fugitive Law movement of Mr Seward, the great Erie canal speculator, will have much influence with the monied classes.

Mexico is in a gloomy political condition from financial embarrassment. A report was brought by a paper from Nicaragua to New Orleans that a feeling of hostility towards the Americans had sprung up among the inhabitants of Nicaragua and Masquito, and that some eight hundred Americans residing on the Isthmus had been compelled to leave the country, but it was not much credited.

William Lyon Mackenzie has been elected to the Canadian Parliament from the county of Haldimand, by a handsome majority. He was the candidate of the anti-ministerial party.

#### WEST INDIES.

The *Great Western* has brought letters to a day later than those *via* New York. *The Morning Journal* of the 10th says:—"We are pained to state that our

anticipations of the cholera having entirely disappeared from this island have not been confirmed by the intelligence received by yesterday's post. The County Union states that the disease has made its appearance at Seven Rivers, St James, and two or three cases are occurring daily. On the Bay there had been no deaths since the 25th ult., nor had there been any new cases. The parish of Westmoreland, which had hitherto escaped the infliction, has at length been visited by the cholera."

The *Public Advertiser* says:—"We regret to learn that the crops of Tre-lawny for this year, although they will be plentiful, will not be so much by one quarter as was expected. The oldest planters have been deceived. The canes are plentiful and look well; but although tolerably juicy, yet they do not contain a large proportion of saccharine matter. This has been attributable to the failure of the May season last year. The anticipations of the Westmoreland planters respecting their crops, it is said, will be realised."

INDIA.

News from Bombay is to the 8d ult. British India is generally tranquil, and the improving state of its public finances is at present the prevailing topic of the Indian press.

Lord Dalhousie arrived at Peshawar on the 8th of March, and left it on the 17th. He was expected at Vizierabad by the 5th or 6th of April, and would thence make the best of his way to Simla. Robbery and murder are still rife at Peshawar. Captain Grantham died of his wounds on the 15th of March. On the same day one of Lumsden's Guide Corps was shot in the Kohat Pass, and on the 16th a Residair in attendance on Captain Daly (who was at the time proceeding through the pass towards Peshawar to see the Governor-General), happening to go off the road, was also shot dead.

Most summary measures are, however, being adopted for the repression of these outrages. Mr J. Lawrence is invested with full authority, as a single member of the board, to pass sentence on them, and hangings take place almost daily. Martial law is to be declared paramount until the depredations and murders now so prevalent are put an end to.

The hill tribes on the Indus frontier, south of Peshawar, are also disposed to be troublesome.

A gaol *murder* occurred at Deva Ghazee Khan on the 2nd of March, at midnight. A court of inquiry was investigating the matter.

BIRTHS.

At 51 Hill street, Berkeley square, the Viscountess Lewisham, of a son and heir. On the 5th inst., at Lord Wenlock's, Berkeley square, Lady Elizabeth Lawley, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at 78 Chester square, the Hon. Mrs Charles Ridley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St Paul's church, Kulgtsbridge, by the Rev. S. Wildman Yates, vicar of St Mary's, Reading, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, the Rev. Charles Christopher Spencer, perpetual curate of the church of the Holy Trinity, Barnstaple, Devon, and eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Spencer, vicar of Bishop's Stortford, to Jane, third daughter of the late John Backhouse, Esq., Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

On the 7th inst., at St Paneras church, by the vicar, the Rev. Thomas Dale, Canon of St Paul's cathedral, T. Clerc Smith, Esq., of Southampton street, Strand, and Cheltenham terrace, Chelsea, to Caroline, third daughter of the late Sir Lachlan Maclean, of Sudbury, and relict of Charles Harris, Esq., of Coventry.

DEATHS.

At Pietra Santa, in the Duchy of Lucca, on the 29th ult., the Earl of Cottingham, aged 70.

On the 14th of March, at Meerut, East Indies, in the 24th year of his age, Michael Cusac Smith, Esq., of the 14th Light Dragoons, the beloved and youngest son of Sir Michal Cusac Smith, Bart.

On the 7th inst., the Lady Frances Theophila Anne, wife of Commander Parker, and eldest daughter of the late Earl of Huntingdon, in her 45th year.

On the 5th inst., in Corowall terrace, Regent's park, the Hon. Lady Blackwood, widow of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart., and K C B.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The annual meeting of the National Provincial Bank of England was held on Thursday; Mr Fector Laurie in the chair. The directors regretted that, in spite of the improved state of the commercial affairs of the country in the past year, they could not report a change for the better in the condition of the landed interests, on whose prosperity this establishment was so much dependent. The profits of the bank had been, notwithstanding, large, but great caution had to be exercised in consequence of the depressed state of agriculture and domestic trade. The result of the Bank's operations for the year, was as follows:—

	1850.	£	s	d
Jan. 1. Amount of undivided profits.....		95,572	10	0
Dec 31. Net profits of 1850, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and for a proportion of preliminary expenses.....		31,258	3	6
Deduct dividend on company's stock for 1850 .....		127,830	13	6
Leaving undivided profits at 31st Dec., 1850 .....		24,649	16	0
Leaving undivided profits at 31st Dec., 1850 .....		163,180	17	6

The dividend of six per cent. was continued, and the report was adopted.

The balance sheet of the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company, from its commencement to the 18th of March last, has just been issued. The amount received has been 143,277*l* (of which 134,733*l* is on account of calls), and the expenditure is stated at 130,083*l*, leaving a balance of 13,194*l* in hand. The various items of outlay are described as follows:—

	£	s	d
By amount expended at the original establishment of the company, and for charges, discount, expenses, law and parliamentary expenses, engineer, surveyor, stationery, advertising, printing, rent and taxes, &c. ....	21,636	8	6
Services and fittings .....	3,846	9	1
Contractor for works .....	76,883	4	9
Meters .....	7,789	11	0
Furniture.....	404	5	4
Plant.....	3,391	4	11
Land.....	6,302	1	9
Deposit, East End Parishes.....	1,650	0	0
Mr Croll for gas .....	8,189	0	11
	158,446	17	9

It has been decided that the new and reduced rates of duty only

are leviable on such timber and wood goods as had not been cleared on payment of duty and delivered until after the resolutions of the House of Commons came into operation.

The shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 5th of April last exhibit very satisfactory results. The tonnage entered inwards was as follows:—

TONNAGE FOR THE MONTH ENDING APRIL 5.		
	1849	1850
British vessels .....	265,140	231,755
United States vessels ..	46,150	30,519
Other countries.....	138,848	90,518
	451,138	352,792

The clearances outwards were—

	1849	1850
British vessels .....	427,338	374,594
United States vessels ..	50,343	41,418
Other countries.....	56,865	53,718
	534,612	472,533

By the same returns we are also furnished with the totals for the first quarter of the present year. These embrace the whole period during which the movements of our shipping were impeded by the strike of the seamen consequent upon the Mercantile Marine Bill, which came into operation on the 1st of February, and their favourable character is therefore more particularly remarkable. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1849, when the Navigation Laws were in full force, they show an increase of 71,390 tons in the aggregate of entries and clearances of British vessels, while the aggregate increase on the part of all the foreign nations admitted to competition with us, including the United States, has only been 106,281 tons.

The privilege of admission to the royal pleasure grounds at Kew will be considerable extended during the present summer season.

The Brougham fishing cases, says a correspondent, are at an end, at least for the present, his lordship having been signally beaten, the cases being allowed to drop without a decision given by the magistrate, as the prosecution has been withdrawn as hopeless by Mr Jameson, his lordship's solicitor.

A very numerous deputation, representing the inhabitants of Kensington, Bayswater, and Paddington, headed by Archdeacon Sinclair, Mr Evans, M. P., and accompanied by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P., have had an interview with Lord Seymour at the office of the Woods and Forests, to protest against the threatened ride across Kensington gardens.

We understand that an arrangement has been effected between the parties in the suit of Metarie v. Wiseman. By the arrangement which has been entered into, the principal portion of Mons. Carre's property goes to his next of kin instead of to the Romish church.—*Globe*.

Mr Pritsep, the recently-chosen member for Harwich, has been unseated by the committee, on the ground of insufficient qualification. His town property was not worth a clear 300*l* per annum, and his income from Indian investment was not considered good.

The French Government have conceded directly to M. M. Peto, Betts, Brassey, Geach, Fox, Henderson, and Stokes, the railway of the west, from Versailles to Rennes, in conformity with the clauses and conditions of the contract annexed to the present law.

The late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Earl of Cottenham, died at Pietra Santa, in the duchy of Lucca, on the 29th ult., in the 71st year of his age. The Right Hon. Charles Christopher Pepys, first Earl of Cottenham, was second son of Sir William Weller Pepys (first baronet), by the eldest daughter of the Right Honourable William Dowdeswell. He was brother to the Bishop of Worcester. Born, 1781; married, in 1821, the daughter of William Wingfield, Esq., and niece of the second Earl of Digby; graduated LL.B. at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1803; was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, 1804; appointed a king's counsel, 1826; solicitor-general to Queen Adelaide, 1830; solicitor-general to the King, Feb. 1834; Master of the Rolls, Sept. 1834; first commissioner, when the great seal was in commission, in 1835; lord chancellor from 1836 to Sept. 1841, and again appointed to that office in August 1846.

Literature.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE REIGNS OF HENRY VIII. EDWARD VI., AND MARY. With a Preliminary Notice of the Ecclesiastical History of our Country from the Earliest Times. Part I of the Library for the Times. 4 Crescent, Blackfriars.

THIS is the commencement of another serial, to be published monthly, of a serious cast, and in the first instance devoted to giving a history of the Church. It will embrace a historical, a biographical, and a miscellaneous series. Another part of it will be a course of history for the young, to illustrate the evils inseparable from the incorporation of religion with civil institutions. Altogether the work, though favourable to the voluntary system in religion, appears to be intended to appeal more to truth than sectarianism of any kind. The first number gives a neat and succinct account of the religion of the Druids in England, of the coming of Christianity, of the persecutions it suffered, of the Church under the Romans, under the Saxons, &c., before it comes to the main object, the description of the Church under Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary. This is of course written more in detail, but not diffusely. All the changes then made in the Church, and their causes are noted. The work has been dictated partly by present circumstances, and it places in a strong light the consequences of the return to Popery under Mary. It is pleasantly written, without any strong bias, and by quoting many of the expressions of the day and the age it treats of, it gives an air of truth and life to its descriptions.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LOGIC. By ROBERT BLAKEY, Professor of Logic, Queen's College, Belfast. H. Balliere, Regent street. If the work on logic elsewhere noticed is amusing, the work of Mr Blakey is very learned. To it the other writer is very much indebted, and he continually refers to it as an authority. Mr Blakey's work is,

however, a history of the science of logic, while the other work is rather an explanation of the art. It begins with the Pythagoreans and ends with the logicians of our day, including Archbishop Whately and Mr J. S. Mill. It includes a notice of the logical sciences of India, and traces the logic now known in Europe from the earliest ages. The book is carefully written, and the author displays great research. He subjoins a list of writers on logic, and gives a brief critical notice of the writers of logic in Great Britain. Particular parts of the book and the particular opinions of different logicians we cannot refer to, nor can we now enter into many of the important questions connected with the science of logic. It applies apparently only to things known, and supplies no rules for making discoveries. That part of logic, however, according to which the mind makes discoveries in moral or in the physical sciences is extremely important, but no rules, we apprehend, have yet been laid down concerning it. But if logic be confined to what men know, it can perhaps not be of any help to the unknown. The art of discovery is rather to be considered as the direct gift of the Divinity than the result of any other art. Mr Blakey not only gives us a history of the science, but an explanation of the logic taught in our universities. For a work of reference, his book will be exceedingly valuable; it is a mine from which succeeding writers on logic will be sure to dig largely; and though so recently published, it is already explored.

**NOTE.—BEET-ROOT SUGAR.**—With reference to our notice last week of Mr Sullivan's pamphlet on the manufacture of beet-root sugar, and on Mr Crosley's pamphlet on the same subject, we have received from the latter gentleman a letter, in which he says:—  
My little tract of February last was circulated among my particular friends, with the view to ascertain to what extent I could look forward to effect the carrying out of my project.

In 1841, by a similar tract (transmitted herewith), I endeavoured to raise the question, as to the capabilities Ireland possessed to improve her agricultural pursuits, and to combine therewith the manufacture of indigenous sugar, stating, as I did, and connected with other data, ONE BROAD FACT, that unless the RAW sugar of beet root could be made of as pure a quality as RAW or muscovado of the British West India colonies, that "all my reasoning and statements must dwindle into insignificance," and on this chief and most important desideratum, which I have incontrovertibly accomplished, rests in a great measure the advantages of manufacturing beet sugar in Ireland, because NO RAW sugar of beet-root made on the continent is suitable for domestic uses, in consequence of its obnoxious quality, and therefore only fit for refining. The other improvements alluded to in my tract of February last, although of importance, yet the greatest is that of rendering beet RAW sugar equal to colonial, as the sample sent herewith will prove; and as beet RAW sugar can be so made, when it is refined, the loaves will be of a superior quality to those imported from Belgium, &c., under protective bounties allowed by foreign governments when such refined sugar is exported, and with which the British sugar refiners have to compete.

I crave your indulgence for thus troubling you upon a subject you have reviewed, yet hoping that these explanations will induce you again to notice the subject, and particularly, that without the aid of chemicals, and by my process alone, beet RAW sugar can be made from beet-root equal in all respects to that of the like description from the sugar cane.—I remain, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,  
HENRY CROSLY.

With the letter we have received a small parcel of very finely crystallised sugar, free from any obnoxious taste, and consisting apparently wholly of saccharine matter.

**BOOKS RECEIVED**

- Fitzcarr's Island and the Islanders in 1850. By Walter Brodie. Whitaker and Co.
- The Life of Edward Baines, 1. to M.P. for the Borough of Leeds. By his Son Edward Baines. Longmans.
- Knight's Excursion Companion. Part IV. Charles Knight.
- Knight's Cyclopaedia of London. Part VI. Charles Knight.
- Knight's Cyclopaedia of Industry. Part VI. Charles Knight.
- Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare. Part XIII. Charles Knight.
- Half-Hours with the best Authors. Part XIV. Charles Knight.
- The Imperial Cyclopaedia. Part VII. Charles Knight.
- Pictorial Half-Hours. Part XII. Charles Knight.
- Robert Owen's Journal. Vol. I.
- A Sermon in Aid of the Hahnemann Hospital. By the Rev. Thos. Everest. Aylott and Sons.

**To Readers and Correspondents.**

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

- A. W. New York.—Letter received.
  - J. J. R. Chesterfield.—This letter is received, but want of space precludes any observations upon it this week; though there is much in it with which we agree.
  - A YORKSHIRE SUGAR REFINER.—The operation of the law in the respect to which our correspondent alludes, is no doubt prejudicial to the refiners for the first few weeks after the 5th July, but this inequality will cease on the equalisation of the duties three years hence. And in the present state of parties, we could not advise any attempt to obtain any alteration of the law.
- TAXEL will be replied to in our next. His letter has only just come to hand.

**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 3rd day of May 1851:—

**ISSUE DEPARTMENT.**

Notes issued .....	26,642,270	Government debt .....	11,915,100
		Other Securities .....	2,981,900
		Gold coin and bullion .....	12,698,895
		Silver bullion .....	33,375
	26,642,270		26,642,270

**BANKING DEPARTMENT.**

Proprietors' capital .....	14,553,600	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity .....	14,125,102
Rest .....	2,130,929	Other Securities .....	11,441,155
Public Deposits (including Exchange, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	4,762,496	Notes .....	6,957,245
Other Deposits .....	9,563,751	Gold and Silver Coin .....	611,267
Seven Day and other Bills .....	1,125,472		
	33,134,750		33,134,750

Dated the 8th May, 1851.

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 .....	29,810,498	Securities .....	25,013,257
Public Deposits .....	4,762,496	Bullion .....	13,253,537
Other or private Deposits .....	9,563,751		
	33,136,745		38,266,814

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,130,960, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

**FRIDAY NIGHT.**

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

A decrease of Circulation of .....	£140,391
An increase of Public Deposits of .....	453,569
A decrease of Other Deposits of .....	249,232
An increase of Securities of .....	126,401
A decrease of Bullion of .....	36,290
An increase of Rest of .....	26,165
An increase of Reserve of .....	147,590

These returns show a decrease of circulation 140,391, an increase of public deposits 453,569, a decrease of private deposits 249,232, an increase of securities 126,401, a decrease of bullion 36,290, an increase of rest 26,165, and an increase of reserve 147,590. There is nothing in them calling for remark, as all the items express what we might expect, except the small diminution in the amount of gold, which is no otherwise of importance than as an evidence that the drain on the Bank continues.

There is no alteration to notice in the terms of the money market, but a general expectation prevails, though money is now very abundant, that it will be dearer. In the mean time it may be borrowed at very low rates for short periods. The owners of money, however, do not like to lend it for long periods, and to discount long-dated bills an additional price must be given.

The exchanges in Paris get worse, and gold is said, this week, to have again left the Bank. At the same time there has been an arrival of 66,000*l* in gold from Constantinople, and 70,000*l* or 80,000*l* in gold has come from Mexico, all of which has gone to the Bank. If the quantity in its coffers, in the face of these supplies, shall by the next week's returns be diminished, the drain will appear to be constant and considerable.

The English funds were heavy in the early part of the week, but yesterday and to-day they have been better, the market has been animated, and Consols closed to-day at 97½ buyers. We subjoin our usual list:—

	CONSOLS.		ACCOUNT	
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Saturday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Monday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Tuesday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Wednesday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Thursday .....	97½	97½	97½	97½
Friday .....	97½	97½	97½	97½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 percent consols, account .....	96½	97½
— — — money .....	97½	97½
3½ per cents .....	97½	97½
5 percent reduced .....	96½	96½
Exchange bills, large .....	50s 3s	50s 5s
Bank stock .....	210 11	210 11
East India stock .....	259 61	259 61
Spanish 3 per cents .....	39 ½	39 ½
Portuguese 4 per cents .....	32 3	32 3
Mexican 5 per cents .....	35 ½	35 ½
Dutch 2½ per cents .....	59 ½	59 ½
— 4 per cents .....	89 ½	89 ½
Russian, 1½ stock .....	59 ½	59 ½

The Railway market has been heavy through the greater part of the week, and to-day was extremely dull. All the orders that have come up from the country have been to sell, which has had a depressing effect on the market. The traffic returns of some of the railways have disappointed expectations, and had a similar effect. At the same time there was a heavy account hanging over the market, and not much chance of persons coming into it with investments, which might relieve it. It is moreover said, that at Liverpool considerable sums have been lost in cotton speculations, the price being now from 1d to 2d lower than at the beginning of the year, when parties purchased with the expectation of a rise. This circumstance has made money in demand at Liverpool, the bankers having called in their advances, and has led to a sale of shares. Whatever may be the cause, the share market was much depressed to-day and closed very heavily. The following is our usual list of the prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.		Closing prices	
Closing prices last Friday.		this day.	
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	28½ 9d	28½ 9d	
Birmingham and Dudley	8½ 9d	8½ 9d	
Bristol and Exeter	80 2	79 8d	
Caledonian	15½ 4d	14½ 4d	
Eastern Counties	7½ 5	7½ 4d	
East Lancashire	16½ 2	16½ 2	
Great Northern	18½ 19	18½ 2	
Great Western	88½ 9d	86½ 7d	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	64 4	62 4	
London and Blackwall	8½ 4	8½ 4	
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	98 9	97 8	
London & North Western	127½ 8	127½ 8	
London and South Western	80 1	87 8	
Midland	64½ 2	61½ 2d	
North British	10 4	9½ 10	
North Staffordshire	6½ 4 dis	7 4½ dis	
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	14½ 15	16½ 17½	
South Eastern	28½ 2	26½ 7½	
South Wales	31½ 3	30 2	
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	21½ 2	20½ 1½	
York and North Midland	27½ 2	26 4	
FRENCH SHARES.			
Boulogne and Amiens	9½ 4	9½ 10	
Northern of France	14½ 4	14½ 15	
Paris and Rouen	24 5	24 5	
Paris and Strasbourg	5½ 4 dis	5½ 4 dis	
Rouen and Havre	9½ 10	9½ 10	
Dutch Rhenish	5 4½ dis	5 4½ dis	

By the last arrivals from the United States, we learn that passengers returning from California were increasing, though the quantity of gold dust was not. The Prometheus had arrived at New York from Chagres, crowded with passengers, and no dust. The Cherokee had arrived at the same place, with about 200 passengers, and half a million of dollars in gold dust (actually 403,119 dollars.) Thus the amount of gold dust imported is decreasing, and the number of passengers increasing. The *Alta California* of March 15 says:—

Since the sailing of the California, on the 5th instant, business has revived a little, and the hope and prospect is that we have passed the lowest point of depression. Much of the embarrassment which our business men and others have felt, has been, undoubtedly, in consequence of the extremely dry winter, now probably closed, and the indiscriminate shipment of goods made to us from all parts of the world. There are many millions of gold dust lying in the heaps of earth thrown up in the dry diggings by miners, in anticipation and continued hopes of rain to enable them to wash it out—hopes unfortunately disappointed. By the last of May, had the winter been as wet as usual, we have not a doubt that our exports of gold would have been at least ten millions more for the preceding three months than they will then be. A large portion of this dust will now lie in the dirt until next autumn comes with its showers.

The *Price Current and Shipping List* of the same date, published at St. Francisco, says:—

Gold dust continues in great demand, and is worth 16 dols 25c to 16 dols 50c. A great part of what is offered for sale is, however, very inferior, and contains a very large amount of sand and rock—particularly that coming from the Sacramento district, which, after paying cost and charges, can be scarcely expected to realise above a par remittance in the States.

The rates of interest upon undoubted securities are rather declining, and money can be obtained at 4 to 5 per cent. prem. per month. Upon real estate, however, which is not considered as being in best rate situation, it is next to impossible to borrow money. City scrip is very depreciated in value, whereas the State bonds are in demand, and readily disposed of at 80 to 85.

	Dollars.
Amount of bullion exported from San Francisco from Feb. 28th to March 14, 1851, as entered at the Custom-house	1,020,327
Previously exported	37,414,025
Amount of bullion entered inward from Feb. 28 to March 14, 1851	38,434,352
Previously entered	2,593,298
Total	2,593,298

The *New York Herald*, too, says:—

Thus far this year the receipts of gold have been limited, much below the most moderate estimate, and there is no foundation for the supposition that they will hereafter be any larger; but, on the contrary, all accounts induce us to believe that they will not average monthly so much as they have. The time for picking up gold in large lumps in California has passed away; machinery must now be brought into use to obtain gold, and the calculation now made in California makes it out that every dollar of gold produced costs at least sixty cents. If that is a correct estimate, in less than two years it will cost nearly as much to get it as it is worth. Improvements will doubtless be made from time to time in machinery employed in extracting the gold from the rock; but it is our impression that a less number of people will turn their attention to the business, and that other occupations and pursuits in California will this year receive a great accession from the mining population.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	May 8	125 0
		3 days' sight
		1 month's date
Antwerp	8	24 85
		3
		3 days' sight
Amsterdam	6	f. 25 5 to f. 25 2½
		3 days' sight
		2 months' date
Hamburg	6	m. 13 4½
		3 days' sight
		3 months' date
St Petersburg	Apr. 25	37½ d to 37 9-16d
Madrid	May 1	51d
		3
Lisbon	Apr. 28	54½d
		3
Gibraltar	30	51d
		2
New York	23	10½ to 10½ per cent pm
		60 days' sight
		1 per cent pm
		30
		½ per cent pm
		60
		par
		90
Havana	12	5½ to 6½ per cent pm
		90
Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 14	29 to 29½
		50
Bahia	17	30d
		60
Pernambuco	22	29½
		60
Buenos Ayres	Feb. 27	24d
		60
Valparaiso	26	47d
		90
		60 days' sight
Singapore	Mar. 5	4s 10d to 4s 11d
		6 months' sight
		1
		3
Ceylon	14	10 to 12 per cent dis
		6
		1
		3
Bombay	Apr. 2	1s 11½d to 2s 0½d
		6

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS						
	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	210 ½	210 ½	210 ½	210	210	210 ½
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	96 5	96 5	96 5	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	97	97 ½
New 5 per Cent...	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½
3½ per Cent Anns., 1726	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½
3½ per Cent Anns.	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	7 3-16	7 3-16	7 3-16	7 3-16	7 3-16	7 3-16
Do. Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16	7 9-16
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	259 60	260	260	260 1	260	260
Do. Bonds, 3½ per Cent 1000	53s p	50s p	50s p	53s p	53s 50s p	51s p
Ditto under 1000	54s p	54s p	54s p	54s p	54s p	54s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	107 ½	107 ½	107 ½	107 ½	107 ½	107 ½
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½
3 per Cent Anns. 1751	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½	95 ½
Bank Stock for acct. May 13	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½
3 per Cent Cons. for acct. May 13	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½	96 ½
India Stock for acct. May 13	260	260	260	260	260	260
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p
Excheq. Bills, 1000	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p
Ditto 500	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p
Ditto Small	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p
Ditto Advertised	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p	50s p

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
	Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 15½	11 15½	11 15½
Ditto	3 ms	11 16½	11 17	11 17
Rotterdam	—	11 16½	11 17	11 17
Antwerp	—	25 20	25 20	25 22½
Brussels	—	25 20	25 20	25 22½
Hamburg	—	13 7½	13 7½	13 7½
Paris	short	24 95	25 0	24 95
Ditto	3 ms	25 17½	25 22½	25 25
Marseilles	—	25 26	25 25	25 22½
Frankfort on the Main	—	118½	119	119
Vienna	—	13 26	13 32	13 8
Trieste	—	13 28	13 35	13 10
Petersburg	—	37	37	37
Madrid	—	49½	50	49½
Cadiz	—	50	50½	50
Leghona	—	30 47½	30 52½	30 45
Genoa	—	25 45	25 50	25 45
Naples	—	41½	41½	41½
Palermo	—	124	124½	124
Messina	—	124½	124½	124½
Lisbon	90 ds dt	53½	53½	53½
Oporto	—	53½	53½	53½
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris May 5	London May 7	Paris May 6	London May 8	Paris May 7	London May 9
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
March and 22 Sept.	91 20	—	90 90	—	91 10	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	56 55	—	56 50	—	56 60	—
June and 22 December	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	2070 0	—	2055 0	—	2070 0	—
and 1 July	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange on London 1 month	25 2½	—	25 0	—	25 85	—
Ditto 3 months	24 85	—	24 85	—	24 82½	—

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	89 8	89 8	89 8	89 8	89 8	89 8
Ditto New, 1843	89 8	89 8	89 8	89 8	89 8	89 8
Ruenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	56	56	56	56	56	56
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	55 ½	55 ½	55 ½	55 ½	55 ½	55 ½
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	55 ½	55 ½	55 ½	55 ½	55 ½	55 ½
Ditto 3 per cent	76 ½	76 ½	76 ½	76 ½	76 ½	76 ½
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½
Ecuador Bonds	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½
Grenada Bonds, 1½ per Cent	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½
Ditto ex Dec. 1849 coupons	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½
Ditto Deferred	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½
Ditto ex over-due coupons	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½
Guatemala	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex Jan. coupons	35 ½	35 ½	35 ½	35 ½	35 ½	35 ½
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent, 1849	83 4	83 4	83 4	83 4	83 4	83 4
Ditto Deferred	83 4	83 4	83 4	83 4	83 4	83 4
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 9
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 9	38 9
Ditto 4 per cent	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per cent, in Sterling	112	112	112	112	112	112
Ditto 4½ per cent	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent, from Nov. 1840	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½
Ditto ditto ditto 1843	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½
Ditto ditto ditto 1845	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½
Ditto ditto ditto 1846	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½	19 ½
Ditto Coupons	8 ½	8 ½	8 ½	8 ½	8 ½	8 ½
Ditto Passive Bonds	8 ½	8 ½	8 ½	8 ½	8 ½	8 ½
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds	5 ½	5 ½	5 ½	5 ½	5 ½	5 ½
Venezuela 2½ per cent Bonds	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½
Ditto Deferred	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½
Dividends on the above payable in London.	12 ½	12 ½	12 ½	12 ½	12 ½	12 ½
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 gu. p. £ st.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds, 4½ per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	59 ½	59 ½	59 ½	59 ½	59 ½	59 ½
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	89 ½	89 ½	89 ½	89 ½	89 ½	89 ½
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds	—	—				

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Price May 9	Amst. Price April 15
United States Bonds ...	6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July 110½	122
— Certificates ...	6	1862	...	...	113
— Alabama ...	6	1867-8	...	106½	116
— Indiana ...	4	1861	9,600,000	...	90
— Kentucky ...	4	1866	5,600,000	...	84
— Louisiana ...	5	1861-6	2,000,000	...	36½ 8
— Maryland ...	5	1861-6	4,500,000	...	43
— Massachusetts ...	5	1861-6	1,300,000	...	18
— Michigan ...	6	1870	10,000,000	...	6
— Mississippi ...	6	1868	4,250,000	...	105 ½
— New York ...	5	1859	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug. 96 xd	95
— Ohio ...	5	1852	...	...	...
— Pennsylvania ...	5	1858	3,000,000	Jan. and July 88½ 9½	94
— South Carolina ...	5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct. 106½	106
— Tennessee ...	5	1854-70	4,000,000	Feb. and Aug. 82½	84
— Virginia ...	5	1856	3,000,000	Jan. and July 89	89
— United States Bank Shares ...	10	1856	35,000,000	...	103
— Louisiana State Bank ...	10	1870	2,000,000	...	24
— Bank of Louisiana ...	8	1870	4,000,000	...	...
— New York City ...	5	1850	9,600,000	Quarterly 87 xd	87 xd
— New Orleans City ...	5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July 16½	90
— Camden & Amboy R. R. ...	6	1863	£225,000	Feb. and Aug. ...	...
— City of Boston ...	6	1864	...	...	...

Exchange at New York 110½.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	L. s. d. 0 0 0	86
50,000	7/14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	212
50,000	6/1 p c & bs	Do. Marine	20	5 0 0	36½
24,000	13s 6d & bs	Atlas	50	5 10 0	17½
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	...
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7
5,000	5/1 p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20
4,000	4/1	County	100	10 0 0	80 xd
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	15
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6½
4,651	10s	European Life	20	20 0 0	11½
1,000,000	6/1 p cent	General	5	5 0 0	57
20,000	5/1 p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	135½ 6
2,000	12/1 p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	56
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	245
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	18½
13,453	17s 1/2 & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	47½
50,000	...	Law Life	100	2 10 0	25
10,000	11/16	Law Life	100	10 0 0	45½ 6
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	4½
3,900	1/1	London Fire	25	12 10 0	19
31,000	1/1	London Ship	25	12 10 0	19
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	15½
10,000	4/1 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	2½
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2½
5,000	8/1 p cent	National Life	100	5 0 0	...
30,000	5/1 p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	2½
...	3/1 p sh & bs	Pelican	...	...	...
2,500	1/1 s & bs	Phoenix	...	...	156
200,000	5s	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	30
689,220	6/1 p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	...	221
...	6/1	Sun Fire	...	...	209
4,000	17 6s	Do. Life	...	...	48
25,000	4/1 p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	4
5,000	10/1 p c & bs	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	...
...	5/1 p cent	Victoria Life	40	4 12 6	5 4

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
22,500	4/1 per ct	Australasia	L. 40	L. s. d. 40 0 0	...
20,000	5/1 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	...
5,000	...	Ceylon	25	25 0 0	...
20,000	2/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
10,000	6/1 & 7s 6d bs	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	...
60,000	6/1 per ct	London and County	50	20 0 0	...
60,000	6/1 & 7s 6d bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	...
50,000	6/1 per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	...
10,000	6/1 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5/1 per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	5/1 per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
20,000	8/1 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	43½
4,000	8/1 per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	15/1 per ct	Gloucestershire	...	...	...
4,000	6/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	24½
...	6/1 per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	...
20,000	6/1 & 8s	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	...
8,000	6/1 per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	...
60,000	6/1 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	...
15,000	...	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
313,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	84
2,065,661	6 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	145
1,038	1/1 p sh	East Country	100	...	...
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	113½
300,000	3/4 p cent	Ditto Bonds	...	...	...
1,352,752	3/4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	76 ½
600,000	4/1 p cent	Ditto Bonds	...	...	...
7,000	2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	15

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 3 per mille discount (new tariff rate), which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-10; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25-00, it follows that gold is 0-10 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 425 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13-4½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-5, it follows that gold is 0-18 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-10 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0-67 per cent in favour of England; but, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves no profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard) .....	per ounce	3	17 9
Spanish doubloons .....	0	0	0
Foreign gold in coin, Portugal pieces .....	0	0	0
New dollars .....	0	4	11½
Silver in bars (standard) .....	0	5	1½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Commercial bills at 60 days' sight	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight	Amount of E. I. Company's bills drawn from April 7 to 23	April 24 to May 6
per Co.'s rupee.	per Co.'s rupee.	£ s d	£ s d
Bills on ...	2 0 4 to 2 0 4	...	...
Bengal ...	2 0 4 to 2 0 4	114,412 9 7	3,303 16 10
Madras ...	2 0 4 to 2 0 4	14,132 16 0	3,385 18 8
Bombay ...	2 1 2 to 2 0 2	305 0 0	2,123 0 0

Total of East India Co.'s bills, from April 7 to May 6..... 133,667 11 1  
Total of do from Jan. 7 to May 6, 1851 ..... 653,446 1 11

Total of do, from May 7, 1850, to May 6, 1851, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1) ..... 3,330,387 11 6  
N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 3rd May, INDIA, via Marseilles—Calcutta, March, 24; Madras, 27; Bombay, April 2; Aden, 12; Corfu, 20; Alexandria, 20; Malta, 25.  
On 5th May, AMERICA, per *Arica* steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, April 21; New York, 23; California, March 15.  
On 5th May, HAVANA, April 12, via United States.  
On 5th May, JAMAICA, April 11, via United States.  
On 7th May, PENINSULAR, per *Montrose* steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, April 25; Cadiz, 26; Lisbon, 28; Oporto, 29.  
On 6th May, GIBRALTAR, April 30, per *Exane* steamer, via Southampton.  
On 8th May, WEST INDIES and MEXICO, per *Great Western* steamer, via Southampton—Tampico, April 4; Vera Cruz, 5; Chagres, 9; Demerara, 11; Cartagena, 12; Jamaica, 12; Barbadoes, 16; Antigua, 16; St Thomas, 19.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON

\*On 13th May (evening), for AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, per *Baltic* steamer, via Liverpool.  
On 14th May (evening), for SIERRA LEONE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and ST HELENA, per *Propontis* screw steamer, via Plymouth.  
\*On 16th May (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, UNITED STATES, BERMUDA, and HAVANA, per *Canada* steamer, via Liverpool.  
On 17th May (morning), for the WEST INDIES (inclusive of Havana, Honduras, and Nassau), VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per *Thames* steamer, via Southampton.  
On 17th May (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.  
On 20th May (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per *India* steamer, via Southampton.  
\* Letters and Newspapers for California, Havana, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, intended to be forwarded per these vessels, must be specially addressed, "Via United States."

Mails Due.

MAY 10.—Cape of Good Hope.  
MAY 13.—Brazil and River Plate.  
MAY 14.—America.  
MAY 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.  
MAY 23.—West Indies.  
MAY 25.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)  
MAY 23.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.  
MAY 23.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.  
MAY 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.  
JUNE 5.—West Indies.  
JUNE 5.—Mexico.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Essen.	Peas.
Sold.....qr	60,586	15,513	10,139	102	4,770	434
Weekly average, May 3.....	28 8	24 3	18 5	23 11	27 9	25 4
— Apr. 26.....	30 3	24 4	17 10	24 2	26 0	25 5
— 19.....	30 5	24 5	17 5	24 7	24 10	28 9
— 12.....	29 0	24 2	17 5	24 7	25 1	25 6
— 5.....	38 4	23 10	17 0	23 11	25 11	24 8
— Mar. 29.....	38 1	23 7	16 7	28 5	25 7	24 8
Six weeks' average.....	38 9	24 1	17 5	24 11	26 6	25 2
Same time last year.....	37 8	22 9	15 0	21 2	23 9	25 1
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth, in the week ending April 30, 1851.

	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	Buckwheat & buckwheat-meal
Foreign	26,802	29,074	26,378	...	2,552	1,785	3,311	2
Colonial	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26,805	29,074	26,378	...	2,552	1,785	3,311	2
Total imports of the week	119,910 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

It will be good news for the millers and farmers that the Norfolk household flour has fetched 6d per sack more this week than last; and that the arrivals of flour from France are not so heavy as they were, the quantity imported in the week into London having been 4,800 sacks and barrels. In the early part of the week the reports from France of the young wheats were not favourable, and they made people anticipate a rise in our markets. To-day the reports are more favourable, the weather having much improved in France; nevertheless, the markets continue firm.

Barley for grinding is in request, and so are oats, at improved prices, though the arrivals of both, particularly of oats, have been liberal—25,120 qrs in the week. In Sweden, according to the statement of Messrs Gillies and Horne, the price of oats has risen considerably; but at Archangel there were much greater quantities ready to be shipped than last year.

The market for colonial produce presents a favourable aspect. The demand for sugar through the week has been considerable, and the market has been very firm. Last week's prices have been fully maintained. From Holland the intelligence has been received that the first sales of sugar for the season by the Dutch Trading Company passed off very well, the sugar realising an advance of from one to two guilders on previous rates. All sorts of coffee have been dull of sale, and prices generally have given way. The market for tea is also dull, without a decline in the price.

Cotton is as dull here as it is at Liverpool, and the sales are trifling. Some interest being excited by the reports that large sums of money have been lost at Liverpool by the fall in the price of cotton, it may be useful to state the price of Upland cotton at the beginning of the year and at present:—

Liverpool Market, Jan. 10.					
Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good fair.	Good.	
lb	lb	lb	lb	lb	lb
Upland	7½d	7½d	7½d	8d	8½d
May 2.					
Upland	5½d	5½d	6½d	6½d	7½d

From which, it appears, that the common kind was more than 2d cheaper in May than in January, and that the finer kind was from 1½d to 6-8d cheaper. As parties bought at the higher price, expecting still higher prices, the fall has caused some of the speculators to suffer very handsomely.

There have been large arrivals of wool from the colonies in the course of the week, and the approaching sales will amount to at least 40,000 bales. The market keeps steady, and it is not expected that lower prices will rule at the present sales than ruled at the last.

The silk market continues inactive as it has been for some time. "In the early part of last month," says Mr W. H. Eaton "some of the importers having evinced a disposition to meet the trade, about 1,000 bales of China silk have since changed hands at a reduction of about 1s to 1s 6d per lb. upon the rates of February, say best silk at 20s; best seconds at 19s; other sorts at 17s to 18s; and Taysaams from 11s 6d to 15s 6d. The deliveries continue satisfactory, and notwithstanding the unusually early imports from China, the present stock, exclusive of Cantons, is still only 13,082 bales, against 13,319 bales at the same period last year, this latter including what few Cantons might then have existed."

Some men of business express a wish that the Exhibition were opened at an earlier hour. They cannot spare time day after day between ten and six o'clock, and as it can only be effectually seen by frequent visits, they would be glad if they could enter it at eight o'clock in the morning. It may be difficult to gratify them, and they probably must make some sacrifice to obtain the knowledge which the Exhibition is calculated to impart.

COTTON.

New York, April 23.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT

NEW ORLEANS, OR.	APR. 12	SOUTH CAROLINA, OR.	APR. 18
MOBILE	12	NORTH CAROLINA	19
FLORIDA	19	VIRGINIA	1
TEXAS	5	NEW YORK	22
GEORGIA	18	OTHER PORTS	19

	1850-51	1849-50	Increase 1850-51	Decrease 1850-51
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1850	148,246	140,934	7,312	...
Received at the ports since do.	1,977,833	1,790,335	187,498	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	865,027	654,176	210,851	...
Exported to France since do.	252,888	213,575	39,313	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	81,060	49,527	31,533	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	93,287	60,964	26,323	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.	1,292,262	984,242	308,020	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.	537,889	538,849	240	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS (Not included in Receipts).

	1850-51	1849-50
At latest corresponding dates.	127,679	109,772

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

	1850-51		1849-50	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1850	...	148,246	...	140,934
Received since	...	1,977,833	...	1,790,365
Total supply	...	2,126,079	...	1,931,299
Deduct shipments	1,292,262	...	984,242	...
Deduct stock left on hand	537,889	...	536,849	...
Leaves for American consumption	...	296,728	...	410,268

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans.....April 12	24	8	11
— Mobile .....	10	...	2
— Florida .....	5	...	1
— Savannah .....	4	...	2
— Charleston .....	9	1	6
— New York .....	31	7	84
Total .....	83	16	106

The market since the departure of the Baltic on Wednesday last, has been dull, with a tendency downward; this has been more especially observable the past three days, and we now reduce our quotations fully ¼ of a cent. per lb. prices still favouring buyers. The total receipts at all the shipping ports are 1,977,833 bales, against 1,790,365 to same dates last year—an increase this season of 187,468 bales. The total foreign export this year is 308,020 bales more than last, say 210,851 bales increase to Great Britain, 39,313 increase to France, 31,533 increase to North of Europe, and 26,323 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from southern to northern ports are 129,213 bales less this season than last, and there is an increase in stock of 240 bales. The sales for the week ended Friday last were 14,850 bales, and since our last 4,800—we quote:

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 5-32d to 3-16d per lb. Exchange, 110½ to 110.

Atlantic Ports.	Florida	Other Gulf Ports.	
c. c.	c. c.	c. c.	
Inferior .....	9½	10½	9½
Low to good ordinary ...	10½	11½	10½
Low to good middling ...	11½	12½	11½
Middling fair to fair ...	12½	...	12½
Fair to good fair ...	...	...	...

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From 1st January to 30th April, 1851, and the corresponding period in 1850. (Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn.		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Wool-len Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Petersburg.....pkgs	20	9	...	39	...	...	1	...	...	5450	832	...
Hamburg.....	10858	10239	1489	1801	1487	1922	4210	4130	2038	2025	3584	8373
Bremen .....	102	114	2	...	25	25	86	27	20	21	65	210
Antwerp .....	1458	758	559	149	453	275	314	193	438	232	333	2166
Rotterdam .....	4478	4459	298	389	419	505	2413	2279	843	895	425	1314
Amsterdam .....	169	285	36	25	71	75	785	559	165	185	...	...
Zwolle .....	557	222	2	...	11	7	25	11	9	4	...	...
Kampen .....	818	753	23	...	18	19	20	124	157	22	40	...
Leer .....	1533	774	3	...	10	5	24	27	15	25	363	460
Denmark, Swed., &c.	586	766	5	...	64	75	249	329	190	254	490	511
Other European Ports	221	270	17	...	22	32	20	5	79	10	37	...
All other parts.....	303	75	...	...	10	202	177	2	5	...	...	...
Total.....	21102	18744	2434	2455	2614	3015	8414	7915	3851	3710	10787	13918

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1851.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price May 8, 1851.	Price May 1850.	Price May 1849.	Price May 1848.	Price May 1847.	Price May 1846.
RAW COTTON:—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair.....per lb	0 6½	0 6½	0 4½	0 4½	0 6½	0 5
Ditto good fair .....	0 6½	0 6½	0 5½	0 4½	0 7	0 5½
Pernambuco fair .....	0 7	0 7	0 5	0 5½	0 7½	0 6½
Ditto good fair .....	0 7½	0 7½	0 5½	0 6	0 8	0 7½
No. 40 WEAVER YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 10	0 10	0 8½	0 7½	0 9½	0 8½
No. 30 WATER do do	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	0 7½	0 9½	0 8½
25-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 3	5 0	4 4	3 5	4 7½	4 4
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 4½	6 0	5 3	4 7½	5 4½	5 4½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 3	8 9	7 9	7 1½	8 1½	8 0
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 0	9 7½	8 3	7 6	8 10½	8 6
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 3	10 4½	8 9	8 3	9 9	9 4½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 10½	7 6	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 4½



At the early part of the week our market for both goods and yarn was much depressed, and prices receded still lower. To-day there is more steadiness and a greater disposition to buy. There seems to be a general impression that we have seen the lowest, at least for the present. The printers have been buying rather more, and are evidently very low in stock. The Greeks still keep out of the market. In yarn there has been little done, and prices are again  $\frac{1}{4}$  per lb lower.

BRADFORD, May 8.—There is but little if any difference in the position of the wool market. The supply is not large, and only a limited quantity is coming in from the country. Prices are firm. Noils and brokes are better sale, and prices a shade lower.—There has been part inquiry for yarns, but we cannot learn that there is any improvement in price at all approximating to the cost of wool, and the spinners are in a very unsatisfactory state, as regards their business, without inducement to put their unemployed machinery into operation.—The recent arrivals from the West bring in fresh piece buyers for the States, but there is as yet nothing like the activity we have seen at this season for that market, and the business done must now be either very late or a limited one. For the home trade not much is yet doing.

LEEDS, May 6.—The markets at the Cloth-halls to-day were dull, neither can we report much doing to order. The shipping houses are rather busy; but for the home trade there is not much doing.

HUDDERSFIELD, May 6.—Not so much has been done in our market to-day. The stocks in the Cloth-hall are on the increase. There have not been many large buyers in town this last week, and consequently deliveries have not been very large. The wool market is slack, as the manufacturers cannot be induced to buy until the forthcoming sales have commenced.

ROCHDALE, May 5.—The flannel market remains dull and inactive, and the merchants are offering lower prices. In kerseys and coarse goods there has been very little doing. The wool market is still, and former prices are fully maintained.

HALIFAX, May 3.—There has been but a slender attendance of buyers in our Piece-hall to-day; and the amount of business transacted has been very limited. The spinners are asking a slight advance upon yarn, and a check has consequently been given to the purchases. On some sorts of wool the staplers have obtained a trifling advance in price; and the quantity changing hands is scarcely so large as it was.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 23.—GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request, both for export and consumption, and the market is steady, without change in prices; the sales are 12,500 bushels good Canada, for export, at 1 dol 2c, in bond; 10,000 white Michigan, 1 dol 6c; and 2,200 good Ohio, 1 dol. Corn has been offered more freely, and as the canal is now navigable and receipts will soon come forward, the market has been depressed, and closes heavily at a considerable reduction in prices; the sales are 73,000 bushels, closing at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 68c for round yellow, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 68c for Southern ditto, and 72 to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for Southern white, which continues very scarce and wanted.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Unfavourable weather and the near approach of receipts of flour from the canal (the demand in the meantime being quite moderate for Eastern and City use, in view of this fact), have depressed the market, and prices yesterday declined 6 cents on most descriptions except fancy and extra, which are steady at previous rates. The stocks here is estimated at 150,000 bbls. We note the first and as yet the only arrival (600 brls Medina) through the canal yesterday, consigned to Messrs Clark and Coleman, by the Swiftsure Line. The first boat has arrived at Buffalo from Albany. New Orleans is quiet at 4 dols 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4 dols 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Canada has been in fair request, but the market closes in favour of buyers; the sales are 2,500 brls for May delivery, at 4 dols 50c in bond. The sales of domestic were—Saturday 2,800 brls, Monday 2,200, and yesterday 5,100 brls. We quote superfine No. 2, 4 dols 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4 dols 25c; common State, 4 dols 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4 dols 50c; straight ditto, 4 dols 50c; favourite ditto 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; mixed Wisconsin, 4 dols 50c; mixed Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, 4 dols 50c to 4 dols 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; straight Michigan and Indiana, 4 dols 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn meal is in fair request, and closes firmly; the sales are 100 brls Jersey at 3 dols 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; and 50 puncheons Brandywine, 15 dols, cash.

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

From—	Flour.	Meat.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush	bush	bush
New York.....to April 23	567,628	400	636,986	253,320	..	..
New Orleans.....	154,753	..	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia.....	81,697	3,559	180,967	249,303	..	..
Baltimore.....	90,739	..	26,451	54,716	..	..
Boston.....	11,206	..	..	16,143	..	..
Other ports.....	9,872	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	885,895	3,959	844,344	603,482	..	..
About same time last year.....	286,551	5,202	436,323	3,375,826	..	..

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a short supply of English wheat at Mark Lane on Monday, and the best samples met a tolerable free sale at the full prices of the previous week; the condition was somewhat improved, and it was of a suitable quality for present use. There were good imports of foreign wheat, which consisted of 300 qrs from Amsterdam, 1,165 qrs from Ancona, 3,175 qrs from Barletta, 2,870 qrs from Danzig, 687 qrs from Dunkirk, 2,350 qrs from Ebling, 400 qrs from Ghent, 650 qrs from Greifswalde, 1,393 qrs from Hamburg, 2,650 qrs from Ibrail, 1,100 qrs from Königsberg, 150 qrs from Niskow, 23 qrs from Nikjobing, 3,750 qrs from Odessa, 4,420 qrs from Rostock, 225 qrs from Rotterdam, 1,051 qrs from Stettin, 1,607 qrs from Stralsund, 1,850 qrs from Weimar, and 1,265 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 31,121 qrs, and affording a greater choice of quality than of late, so many cargoes coming from the lower Baltic ports, that from Rostock commanding most attention; and as the factors showed no disposition to give way in price, a fair extent of business was transacted throughout the day—more sales at nearly the close of the market than for some time past. 63 lbs Rostock at 42s to 43s, and some light Königsberg as low as 32s per qr; prices ranging from the former to the latter as in condition and weight. 62 lbs Roman brought 37s per qr; 60 lbs Rhine, 35s; Polish Odessa from 30s to 37s per qr. There was no Egyptian on sale; this sort is inquired after, and a few cargoes might be directed to this port by the Greek merchants as likely to meet a ready sale to one sort of buyer

or other. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 4,059 sacks, per the Eastern Counties Railway 4,468 sacks, from foreign ports, 9,116 sacks and 2,349 brls. The best marks realised about previous rates, but inferior brands were in slow request and rather lower in price. From our own coast there were only 537 qrs barley; from Scotland, 331 qrs; from foreign ports, 11,249 qrs; the low state of the temperature enabling the millsters to continue at full work, the best qualities were readily placed at quite as much money, and all other sorts were fully as dear. The arrivals of English oats were only 452 qrs, of Scotch 1,112 qrs, of Irish 5,670 qrs, whilst of foreign there were 30,250 qrs, making a total of 37,489 qrs; the first week for some time when the supply has exceeded the consumption. A good country demand was experienced, which checked the anticipated effect of so liberal an import, and prices were well maintained.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were fair, and trade was steady at Friday's prices for wheat: average, 38s 4d on 195 qrs.

There were good arrivals at Hull, and the farmers brought forward a moderate supply of wheat, which met a steady sale at former rates: average, 36s 9d on 619 qrs.

Leeds market was poorly supplied with fresh wheat, and prices of good qualities were well maintained: average, 38s 2d on 2,591 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark Lane on Wednesday, were very short, but there were good imports of foreign wheat and oats, with a limited quantity of barley and flour. The trade was, on the whole, tolerably firm, with a moderate business transacted in good samples of all grain, and flour was the turn easier to sell at full prices.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 38s 8d on 66,686 qrs on wheat, 24s 3d on 10,139 qrs barley, 18s 3d on 10,139 qrs oats, 23s 11d on 102 qrs rye, 27s 2d on 4,170 qrs beans, 25s 4d on 434 qrs peas, showing a higher range than the same week in the past year of 1s 9d on wheat, 2s 3d on barley, 3s 7d on oats, 4s on rye, 3s 1d on beans, and 7d on peas.

Edinburgh market was abundantly supplied with wheat by the farmers, and a good clearance was effected at the full prices of the previous week: average, 39s 4d on 1,947 qrs; whilst for foreign the demand was limited, and lower rates would have been taken.

There were short imports of all grain at Glasgow, and a fair sale for the best qualities of wheat and flour took place at fully as much money.

The wheat trade at Birmingham was rather firmer, and supplies being short, full prices were paid for all fine qualities: average, 41s on 825 qrs.

Bristol market ruled slow for wheat, at previous rates: average, 37s 11d on 196 qrs.

At Newbury, a good delivery of wheat took place, and a free sale was experienced for all dry parcels, at full prices: average, 40s 6d on 749 qrs.

There was a limited quantity of wheat shown at Uxbridge, and the best qualities were 1s per qr dearer.

At Mark Lane, on Friday, there were limited fresh arrivals of all English grain, but large imports of foreign wheat and oats, a few cargoes of barley, and a small addition of flour from France. Wheat was steady in value and demand. Flour brought former rates, with a moderate sale for good quality. Beans and peas were quite as dear. There was a good sale for oats to the consumers and country buyers; sweet heavy corn realised fully Monday's currency.

The London averages announced this day were,—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	3,551	at	41 9
Barley.....	275	25	7
Oats.....	2,349	19	1
Rye.....	18	24	0
Beans.....	342	26	0
Peas.....	114	25	7

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
English.....	2,630	670	4,110	1,074	940 sacks
Irish.....	..	..	..	800	..
Foreign.....	20,120	1,970	..	25,120	3,550 sacks 1,259 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

	s	d	Per quarter.	s	d
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new.....	37	41	Old.....	39	42
Do do white do.....	39	47	Do.....	43	47
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red do.....	35	41	Do.....	39	43
Northumberland & Scotch do.....	..	..	Do.....	43	44
Rye.....Old.....	23s	26s	New.....	24	25
Barley...Grinding.....	19	21	Distilling.....	22	23
Malt.....Brown.....	42	45	Faleship.....	48	53
Beans...New large tics.....	24	26	Harrow.....	27	29
Old do.....	28	30	Do.....	29	31
Peas...Grey.....	27	28	Maple.....	28	29
White, old.....	26	27	Boilers.....	28	29
Oats...Lincoln & Yorksfeed.....	17	19	Short small.....	15	21
Scotch, Angus.....	..	..	Potatoes.....	22	25
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black.....	15	17	New.....	15	17
Do, Galway, Lis. 16s, Dublin & Wexford feed.....	18	19	Potatoes.....	19	22
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport.....	19	21	Fine.....	20	21
Do, Newry, Dandak, and Londonderry.....	18	19	Do.....	20	21
Do, Newry, Dandak, and Londonderry.....	27	30	Town.....	33	39
Flour.....Irish, per sack 30s 31s, Norfolk, &c.....	27	30	Winter.....	32	34
Tares.....Oldreeding.....	24	25			

FOREIGN.

Wheat...Danzig, Königsberg, high mixed and white.....	44	49
Do do mixed and red.....	42	44
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red.....	40	45
Silesian, white.....	34	43
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do.....	37	39
Do do do, red.....	31	39
Russian, hard.....	35s	36s
French, red.....	37	40
Canadian, red.....	40	42
Italian and Tuscan, do.....	40	42
Egyptian.....	24	27
Malta...Yellow.....	18	30
Barley...Grinding.....	18	20
Beans...Tics.....	24	26
Peas...White.....	25	28
Oats...Dutch brew and thick.....	19	22
Russian feed.....	14	19
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed.....	17	19
Flour.....Danzig, per barrel 21s 22s, American.....	21	23
Tares...Large core 31s 36s, old 24s 25s, new.....	25	30

SEEDS.

Linseed...Per qr Russian, Baltic 4s 48s, Odessa.....	48s	50s	Sowing.....	64	68
Rapeseed...Per last to foreign 26s 25s, English.....	23s	27s	Fine new.....	26s	27s
Hempseed...Per qr large.....	34	35	Small.....	30	32
Canaryseed...Per qr 4s 48s.....	30	33	Trefoil.....	16	20
Mustardseed...Per bushel, brown.....	8	12	White.....	6	8
Cloverseed...Per ewt English white new.....	44	54	Red.....	40	60
Foreign do.....	35	56	Do.....	40	50
English do.....	15	22	Choice.....	21	22

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.  
(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

**SUGAR.**—The market continues firm, and there has been a steady demand at the improvement last quoted. West India has been more active than for some time past, the sales reaching 750 casks to yesterday. 238 hhds and tierces Barbadoes brought full prices to 6d advance, from 39s 6d to 43s for middling to fine yellow, with a few lots low and heavy, 38s to 39s. The clearances of sugar for home use at this port continue to show a large deficiency as compared with the previous season's. During last week 3,106 tons of all kinds were taken from the docks. Estimated stock here on the 3rd inst., 55,741 tons, against 72,281 tons at same time in 1850.

**Mauritius.**—10,241 bags offered on Tuesday and the following day found ready buyers at the full prices of last week, as follows:—good to fine grocery, 39s 6d to 41s 6d; low to middling, 37s to 39s; low to good and fine grey, 37s to 40s 6d; brown, good, 35s to 36s 6d; low dark to good middling, 29s 6d to 34s 6d per cwt. The deliveries last week were 13,431 bags, or 839 tons.

**Bengal.**—Only 677 bags were submitted in the early part of the week, which sold at full prices for Benares, a few lots low white bringing 40s to 41s. Grainy descriptions meet with inquiries. The stock continues comparatively small.

**Foreign.**—The demand has been more active this week. 695 cases, &c., 255 bags Bahia offered by auction were bought in at full prices for the sound portion, washed selling as follows:—Grey and white, 38s to 40s; brown, very low to good, 33s 6d to 37s 6d. Yesterday, 164 hhds 103 brls Porto Ricosold steadily at full prices, from 36s to 41s for good brown to good greyish yellow; dark brown, 35s. Three floating cargoes yellow Havana have been sold this week from 21s 6d to 22s 9d. Some other transactions also reported.

**Refined.**—As low goods continue rather scarce, the refiners demand a further advance of 6d: brown lumps have brought 48s 6d. Yesterday the market was nearly cleared, and few tidlers offering under 49s; good to fine, 50s to 52s. Wet lumps and pieces have brought stiffer rates for the better qualities. Bastards are unaltered. Treacle is more in demand, at 12s 6d to 18s. The bonded market remains inactive, and prices as last quoted: crushed, 27s 9d to 28s 6d; 10lb loaves, 30s 6d to 31s per cwt. Further large sales have been made in foreign refined sugars, in Holland, for this market.

**MOLASSES.**—A limited business has been done.

**COCOA.**—759 bags Trinidad have been offered this week, but only a few lots good red sold at 50s to 51s 6d, the remainder taken in at 41s to 48s for ordinary grey to fair red, which shows a considerable decline upon the late highest prices paid. Some Guayaquil has sold at 31s per cwt.

**COFFEE.**—The market has been exceedingly flat during the week, with a downward tendency. Native Ceylons have sold at 6d to 1s decline; 1,250 bags in public sale, bringing 40s to 41s 6d for ordinary to good greenish. The transactions by private treaty are unimportant. Plantation has been very dull, and 478 casks 46s bags submitted to yesterday, were principally taken in, a few lots selling at previous rates: good bold, 65s; low middling, rather small berry, to middling, 49s to 54s; good to fine fine ordinary, 45s to 49s; triage, 36s to 45s. The deliveries for home use keep steady. 27s bales and half bales, 49 bags Mocha, of old import, were withdrawn above the market value: also 1,173 bags old Dutch Company's Java at 50s to 52s. Foreign is quiet. 1,500 bags Costa Rica were nearly all bought in at high prices, a few lots selling at 55s to 58s 6d for fine to fine fine ordinary. 100 casks Porto Rico were bought in at 46s 6d to 47s.

**TEA.**—The attention of the trade being occupied by the public sales, rather a limited business has been done by private treaty, and the market remains dull. The series of sales, comprising 15,786 packages, commenced on Tuesday, and concluded on the following day, only 4,000 packages finding buyers at rather lower rates for gunpowder and young hysons, of which there was a good supply. The quotations of other kinds did not show any material alteration. Scarcely any congou sold.

**RICE.**—There has not been much business done in East India by private contract this week. 201 bags 697 pockets Bengal in public sale were taken in at 10s for good white old grain, but part since sold at 9s 9d, being a full price. The stock of East India rice in London is 20,383 tons, against 19,500 tons last year at same period.

**SAGO.**—293 bags good small grain were taken in at 22s. A parcel Berneo brought 11s 6d per cwt.

**PEPPER.**—The better kinds of black are quiet, and 3,232 bags Malabar were about two-thirds sold at rather lower rates: heavy shot grey to fair 3½d to 3½d. A parcel common Penang was bought in at 3½d per lb.

**PIMENTO.**—The market is firm, with few parcels offering, and extreme rates paid privately.

**OTHER SPICES.**—142 barrels Jamaica ginger found buyers from 37 1/4s to 61 2s. Of 143 casks 915 bags African a few lots sound brought 34s to 36s; the greater part was withdrawn. 59 bags Bourbon cloves were taken in at 6½d per lb. There has not been much inquiry for nutmegs by private treaty.

**RUH.**—There has been some business done this week at fully 1d decline upon Jamaica, and the market is flat.

**SALTPETRE.**—The Government contract was taken on Tuesday, but no price transpired. The market has not undergone any material change since last Friday, a few parcels Bengal selling privately at rather easier rates. 3,047 bags have been offered in the public sales, and about 1,400 bags sold; the better qualities brought 28s to 28s 6d for 5 to 8; refrac 8 to 6½, 25s 6d to 26s 6d; 23s, 24s 6d per cwt. The deliveries last month were 540 tons, leaving the stock on the 1st inst. 3,199 tons, against 4,999 tons in 1850.

**COCHINEAL.**—The public sales declared for this day have prevented much inquiry, and the market is quiet. 39 bags Honduras partly sold: silvers 3s 3d, small blacks from 3s 4d to 3s 9d per lb.

Imports and Deliveries of Cochineal in London during the first four months, with Stock on the 1st May.

	1851	1850	1849	1848
	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
Imported .....	5,933	6,517	3,352	3,347
Delivered .....	5,975	3,138	4,238	2,849
Stock .....	8,593	7,990	4,217	3,477

**LAC DYE.**—This article has been in limited demand. The deliveries are steady. Stock on the 1st instant 5,487, against 3,262 chests at the same time last year.

**GUMS.**—Yesterday the public sales went off flatly. East India gum arabic sold at rather lower rates. A few lots good Olibanum realised 54s to 57s: some fine gamboge sold from 107 1/2s to 101 1/2s 6d. Castor oil went rather cheap for some of the lower qualities at 2¼d to 3¼d: very fine pale taken in at 5½d per lb. A parcel of camphor bought in at 75s, being a lower price. Some Gambier of old import sold at 14s. Cutch is firmer, 28s being demanded for 400 bags in public sale.

The stock of camphor on 1st May was 7,411 chests, against 7,115 chests in 1850. The deliveries of castor oil continue very large. Stock on the 1st inst. 187 casks 17,109 tins, &c., against 164 casks 4,268 tins, &c., last year.

**METALS.**—Nearly all descriptions of iron are dull. Both common Welsh and railway bars have recently sold at rather lower rates; the former 47 10s to

47 12s 6d. No further change has occurred in Scotch pig. Spelter is extremely quiet, and nominally 15½. The stock is very heavy, and immense supplies coming forward. East India tin continues neglected. Stock on the 1st inst. 778 tons, against 699 tons last year. Copper is firm with a steady demand.

**HEMP.**—Rather more inquiry has been made for St Petersburg Manilla, and 30½s is now the value. Riga and other kinds are scarce, also Manila, which is much wanted. Jute remains quiet, and arrivals are large. The total stock of hemp in London on 1st inst. was 3,334 tons, against 4,380 tons last year.

**OIL.**—All kinds of fish have been inactive this week, and a limited business done by private treaty. Sperm is steady. Linseed has been flat, and price receded to 32s 3d, which is quite 6d lower than last quoted. No further change to report in rape. A cargo of palm has arrived. The market remains quiet.

**LINSEED.**—The market is inactive, and prices nominally unaltered. Cakes have become very dull. Fine English-made may now be quoted 7½ to 7½s per ton.

**TURPENTINE.**—Some sales are reported in rough at 8s 6d. Spirits are firmer, 34s having been paid for British drawn.

**TALLOW.**—The market has been so flat this week, that prices show a further decline of 6d to 9d. Yesterday 1st sort St Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, was quoted at 38s to 38s 3d; for delivery in the last three months, 38s 9d to 39s per cwt. Stock on the 5th inst. 54,500 casks, against 26,500 casks in 1850. The deliveries last week were 693 casks.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

**SUGAR.**—The market closed with a very firm appearance to-day. About 250 cask West India found buyers at extreme rates, making the week's business 1,980. Mauritius—10,400 bags nearly all sold at the full quotations of Tuesday: crystallised brought 40s to 41s 6d for grey to very fine yellow: brown ditto, 37s to 38s 6d. Bengal—The better kinds of white Benares and grainy sugars brought rather higher rates; 5,291 bags nearly all finding buyers: low to very good white Benares, 43s to 45s 6d; Dacca, 43s to 44s for good; other kinds without material alteration. Madras—7,500 bags sold at 6d advance, from 28s to 31s for very low brown to low damp yellow. Penang—700 bags sold at 49s to 40s 6d for good yellow. Refined—The market was steady.

**COFFEE.**—952 bales, &c. Mocha chiefly sold at 67s 6d for good yellow, being 3s to 5s lower: a few lots very good brought 75s to 80s 96 casks 52 bags plantation were chiefly taken in at previous rates: a few native brought 41s. 200 bags Rio brought in at 42s.

**RICE.**—980 bags white Bengal were withdrawn at 10s, or above the value.

**GINGER.**—1,312 bags African partly sold at 30s, being lower by 4s to 5s.

**CLOVES.**—100 bags Bombay realised 6d to 6½d per lb.

**PIMENTO.**—A few lots sold at 4½d to 5d per lb.

**COCHINEAL.**—218 bags Honduras partly sold: ordinary silver at 1d decline, the better kinds rather dearer: ordinary to good, 3s 1d to 3s 8d. 15 bags Mexican blacks taken in at 3s 6d to 3s 8d per lb.

**OTHER GOODS.**—150 pkgs Gutch sold at 22s to 22s 6d; 27 bales safflower brought 61 1/2s to 81 2s 6d; 100 tons Sivanilla fustic withdrawn at 31 1/2s; and 100 tons St Domingo logwood at 31 1/2s to 31 1/2s 6d per ton.

**JUTE.**—1,350 bales sold from 11½ 10s to 15½ 5s per ton.

**OIL.**—Southern whale at public sale was chiefly taken in at 28½ 5s to 29½. Sperm partly sold at 85½ to 87½ 5s for good quality; head matter, 92½ to 93½ 10s. Some good palm brought 28s 3d per cwt.

**TALLOW.**—266 casks Australian partly sold at lower rates, from 31s to 37s. 342 chests 20s boxes South American, chiefly bought in at 31s to 37s 3d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.**—The market remains very quiet, the buyers looking to the next public sales, which are fixed to commence on Thursday next 15th inst, and as the quantity will be pretty large, say 43,000 bales, they will be continued daily to the 7th June.

**FLAX AND HEMP.**—Flax—Except a few exports requiring Egyptian flax, little has been done. Hemp—Scarcely any sale made this week, quite trifling.

**SEEDS.**—Unaltered from last week. Bird seeds in better demand.

**ENGLISH WOOL.**—The English wool trade continues much the same as last week a rather increasing demand, with corresponding improvement in prices.

**DRY FRUIT.**—There are indications of more firmness this week in holders of currants, and several parcels offered at public sale were bought in at higher rates; but the market is still depressed, and the traders are cautious in purchasing. Clearances still large. There is no improvement to notice in raisins of any description. Chestnuts have been sold at and below our last quotation.

**COTTON.**—There are no reported sales by private contract this week. Yesterday 420 bales Surat, 171 Bengal, and 131 Madras were offered at public sale, but from the dull state of the market, nearly the whole was bought in for want of buyers, only about 100 Surats very ordinary dirty to middling were sold at 3¼d to 4d, 50 good Tinnivelly Madras 5½d, and 30 very middling Bengal 3¼d, being a decline of ¼d on Surat and ¼d per lb on Madras during the last fortnight. 700 East India Company's experimental cotton are advertised for public sale on Thursday, 22d inst.

**METALS.**—We are yet without material change in the metal market. Copper is steady, with a fair home demand, and the small lots of foreign copper which are arrived meet with purchasers at moderate rates. Both iron and lead exhibit a rather downward tendency, and tinplates are lower. Neither in tin or in spelter have there been transactions of moment. The stock of the latter metal is upwards of 11,000 tons, and still increasing.

**GREEN FRUIT.**—The continued cold weather affects the consumption; and, although the market is well supplied with oranges, sales have been effected to a moderate extent. A cargo of 4,000 boxes oranges, &c., from Messina, has arrived in bad condition, a portion of which sold by Keeling and Hunt, at public sale, went at a price proportionate to quality. No improvement in lemons. Nuts without alteration.

**REFINED SUGAR.**—In the home market for refined sugar there is no alteration to note. About 1,809 tons of Dutch and Belgium loaves and lumps have been sold in bond at 25s 6d to 26s 6d for delivery next June, for English consumption. The bond remains quite neglected. Dutch crushed is held for higher prices, owing to the Dutch sale yesterday in raw sugar going 1¼ to 1½ guilders higher than the valuations.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

**TUESDAY, May 13.**—150 hhds Barbadoes sugar; 2,775 bags Rio coffee; 1,750 packages tea; 981 chests East India indigo; 509 bags saltpetre.

**WEDNESDAY, May 14.**—970 bags pepper; 80 do pimento; 168 chests nutmegs; 59 do mace; 1,480 chests sago; 850 bags sago flour; 3,500 do Madras rice; 1,000 do Bengal do; 6 tons Egyptian ivory.

**FRIDAY, May 16.**—150 chests lac dye; 350 tons fustic; 1,000 bags Cutch.

**THURSDAY, May 22.**—784 bales E. I. Company's

PROVISIONS.

The bacon market is down a shilling or two, the prices had got on rather in advance of the consumption, and the arrivals from Hamburg being larger than expected, made buyers scarce. Very little bacon offering for shipment.

The increasing arrivals of butter from foreign ports has caused a decline of about 4s per cwt. in Friesland and Holland. The old Irish is clearing off and some new Limerick made 78s; 4th Cork, 68s.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1849 .....	8,276	2,588	1,620	1,132
1850 .....	3,880	3,284	4,284	2,013
1851 .....	4,887	2,235	5,045	1,841

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter .....	584
Foreign do .....	12,723
Bale Bacon .....	2,122

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 5.—The arrivals of country killed meat up to these markets having been on the increase, the general demand is less active than last week; nevertheless prices are well supported in every instance.

FRIDAY, May 9.—The general demand ruled heavy, at drooping prices.

Table with columns for 'At per stone by the carcase' and 's d s d'. Rows include Inferior beef, Ditto Midding, Prime large, Prime small, Veal, Mutton, inferior, midding, prime, Large pork, Small pork, and Lambs.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, May 5.—A full average supply of foreign stock arrived in the port of London last week, viz., 1,647 head. During the corresponding period in 1850 we received 1,330; in 1849, 1,211; in 1848, 1,090; and in 1847, 1,241 head.

The numbers of foreign stock in to-day's market were tolerably extensive, but of very middling quality.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were good, and in excellent condition. Notwithstanding the immense influx of visitors into the metropolis, and the favourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the beef trade was in a very inactive state, and, in some instances, prices were a shade lower than on Monday last.

The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire comprised 2,153 Herefords, runts, Scots, and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 409 of various breeds; and from Scotland, chiefly by railway conveyance, 259 horned and polled Scots.

There was a considerable increase in the supply of sheep, owing to which the mutton trade ruled exceedingly heavy at a decline in last week's prices of quite 2d per 8lbs. The primest old Downs, out of the wool, sold at 3s 10d per 8lbs. It must be observed that our quotations refer solely to shorn sheep.

We were again well supplied with lambs, in which only a limited business was doing at a fall in value of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs, the current rates being from 4s 8d to 5s 8d per 8lbs. The arrivals from the Isle of Wight amounted to 252 head.

Calves—the supply of which was tolerably good—moved off slowly at a fall in value of 2d per 8lbs. In pigs next to nothing was doing at late rates.

SUPPLIES.

Table with columns for 'May 7, 1849', 'May 6, 1850', and 'May 5, 1851'. Rows include Beasts, Sheep and lambs, Calves, and Pigs.

FRIDAY, May 9.—Our market to-day was heavily supplied with beasts. For all breeds the demand ruled heavy, at a decline in the prices of Monday last of quite 2d per 8lbs. The supply of sheep was extensive, whilst the mutton trade was very inactive, at barely the late depression in the quotations. In lambs, a limited business was transacted. Calves 21 per 8lbs lower than on Monday. Milch Cows at from 15l to 18l each.

Per 8lbs to sink the offals.

Table with columns for 's d s d' and 's d s d'. Rows include Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves, Inferior sheep, Second quality sheep, Coarse woolled do, Southdown wether, Large hogs, Small porkers, and Quarter old Pigs.

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 1,039; sheep, 6,951; calves, 215; pigs, 260. Scotch supply:—Beasts, 70; sheep, 40. Foreign:—Beasts, 180; sheep, 400.

BOROUGH HOP MARKETS.

MONDAY, May 5.—The business doing in our market is on a very limited scale at the quotations of this day week.—Sussex pockets, 66s to 84s; Weald of Kent, 70s to 88s; Mid. and East Kents, 81s to 140s per cwt.

FRIDAY, May 9.—Our market continues to be well supplied with all kinds of hops, for which the demand is in a very inactive state, at last week's quotations.

WORCESTER, May 3.—There is more business doing in our market this week, and the best hops, which are very difficult to meet with, are 2s to 3s higher. Planters speak unfavourably of the bine.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, May 5.—Redheugh Main 12s 9d—Tanfield Moor 12s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s 6d—West Wylam 13s—Wylam 13s. Walls end: Acorn Close 13s 6d—Bell and Brown 13s 6d—Elm Park 13s 6d—Gosforth 13s 6d—Horton 13s 6d—Hebburn 13s 6d—Hilda 13s—Northumberland 13s—Lambton Primrose 14s 3d—Bell 14s—Hetton 15s—Haswell 15s 3d—Kepler Grange 14s 3d—Lambton 14s 9d—Pensher 14s—Richmond 14s 3d—Russell's Hutton 14s 9d—Stewart's 15s—Caradoc 14s 6d—Heugh Hall 14s 2d—Kelloe 15s—South Hartlepool 14s 6d—South Kelloe 14s 3d—West Kelloe 13s 6d—Whitworth 12s 6d—Adelaide Tees 14s 6d—Maclean's Tees 12s 6d—Pease's West 12s 6d—Seymour Tees 13s 6d—Tees 15s—Deep Vein Gannett Stone 22s—Hartley 13s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 14s. Ships at market, 218; sold, 117; unsold, 101.

WEDNESDAY, May 7.—Bate's West Hartley 13s 6d—Carr's Hartley 14s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 14s—Ravensworth West Hartley 13s 9d—Redheugh Main 12s 6d—Tanfield Moor 12s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s 6d—Wyam 13s—Eden Main 14s—Cowpen Hartley 14s 6d—Hartley 13s 6d—Llangennech 20s 6d—Lockgill Parrot 18s 9d—Sidney's Hartley 14s. Walls end: Acorn Close 13s 6d—Elm Park 13s 6d—Gosforth 13s 6d—Hilda 13s—Lawson 12s 9d—Morrison 13s 6d—Walker 13s 9d—Belmont 14s—Hetton 15s—Haswell 13s 6d—Pen-her 14s—Richmond 14s—Russell's Hutton 14s 9d—Stewart's 15s—Caradoc 14s 6d—Cassop 14s 6d—Dennison 13s 9d—Howden 14s—Heugh Hall 14s 3d—Kelloe 15s—South Hartlepool 14s 6d—South Kelloe 14s 3d—Thornley 14s—West Hartlepool 14s 9d—Whitworth 12s 6d—Adelaide Tees 14s 6d—Brown's Deanery 13s 9d—Cleveland Tees 13s 6d—Maclean's Tees 13s 6d—Richardson's Tees 12s 6d—Seymour Tees 13s 3d—South Durham 13s 6d—Tees 15s—West Cornforth 13s 9d. Ships at market, 119; sold, 68; unsold, 51.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A fair extent of business has been done this week, and there is an evident feeling of returning confidence. Without quoting an advance in prices, the sales that have been made this week have been above what could have been obtained lately, if parties had been determined to sell.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, April 26.

CORN, DEALS, and FLAX.—Without transactions. The dealers in the latter article continue firm, and will not listen to a decline in price.

HEMP has been quiet, with rather more disposition on the part of dealers to accept the quotations. The barks are reported, but not very positively, to be at 70 r. The general arrival may be expected towards the middle or end of June.

TALLOW.—The last business reported, is 200 casks, for August, at 114 r. cash; said to be resold at 118 r. 10 d. down; and a bill of soap at 101 r. cash.

WEATHER.—The ice moved the 19th instant, in town, where the river is now clear. The weather fine and mild.

The Gazette.

Friday, May 2.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Wesbey, W. Wesbey, jun., and O. Wesbey, Princess street, Hanover square, army tailors; as far as regards W. Wesbey, jun.—Price and Lavender, Birmingham, wholesale stationers—Mayo and Nicholas, Winchester, surgeons—Rhodes, Brothers, Oley, Yorkshire, tea dealers—Holroyd and Gledhill, Rastrick, near Halifax, Yorkshire, blacksmiths—Hooper and Panchard, St. Thomas Apostle, Devonshire, painters—S. and H. Slipp, Bath, oilmen—S. and J. G. Birley, Birmingham, watchmakers—Broadhead and Co., Longsight, near Manchester, bootmakers—Peel, Himes, and Co., Manchester, merchants—Walker and Hart, Coventry, riband manufacturers—Wilks, Brothers, Church street, Spitalfields, cigar manufacturers—Cooks and Long, Milk lane, ship brokers—Pooley, and Rayner, Dawley, Shropshire, coal masters—Westhead and Blackburn, Liverpool, soda water manufacturers—Mort and Kearsley, B. Ford, Lancashire, master coal miners—T. and J. Holding, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocers—Cook and Lord, Manchester, reedmakers—J. and J. Lock, Eastmeon, Hampshire, yeomen—Bury, Bradley, and Bury, Church, Lancashire, oil of vitriol manufacturers; as far as regards A. Bury—Greener and Barrett, Sunderland, and ale merchants—Tweedale and Rawthorne, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, slate merchants—Cawley and Gargery, Wright's buildings, Grange road, Bermondsey, leather dressers—Ogilby and Doran, Manchester, dealers in cotton—Woodhouse and Pearson, Nottingham, silk purse manufacturers—Hudson and Hipkins, Ashted, Birmingham, manufacturers of door springs—Storey and Tatham, Manchester, cotton waste dealers—Radcliffe and Son, Birmingham, engravers—Malden and Wiseman, Sharn, Cambridgeshire, merchants—Davis and Sweet, Tenbury, Worcestershire, surgeons.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

C. Crudginton, Tipton, Staffordshire, ironmaster—first div of 6s, on separate estate, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham. G. E. Inger, Nottingham, druggist—first div of 4s, and a second div of 2s 7 1/2 d, on Saturday, May 10, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 14, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham. W. Walker, Mansfield, innkeeper—first div of 3 1/4, on Saturday, May 10, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 14, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham. J. G. Riggs, Leicester, innkeeper—first div of 6 1/2 d, on Saturday, May 10, or any subsequent alternate Saturday until August 11, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham. R. Gibson, York, ironmonger—first div of 1s, any Thursday, at Mr Freeman's, Leeds. T. Broadbent, Halifax, Yorkshire, draper—second and final div of 2s 1d, any Thursday, at Mr Freeman's, Leeds. J. Taylor, Rochdale, cotton spinner—first div of 5s 11 1/2 d, on Tuesday, May 13, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester. F. and S. Shute, Crediton, Devonshire, woollen manufacturers—first div of 5s 1 1/2 d, on any Tuesday or Friday after May 10, at Mr Hernaman's, Exeter. T. Daniell, late of Michaelchurch court, Herefordshire, copper smelter—final div of 3d, on any Tuesday or Friday after May 16, at Mr Hernaman's, Exeter. W. D. Ewens, Broadwindsor, Dorsetshire, butter merchant—final div of 6d, on any Tuesday or Friday after May 16, at Mr Hernaman's, Exeter. H. S. Bolt, Plymouth, wine merchant—further div of 4d, on any Tuesday or Friday after May 10, at Mr Hernaman's, Exeter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. Dun, Edinburgh, writer to the signet. M'Gill and Morris, Glasgow, manufacturers.

Tuesday, May 6.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Bainbridge and O'Hara, Liverpool, dealers in sacks—Baines and Newsome, Leeds, stationers—Bratshaw and Knowles, Birmingham, plumbers—Campbell and Wright, Freetown street, Horsleydown, cheesemongers—Christie and Bra'shaw, Old Accrington, Lancashire, ironfounders—Dennis and Ransford, Alwrick, Northumberland, surgeons—Emmatt and Sanneman, Cozyne walk, Chelsea, and On-low square, Brompton, surgeons—Hayman and Myers, Birmingham, cigar manufacturers—C. and H. Hicks, Shrewsbury, attorneys—F. H. J., and T. Holmes, J. Tinker, and H. Mellor, Jackson bridge Hill, Yorkshire, fulling and scribbling millers; as far as regards J. Tinker and H. Mellor—Hunsley and Hawksworth, Sheffield, painters—Hunt and Hertzell, Adle street, Wood street, City, clothiers—Keen and Pritchard, Eccleshall, Staffordshire, grocers—Killy and Lyon, High street, Kensington, pianoforte makers—Kincaid and Wytt, Upper Thames street, City, wholesale and export oilmen—Koppel and Gowa, Mark Lane, City, merchants—Mc Lintock, Clough, and Brooks, Barasley, Yorkshire, stay manufacturers; as far as regards G. Brooks—Nicholson, Gascoigne, and Besley, Lyon's quay and Somer's quay, Lower Thames street, City, wharfingers; as far as regards E. F. Gascoigne—Roberts and Lowe, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, grocers—Stewart and Co., Glasgow, patent cast iron pipe manufacturers; as far as regards T. Henry, D. Henry, W. Black, J. Pullar, L. Pullar, A. A. Croil, C. G. Sidney, and A. Burns—T. C. Swan and W. T. Swan, Birmingham, stationers—Young, Cooper, and Wildsmith, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, edgedtool manufacturers; as far as regards J. Young—S. and J. Whitham, Leeds, millwrights.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

John Thomas Holland, Coventry, Warwickshire, builder—first div of 3s, any Thursday, at Mr Christie's, Birmingham. Thomas Jeyes Edward, King street, St George's, Bloomsbury, dressing case maker—second div of 6s, May 12, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Birch Lane. James Reid, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship broker—first div of 1s 6d, on new profits, May 16, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. William Sampson, Sheffield, wholesale spirit merchant—second div of 5d, May 19, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Freeman's, Sheffield. Robert Swansborough and Henry Oaks, Bread street, City, and Grimsby, Lincolnshire, linen and flax merchants—first div of 10s, and second div of 2d (and second div of 2d on the separate estate of R. Swansborough), May 8, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stanfield's, Basinghall street.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Cockerill, Northampton, draper. Richard Edwards, Sudbury, Suffolk, linendraper. James Ewell, Suffolk, Shropshire, apothecary. Francis Farland, Almondbury, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer. William Lane Martin, Grave-end, ironmonger. Thomas Pearson, Plympton St Mary, Devonshire, merchant. George Wheeler, Richmond, Surrey, grocer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

William Thompson, Morpeth, Northumberland, spirit merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Donald Andrew, Campbeltown, tinsmith. John Gibson, Madding, Ross-shire, shipowner. John Sawwright, Bridge of Dee, Aberdeenshire, spirit merchant. Matthew Smellie, Glasgow, draper.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Richard Giddin, licensed victualler, Cople, Bedfordshire. John William Creed, innkeeper, T. Bury, York. John Moores, Jun., draper, Aylesbury. Frederick Augustus Dietrich, hat manufacturer, Banner street, Stamford street. Frederick William Fretwell and James Van Patten, corn merchants, Mark Lane. David Kirby, draper, Brickley. William Rufus Godder, miller, Folkstone. Charles Thomas Spruce, Davy, auctioneer, Water, Bedfordshire. Thomas Hagg, victualer, Birmingham. Isiah Harper, builder, Dudley, Worcestershire. James Marrell, cattle dealer, Parshore, Worcestershire. William Gray, grocer, Sunderland. Charles Sater and Richard Morris Evans, tailors, Upper King street, Bloomsbury.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.
Prices in the following list are
correctly revised every Friday afternoon,
by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.
Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits,
tallow, sugar, molasses, and timber.

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

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.
Trinidad per cwt 44 0 54 0
Grenada 42 0 45 0
Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil 28 0 31 0

Coffee duty B.P. 4d p lb. For 6d
Jamaica, triage and ord.
per cwt, bond 40 0 46 0
good and fine ord. 45 0 49 0

Ceylon, ord to good ord.
of native growth 41 0 41 0
plantation kind, triage
and ord. 40 0 45 0

low middling to fine 45 0 49 0
Mocha, fine 50 0 55 0
cleaved garbled 75 0 78 0
ord and sugarbed 66 0 72 0

Sumatra 46 0 52 0
Padang 38 0 39 0
Batavia 40 0 41 0
Manilla 41 0 40 0

Brazil, ord to good ord. 45 0 50 0
fine ord and colour 37 0 39 0
St Domingo 40 0 42 0
Cuba, ord to good ord. 41 0 43 0

Costa Rica 43 0 46 0
La Guayra 41 0 40 0
Cotton duty free

Burat per lb 0 34 0 52
Bengal 0 32 0 5
Madras 0 32 0 5
Pernam 0 30 0 5

Bowed Georgia 0 6 0 7
New Orleans 0 6 0 7
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
Black per lb 2 5 8 0
Silver 3 2 4 0

LAC DYE
D.T. per lb 1 10 1 11
Other marks 0 6 2 6

HELLAC
Orange per cwt 43 0 51 6
Other sorts 38 0 50 0

TURMERIC
Bengal per cwt 15 0 17 0
China 16 0 18 0
Java and Malabar 12 0 16 6

TERRA JAPONICA
Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 22 0 22 6
Gambier 15 6 16 0

Dyewoods duty free
LOGWOOD
Jamaica per ton 3 10 4 0
Cuba 6 10 8 10

NICARAGUA WOOD
Lima per ton 17 10 14 10
Other large solid 10 0 13 0

Small and rough 9 0 10 0
JAPAN WOOD
Bimas per ton 10 0 12 0
Siam and Malabar 8 0 12 0

BRAZIL WOOD
Unbranded per ton 18 0 50 0
Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 0 2 8
new 6 10 9 8

Barbary sweet in bond 5 10 6 0
bitter 2 2 2 3
Currants, duty 15s per cwt
Zante & Cephal new 1 17 1 19

old 0 0 0 0
Matras, new 1 11 2 3
Pies duty 15s per cwt
Turley, new, p cwt d p 2 4 3 0

Spanish 1 8 1 10
Plums duty 20s per cwt
French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0
Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0

Prunes, duty 7s new d p 1 2 1 6
Raisins duty 15s per cwt
Denia, new, p cwt d p 1 11 1 12

Valencia, new 1 14 1 16
Smyrna, black, new 1 7 0 0
red and Elme, new 2 9 1 15

Sultana, new, nom 2 0 2 8
Muscatel, new 2 0 2 8
Flax duty free
Riga, P.T.R. per pton 42 0 48 6

St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0
Sheed 0 0 0 0
Priesland 35 0 52 0
Hemp duty free
St Petersburg, clean, p ton 30 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb
H.A. and M. Vid. dry 0 5 0 7
Do. & R. Grande, salted 0 3 0 4

Brazil, dry 0 4 0 4
dry salted 0 3 0 3
salted 0 2 0 3

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

New South Wales 0 2 0 4
New York 0 2 0 3
East India 0 0 0 0

Kips, Russia, dry 0 4 0 9 1/2
S. America Horse, p hide 0 9 0 9 1/2
German do 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free
Bengal per lb 2 9 6 6
Oude 3 6 5 0
Madras 2 8 4 5

Manilla 2 4 3 6
Java 4 6 5 9
Carracas 2 10 5 0
Guatemala 2 8 4 5

Leather, per lb
Crop Hides 30 to 40 lb 0 9 1 0
do 50 65 0 11 1 4

English Butts 16 24 0 11 1 4
do 28 36 1 0 1 1 1
Foreign do 16 25 0 10 1 1

do 28 36 1 0 1 1 1
Calf Skins 20 32 0 10 1 4
do 40 60 1 0 1 8

do 80 100 1 0 1 8
Dressing Hides 6 8 1 1 4
Shaved do 6 9 0 12

Horse Hides, English 0 7 1 0
do Spanish, per hide 0 6 11 0
Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 3 1/2

do East India 0 8 1 1 4
Metals—COPPER
Sheathing, bolts, &c. 7 0 9 4 0 0

Bottoms 0 10 0 0
Old 0 8 0 8 1/2
Tough cake, p ton 8 4 0 0 0

Tin 8 4 0 0 0
IRON, per ton
Bars, &c. British 5 15 6 0

Nail rods 6 12 6 15
Hoops 7 15 8 0
Sheets 8 10 8 0

Pig, No 1, Wales 3 5 0 0
Bars, &c. 4 15 5 0
Pig, No 1, Clyde 2 3 2 4

Swedish, in bond 1 15 0 0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 17 5 17 10
sheet 18 5 0 0

red lead 18 10 0 0
white do 24 10 0 0
patent shot 29 0 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 16 7 15 10
STEEL, Swedish, in kg 14 15 15 10
in faggots 15 0 15 5

SPELTER, for, per ton 15 0 0 0
TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s
English blocks, p ton 8 4 0 0

bars 8 5 0 0
Banca, in bond, nom. 8 5 0 0
Straits do 8 2 0 6 0

TIN PLATES, per box
Charcoal, 1 C 32s 6d 33s 6d
Coke, 1 C 25 6 27 0

Molasses duty B.P. 4s 2d, For. 5s 9d
West India, d p, per cwt 14 6 17 0
Refiners, for home use, fr 13 6 20 0

Do export (on board) 6d 11 0 14 0
Oils—Fish
Seal, pale, p 25 gal d p 33 0 33 0

Yellow 31 10 32 0
Sperm 85 0 87 0
Head matter 92 0 94 0

Cod 56 15 37 0
South Sea 29 0 29 10
Olive, Galipoli, per ton 38 10 39 0

Spanish and Sicily 37 10 38 0
Palm per ton 28 10 29 0
Cocoa Nut 28 0 32 0

Caraway, for, old, p cwt 28 0 32 0
Eng. new 32s 34s, old 32 0 0 0

Canary per qr 41 0 44 0
Clover, red per cwt 38 0 52 0
white 40 0 54 0

Coriander 14 0 20 0
Linsed, foreign, per qr 38 0 46 0
English 0 0 0 0

Mustard, br, p bush 10 0 14 0
white, 5 0 5 6
Rape per last of 10 qr £26 0 £31 0

Silk duty free
Surdad per lb 13 0 18 6
Cossimbuzar 9 0 18 0

Gonate 7 6 18 0
Comercolly 13 0 19 0
Bauleah, &c. 5 6 15 6

China, Tsatlee 18 6 22 8
Raws—White Nov. 24 0 28 6
Fossombrone 23 0 26 0

Bologna 19 0 23 0
Friuli 19 0 23 0
Royals 19 0 22 0

Do superior 23 0 25 0
Bergam 23 0 26 0
Milan 23 0 26 0

ORGANINES
Piedmont, 22-24 28 6 30 5
Do 24-28 27 6 28 6

Do 24-28 26 6 29 0
Do 28-32 24 0 25 0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22 28 6 29 0

Do 24-28 25 0 29 0
Do 28-32 24 0 25 0
BRUTIAS—Short ree 13 3 13 6

Long do 13 0 13 6
PERSIANS 9 0 10 6
Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s
per cwt, per lb bond 0 4 1/2 0 5 1/2

PEPPER, duty 6d p lb
Black—Malabar, half-
heavy & heavy bd 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2

light 0 3 0 2 1/2
Sumatra 0 3 0 2 1/2
White, ord to fine 0 3 0 2 1/2

GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s
Bengal, per cwt, bd 16 0 50 0
Malabar 18 0 118 0

Jamaica 50 0 210 0
Barbadoes 30 0 36 0
CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 3d
ord to good, p cwt, bd 91 0 94 0

fine, sorted 55 0 56 0
CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For. 6d
Ceylon, per lb—1st 2 2 3 6

second 1 6 3 4
third and ordinary 0 9 2 4
CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb
Amoyna & Bencoolen 0 10 1 6

Cayenne and Bourbon 0 6 0 6 1/2
MACE, duty 2s 6d, per lb 1 8 2 9
NUTMEGS duty 2s 6d
small to fine, per lb 2 2 3 9

shrivelled and ord. 0 9 1 3
Spirits—Rum duty B.P. 8s 2d p gall,
For. 15s
Jamaica, 15 to 25 O.P.
per gal, bond 2 6 2 8

50 to 35 2 8 3 4
fine marks 4 0 5 0
Demerara, 10 to 20 O.P. 1 10 2 0

30 to 40 2 2 2 3
Loewald, Pts 5 O.P. 1 7 1 8
East India, proof 1 6 1 7
Brandy duty 15s p gal
(1816) p 5 10 hds 0

Vintage of 1847 5 5 5 7
1848 5 0 5 2
1849 4 7 4 9
1850 4 4 4 6

Geneva, common 1 7 1 8
Fine 2 6 0 0
Corn spirits, duty paid 9 6 9 7

Malt spirits, ditto 11 0 12 6
Sugar duty B.P. 11s or 12s 10d p cwt,
For. 15s 6d, 17s, or 18s 1d
W.I. B.P. d p, p cwt 35 0 37 6

midding 28 0 40 0
good and fine 41 0 43 0
Mauritius, brown 31 0 36 0

yellow 37 0 39 0
good and fine yellow 29 6 42 0
Bengal, brown 28 0 31 0

SUGAR—REF. contd. bd s d s d
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb 29 6 0 0
Lusaps, 40 to 43 lb 29 0 0 0

Crushed No. 2 28 6 0 0
Dutch superior 27 0 0 0
No. 1 26 0 0 0

Belgian crushed, No. 1 25 6 0 0
No. 2 25 9 0 0
Pieces 26 0 26 6
Bastards 19 0 20 0

Treacle 12 6 0 0
Tallow
Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt
N. Amer. melted, p cwt 36 0 38 0

St Petersburg, 1st YC 35 0 38 2
N. S. Wales 35 0 37 10
Tar—Stockholm, p bri 19 0 19 6
Archangel 20 0 21 0

Tea duty 2s 1d per lb
Congou, ord and com bd 0 11 1 0 1/2
midding to good 1 0 1 2

fine to finest 1 3 1 10
Souchong, ord to fine 1 0 2 9
Caper 1 0 1 8

Pekoe, Flowery 1 6 3 6
Orange (scented) 1 2 1 9
Twankay, ord to fine 0 11 1 6

Hyson Skin 0 10 1 6
Hyson, common 1 3 1 4
midding to fine 1 5 2 6

Young Hyson 0 11 3 2
Imperial 1 3 2 4
Gunpowder 0 11 3 6
Timber
Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load.

Danzic and Memel fir 52 6 to 65 0
Riga 0 0 0 0
Swedish 50 0 55 0

Canada red pine 50 0 70 0
yellow pine 60 0 0 0
New Brunswick do, large 75 0 80 0

do, small 50 0 55 0
Quebec oak 90 0 100 0
Baltic 70 0 110 0

African duty free 200 0 220 0
Indian teak duty free 200 0 220 0
Wainscot logs, left, each 50 0 85 0

Deals, duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load.
Norway per 120 of 12t £ 17 to 22
Swedish 15 22 18 22

Russian, Petersburg standard 12 14
Canada 1st pine 13 15
2nd 9 10
spruce, per 120 12t 15 17 1/2

Dantzig deck, each 16s to 27s
Staves duty free
Baltic per mille £11s to 14s
Quebec 60 6 6 1/2

Tobacco duty 3s per lb s d s d
Maryland, per lb, bond 0 6 0 9
Virginia leaf 0 4 0 9

—strip 0 4 0 8 1/2
Kentucky leaf 0 7 1 6
—strip 0 4 0 8 1/2

Negro head, fine 0 9 1 2
Columbian leaf 1 0 1 11
Havana 1 3 2 0

Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 7 0 5 0
Turpentine duty For. Spirits 5s
Rough per cwt d p 8 3 8 6

Eng. Spirits, without cks 3s 0 34 6
Foreign do, with casks 3s 6 36 0
Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb
Pieces, So. Down hogs 14 0 14 10

Half-bred hogs 14 0 15 0
Kent fleeces 12 10 13 10
S. Down ewes & wethers 11 0 12 0

Leicester do 11 0 12 0
Sorts—Clothing, picklock 14 0 15 0
Prime and picklock 12 0 13 0

Choice 11 0 12 0
Super 10 0 11 0
Combing—Wethermat. 15 0 15 10

Picklock 12 10 13 10
Common 11 0 12 0
Hog matchin 18 0 20 0

Picklock matching 15 0 16 0
Super do 12 0 13 0
FOREIGN—duty free.—Per lb
Spanish: s d s d

Leonese, R's, P's, & S 1 5 1 6
Segovia 1 3 1 4
Caceres 1 2 1 4

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to May 3, 1850-1, showing the stock on hand on May 3 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. If these articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
<i>British Plantation.</i>	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India .....	17,140	12,868	22,835	16,266	10,815	4,855
East India .....	23,442	17,168	18,776	16,019	22,686	15,045
Mauritius .....	14,629	12,263	11,267	9,185	8,891	6,658
Foreign .....	...	...	10,525	12,255	...	...
	55,211	42,401	60,403	53,725	42,422	26,558
<i>Foreign Sugar.</i>			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla ..	7,594	1,657	535	350	9,979	6,041
Havana .....	3,425	1,620	6,586	688	13,325	11,014
Porto Rico .....	504	612	935	18	2,326	2,130
Brazil .....	1,774	7,926	2,740	1,247	6,588	11,765
	13,297	11,845	10,587	2,343	32,218	30,350

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—  
From the British Possessions in America ..... 26 11 per cwt,  
= Mauritius ..... 27 3/4  
= East Indies ..... 26 1/2  
The average price of the three is ..... 26 11 1/2

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India .....	1,993	529	2,532
	2,532	2,484	4,030

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
West India .....	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal
East India .....	460,350	402,030	445,500	239,085	517,950	450,000	533,690	1,166,595
Foreign .....	135,990	113,400	131,145	92,250	33,483	18,585	345,965	341,550
	33,570	15,015	23,655	28,800	90	225	132,750	102,285
	623,910	531,015	609,300	360,225	551,520	468,810	2,032,405	1,550,430

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant....	5,038	6,904	457	88	7,694	5,592	8,757	8,473
Foreign.....	7,042	4,178	2,365	477	1,107	1,846	11,857	8,897
	12,100	11,082	2,792	565	8,801	7,438	20,514	17,370

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant....	2,546	54	90	212	3,691	3,156	8,432	6,210
Ceylon .....	43,113	17,513	2,932	3,407	66,129	61,226	179,212	172,856
Total BP.	51,959	17,567	3,022	3,619	69,724	64,382	187,664	179,066
Mocha .....	5,716	14,887	317	618	4,969	6,730	12,759	13,281
Foreign EI.	2,534	327	3,744	805	2,977	2,544	18,317	13,913
Malabar .....	...	...	...	...	28	34	100	194
St Domingo.	321	1,454	13	2,018	1	64	1,942	3,987
Hav. & P Ric	336	256	628	115	219	118	4,530	5,325
Brazil .....	12,931	33,613	3,503	10,431	2,516	8,501	19,741	58,535
African .....	3	...	...	...	3	2	4	660
Total For...	21,861	50,537	14,315	14,008	10,743	17,993	57,391	101,892
Grand tot.	73,820	68,504	17,337	17,627	80,467	82,375	245,055	280,938

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI...	1,734	3,584	693	865	3,885	3,515	17,625	19,000
Foreign EI.	504	509	171	24	550	94	1,896	1,388
Total.....	2,238	4,093	867	889	4,435	3,609	19,521	20,388

	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
White .....	676	138	7	107	1,113	1,350	3,474	2,150
Black.....	6,238	7,606	2,958	5,236	7,631	7,914	41,050	48,112

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	537	761	168	201	395	308	480	849
Do. Wild.	...	21	5	...	61	30	577	533
CAS. LIG.	11,759	1,652	6,535	1,773	592	257	5,519	1,197
CINNAMON.	4,272	3,306	2,477	1,499	223	180	3,852	4,372

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	5,073	5,548	474	5,209	734	1,308	7,775	9,852

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
COCHINEAL.	6,895	5,411	...	...	3,901	5,239	6,898	8,777
LAC DYE.	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
	1,996	2,336	...	...	1,534	1,997	3,988	5,655
LOGWOOD...	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	1,764	1,738	...	...	2,045	1,556	1,681	1,925
FUSTIC ...	497	1,546	...	...	749	837	214	1,426

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India.	7,799	6,621	...	...	10,931	6,963	25,516	26,829
Spanish.....	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
	1,021	3,498	...	...	717	1,869	701	2,604

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass ...	6,283	3,040	...	...	4,140	2,432	5,219	3,207
Nitrate of Soda .....	1,288	494	...	...	1,341	1,465	2,398	1,670

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American....	2,355	908	...	...	1,163	216	1,394	721
Brazil .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	105	82
East India.	13,091	25,030	...	...	9,314	17,019	23,887	56,340
Liverp., all kinds.....	575,218	552,277	42,810	25,720	467,120	426,600	531,840	556,800
Total.....	590,664	581,219	49,810	26,720	477,627	443,864	557,226	614,933

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR MAY.

Railways.	Due when Date.	Amount per Share.				Number of Shares.	Total. £
		Already paid. £ s d	Called. £ s d				
Irish South-Eastern .....	5	9	0	0	...	52,500	52,500
• Maria Antonia .....	30	...	2	6	8	5,000	18,666
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, new 5/1 preference .....	14	2	0	0	...	56,665	113,332
Stirling and Dunfermline .....	5	13	10	0	...	26,400	39,000
Waterford and Kilkenny, new 5/1 preference .....	10	1	10	0	...	40,000	40,000
							203,498

\* The proportion called by foreign companies is 18,666/100. Note.—The above are irrespective of the call (due 20th May) of 10 per cent. upon so much of the Great Western Company's Guaranteed 4 1/2 per cent. stock as may be issued.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM.—An adjourned special general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at Dea's Royal Hotel, Birmingham, at twelve o'clock on Thursday, for the purpose of considering and determining upon a lease of the line to the London and North-Western Company. After some preliminary explanation and formalities, Mr Scott read the opinion of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who, he stated, had maturely considered the terms of the agreement, and declared that it could be legally executed or enforced by both companies without an Act of Parliament. Mr Scott concluded by moving the following resolution:—"Mr Robert Scott, on behalf of himself and Thomas Randle Andrews, William Tarratt, John Webster, and George Bate, having reported to this meeting that, in pursuance of the resolutions of the meeting of which this is an adjournment, they have caused to be prepared and settled by counsel two agreements, constituting a formal contract for effecting the objects of the agreement provisionally entered into with the London and North-Western Company, referred to in the said resolution consistently with the powers of the parties, and that the London and North-Western Railway Company have agreed thereto; that the said Robert Scott, Thomas Randle Andrews, William Tarratt, John Webster, and George Bate, have not taken any steps for procuring the seal of the company to be affixed thereto, in order that the same might first be submitted to this adjourned meeting; and the said two agreements being produced by the said Robert Scott, and the majority of the persons acting as the board of directors of the company having, in contravention of the Companies' Clauses Consolidated Act, 1845, refused to carry into effect the resolutions of the said previous meeting, of which this is an adjournment, and acted in opposition thereto; and Mr Gore, the chairman of this company having refused to take the chair at this room, and left the room, and although the directors have been required by the committee of inquiry to produce the common seal of the company at this meeting, there being no persons present having the custody of the common seal of this company, and it being therefore necessary for carrying the said agreement into full and complete effect, that this meeting should provide a new common seal of the company, to be used according to the directors of this company—it is hereby resolved that the seal now produced to this meeting by the said Robert Scott be henceforth the common seal of this company, in lieu of the existing seal thereof, and that the same be now affixed by Charles Geach, Esq., M.P., one of the directors of the said company, to the said two agreements; and that the same be declared to the said Robert Scott to be exchanged for duplicates thereof with the seal of the London and North-Western Company affixed thereto. And this meeting also directs the said Charles Geach to affix the said common seal to a petition for the withdrawal of the bill in Parliament promoted by this Company. And this meeting also further directs the said Charles Geach to affix the said common seal of this company to petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the bill in Parliament prosecuted by the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway Company, so far as relates to the matters mentioned in the requisition concerning this meeting. And that the seal of this company heretofore used be broken up, and that the new seal do remain in the custody of the said Charles Geach until otherwise determined by a general meeting of this Company." Mr John Webster seconded the motion. The chairman, upon the resolution being put to the vote, declared it carried; only five hands were held up in opposition to it. A new seal of the company was then introduced, and formally affixed by the chairman amidst considerable applause.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, May 5.—The railway market was generally very heavy to-day, and prices in some instances were quoted 1/ per share lower, but towards the close of business greater confidence was apparent, and a slight reaction then took place.  
TUESDAY, May 6.—The railway market continues with a fluctuating character, and prices, after being extremely weak, recovered in some degree before the final termination of business.  
WEDNESDAY, May 7.—Not much business was transacted in railway shares to-day, and prices are without animation.  
THURSDAY, May 8.—The railway market was rather dull at the commencement of business, but prices subsequently recovered in a slight degree, owing to increased confidence among the dealers. East Indians were particularly firm, being quoted 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.  
FRIDAY, May 9.—Railway shares have been inanimate, and the quotations are without any alteration generally.

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.—Dr Buke has been making long explorations on the Egyptian side of Africa. He expects that the mysterious efforts for that part of Africa will have their centre in the region of Unsmesi, or "of the Moon." Among these mountains Dr Buke saw a volcano in an active state. In the same region he found there was a vast lake named Usambiro. Some of the mountain peaks are above the snow line, glittering in perpetual whiteness.—Philadelphia Colonization Herald.  
CURIOUS METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON.—A curious meteorological phenomenon has just taken place at Lardburg, in Calabria. A luminous meteor was perceived to fall on a barn, which it set on fire. Professor Rossi, who has given an account of the matter, mentions that this is only the second time that such an event has been known to take place.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M. F.). Includes entries for Aberdeen, Ambergate, Boston, & Eastern Junction, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley, Bristol and Exeter, Caledonian, Chester and Holyhead, Dublin and Belfast Junction, East Anglian, Eastern Counties, class A (late E. U. shares), East Lancashire, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee, Exeter and Exmouth, Great Northern, Great Southern & West (L.), Great Western, Lancaster and Carlisle, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London, Brighton, & S. Coast, London and North Western, Manchester, Buxton, & Mitoek, Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc., Midland, New 1/2 shares, New 1/4 shares, Newmarket, Norfolk, North British, North Staffordshire, North & Sta. West. Junction, Oxford, Worcester, & Welwyn, Scottish Central, Scottish Midland, Shrewsbury & Birn., Class A, Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.), All Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.), South Devon, South Eastern, South Wales, South Yorkshire & River Don, Taw Vale Extension, Vale of Neath, Waterford and Limerick, York, Newcastle, & Berwick, York and North Midland.

ORDINARY SHARES, &c.—Continued.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M. F.). Includes entries for Shropshire Union, South Devon, South Eastern, South Wales, South Yorkshire & River Don, Taw Vale Extension, Vale of Neath, Waterford and Limerick, York, Newcastle, & Berwick, York and North Midland.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M. F.). Includes entries for Aberdeen, Caledonian 10/1, Chester and Holyhead, East Anglian (3/10s), 6 per cent, (5 1/2 per cent), (7 1/2 per cent), Eastern Counties Extension, No. 2, No. 1, Eastern Union Scrip (guar. 5 per cent), Eoin, Perth, & Dundee, Great Northern, 5 per cent, Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths, Lancashire & Yorkshire, F. 20/4, London, Brighton, & S. Coast, London and North Western, New 1/2 Shares, Fiftths, London and Blackwall, Tilbury Extension, Scrip, London, Brighton, & S. Coast, London and North Western, New 1/2 Shares, Fiftths, London, Brighton, & S. Coast, Manchester, Buxton, & Mitoek, Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc., Midland, New 1/2 shares, New 1/4 shares, Newmarket, Norfolk, North British, North Staffordshire, North & Sta. West. Junction, Oxford, Worcester, & Welwyn, Scottish Central, Scottish Midland, Shrewsbury & Birn., Class A, Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.), All Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.), South Devon, South Eastern, South Wales, South Yorkshire & River Don, Taw Vale Extension, Vale of Neath, Waterford and Limerick, York, Newcastle, & Berwick, York and North Midland.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M. F.). Includes entries for Berks and Hants Extension, Birmingham & Oxford Junction, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, Buckinghamshire, Clydesdale Junction, East Lincolnshire, Hull & Selby, Leeds and Bradford, London and Greenwich, Lowestoft, Reading, Guildford, & Reigate, Royston and Hitchin, Shepreth Extension, South Staffordshire, Wear Valley, Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth.

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M. F.). Includes entries for Boulogne and Amiens, Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), Demerara, Dutch Rhenish, East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Luxembourg, Madrid and Valencia, Maria Antonia, Namur and Liege, Northern of France, Orleans and Bordeaux, Paris and Rouen, Paris and Strasbourg, Rouen and Havre, Sambre and Meuse, Tours & Nantes, West Flanders.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Large table with multiple columns: Capital and Loan, Amount expended per last Report, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital (1847, 1848, 1849, 1850), Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, parcels, &c.; Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.; Total receipts), Same week 1850, Traffic per mile per week (1851, 1850), Miles open in (1851, 1850). Includes entries for Aberdeen, Belfast & Ballymena, Birkenhead, Lancashire, & Chester, Bristol and Exeter, Caledonian, Chester and Holyhead, Dublin & Drogheda, Dublin & Kingstown, Dundee and Arbroath, Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen, East Anglian, Edinburgh & Glasgow, Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee, Eastern Counties and Norfolk, East Lancashire, Eastern Union, Glasgow, South Western, Glasgow, Paisley, & Greenock, Great Northern & East Lincoln, Great Southern & Western (L.), Great Western, Lancashire & Yorkshire, Lancaster & Carlisle, Leeds and Thirsk, London & Blackwall, London, Brighton, & S. Coast, London & South Western, Man., Sheffield, & Lincolnshire, Midland, Bristol, & Birn., Midland Gt. Western (Irish), Monklands, Newcastle and Carlisle, North British, North Staffordshire, North Staffordshire, Scottish Central, Scottish Midland Junction, Shrewsbury & Chester, South Eastern, South Wales, Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole, Taw Vale, York, Newcastle, & Berwick, York & North Midland.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Three Months ended April 5, 1851.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the three months ended April 5, 1851, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Imports.		Articles.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls .....	2,802	3,617				
Cows .....	2,213	2,432			Free	Free
Calves .....	2,834	3,881				
Sheep .....	7,354	21,768				
Lambs .....	1	6				
Swine and Hogs .....	123	735				
Ashes, Pearl and Pot .....	29,471	18,510				
Barilla and Alkali .....	378	517				
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use .....	61,889	68,011				
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal .....	2,803	4,778				
Brimstone .....	177,518	135,742				
Caoutchouc .....	2,742	3,698				
Clocks .....	17,651	18,069	17,297	17,357		
Cocoa .....	1,535,928	817,921	724,240	791,232		
Coffee:—Of British possessions .....	1,686,412	1,365,929	6,783,946	6,109,132		
Foreign .....	2,550,587	3,520,048	681,938	422,767		
Total of Coffee .....	4,236,999	4,885,977	7,465,884	6,531,899		
Corn:—Wheat .....	463,503	1,105,182	477,629	1,105,853		
Barley .....	118,110	185,667	118,406	185,667		
Oats .....	129,975	130,390	130,121	130,390		
Rye .....	7,716	5,480	7,716	5,480		
Peas .....	18,705	15,977	19,469	16,349		
Beans .....	106,658	82,660	108,955	82,660		
Indian Corn, or Maize .....	287,059	277,814	287,059	277,814		
Buckwheat .....	22	135	22	135		
Beer or Bigg .....	...	...	...	...		
Malt .....	...	...	...	...		
Total of Grain .....	1,131,748	1,803,305	1,149,377	1,804,348		
Wheatmeal or Flour .....	673,238	1,339,011	674,166	1,339,011		
Barley Meal .....	2	21	2	21		
Oatmeal .....	531	553	531	553		
Rye Meal .....	184	3	184	3		
Pea Meal .....	29	17	29	17		
Bean Meal .....	...	...	...	...		
Indian Corn Meal .....	974	2,270	974	2,270		
Buckwheat Meal .....	63	6	63	6		
Total of Flour and Meal .....	675,021	1,311,881	675,949	1,311,881		
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	1,324,611	2,186,700	1,342,505	2,187,743		
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods .....	29,876	72,684				
East India Piece Goods .....	12,212	25,089			Free	Free
Other Articles .....	100,656	114,854				
Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up .....	14,618	19,459			8,603	13,238
Cotton Yarn .....	115,331	248,866			Free	Free
Do .....	13,646	26,584				
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal .....	4,961	4,526				
Indigo .....	4,038	12,023				
Lac-dye .....	2,077	5,465				
Logwood .....	8,749	8,011				
Madder .....	38,102	22,305				
Madder Root .....	39,656	43,539				
Shumac .....	3,311	3,752				
Terra Japonica .....	885	742				
Cutch .....	131	139				
Valonia .....	2,436	556				
Embroidery and Needlework .....	67,955	44,458			33,374	37,132
Flax, and Tow or Cordilla of Hemp and Flax, cwts	115,694	96,162			Free	Free
Fruits: viz.—Currants .....	99,248	130,240			66,528	92,710
Figs .....	1,536	2,214			3,911	5,763
Lemons .....	181,034	181,395			152,504	171,267
and Oranges .....	24,228	45,104			24,228	44,954
Raisins .....	1,986	1,689			8,584	3,523
Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders .....	13,433	31,474			21,698	24,617
All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all Silvered or Polished Glass of whatever thickness .....	7,304	4,000			1,296	3,689
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented .....	12,171	33,863			9,437	30,552
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy ornamental Glass .....	11,314	8,779			3,915	1,636
Guano .....	163,433	96,552			130,061	106,460
Hemp, undressed .....	22,889	41,132			Free	Free
Hides, untanned:—Dry .....	103,274	148,751				
Wet .....	23,465	29,529				
Hides, tanned, tawed, carried or dressed (except Russia Hides) .....	74,399	63,197				
Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace .....	288,349	531,973			22,882	27,022
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Calashes: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes .....	29,150	29,740			5,012	2,506

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.		Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Leather Manufactures (con.)—Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs .....	607	876	607	670	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs .....	167,565	76,799	81,355	74,536	
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather .....	22,531	27,914	21,311	23,909	Ribbons .....	125,204	55,072	55,597	55,253	
Men's Boots and Shoes .....	8,887	5,274	7,811	3,366	Gauze or Crape, Broad stuffs .....	2,279	2,502	1,895	2,271	
Children's Boots and Shoes .....	62	230	36	31	Ribbons .....	14,726	11,997	14,912	13,174	
Boot Fronts .....	139,005	132,358	138,757	131,551	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs .....	3	...	3	...	
Gloves .....	1,199,562	1,073,825	957,499	1,086,089	Ribbons .....	1,014	310	1,017	310	
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated .....	909	1,020	833	925	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs .....	2,788	2,227	3,032	1,437	
Linen Manufactures:—Laws, not French .....	357	739	98	245	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet .....	1,825	1,639	1,219	1,678	
Cambrics and French Lawns .....	14,333	9,912	13,019	9,798	Plush for making hats .....	37,486	36,066	34,683	35,859	
Damasks and Danish Diaper .....	814	86	873	86	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs .....	169,108	155,229	73,014	33,943	
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up .....	1,651	1,748	Free	Free	Cinnamon .....	627,058	72,291	17,611	12,816	
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up .....	2,562	3,526	2,117	3,254	Cloves .....	249,748	87,569	4,397	4,407	
Mahogany .....	3,023	4,104	Free	Free	Mace .....	130,956	48,503	27,684	23,295	
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus .....	10,182	12,344	9,970	12,445	Nutmegs .....	5,782	17,570	4,244	3,062	
Copper, unwrought and part wrought .....	39,470	17,257	30,076	26,380	Pepper .....	41,871	65,441	31,960	36,055	
Iron, in bars, unwrought .....	213	1,731	Free	Free	Pimento .....	244,119	407,226	718,251	862,409	
Steel, unwrought .....	4	73	—	—	1,465	4,065	565	903	...	
Lead, pig and sheet .....	2,193	2,045	1,119	1,774	Spirits: viz.—Rum .....	614,765	761,695	799,464	766,734	
Spelter .....	1,415	3,612	Free	Free	Brandy .....	1,107,700	815,610	445,666	434,201	
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs .....	5,560	9,723	4,173	11,609	Geneva .....	158,574	59,833	7,593	7,266	
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti .....	2,822	2,840	Free	Free	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt. ....	332	215	236	214	
Palm .....	44,178	138,788	—	—	Of Mauritius: Equal to white clayed .....	266,336	314,986	547,309	464,816	
Coconut .....	12,531	17,395	—	—	Not equal to white clayed .....	127	359	359	...	
Olive .....	4,990	3,612	—	—	Not equal to white clayed .....	345,127	340,269	305,577	286,038	
Oil Seed Cakes .....	7,489	8,791	—	—	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed .....	19,410	6,632	19,909	10,058	
Opium .....	41,505	30,689	9,267	17,674	Not equal to white clayed .....	405,899	313,952	315,806	350,095	
Potatoes .....	633,439	282,275	Free	Free	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed .....	10,670	6,359	406	6,115	
Provisions: viz.—Bacon .....	55,731	25,343	—	—	Not equal to white clayed .....	110,927	251,437	185,047	291,510	
Beef, salted, not corned .....	32,835	41,231	—	—	Not equal to brown clayed .....	30,418	52,790	8,405	35,390	
Pork, or slightly salted .....	1,906	2,816	—	—	Total of Sugar, unrefined .....	1,189,246	1,286,640	1,413,054	1,444,329	
Pork, salted .....	41,580	28,914	—	—	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos. ....	868	14,045	6,370	6,863	
Fresh .....	167	31	—	—	Foreign .....	33,258	83,567	2,563	61,777	
Poultry, alive or dead .....	10,029	8,290	10,029	8,290	Molasses .....	129,935	112,620	222,195	184,688	
Butter .....	51,998	62,311	58,940	68,307	Tallow .....	84,801	80,040	194,390	251,237	
Cheese .....	80,474	66,876	83,062	75,204	Tar .....	212	770	Free	Free	
Eggs .....	24,012,010	27,945,296	24,030,634	27,945,986	Tea .....	16,175,732	31,186,934	12,245,121	13,067,067	
Hams .....	1,954	1,495	Free	Free	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale .....	30,131	34,543	54,308	41,017	
Lard .....	62,584	12,076	Free	Free	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads .....	6,013	14,604	69,875	55,097	
Quicksilver .....	105,053	...	—	—	Foreign .....	4,002	4,322	Free	Free	
Rice .....	88,361	116,484	109,940	109,087	Staves .....	...	...	...	...	
In the husk .....	12,099	13,482	10,789	8,771	...	...	...	...	...	
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre .....	123,141	90,046	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	...	
Seeds: viz.—Clover .....	46,806	65,576	84,247	106,763	...	...	...	...	...	
Flaxseed and Linseed .....	36,610	102,543	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	...	
Rape .....	13,012	21,992	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	
Tares .....	10,712	11,925	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	
Silk: viz.—Raw .....	1,292,305	1,659,375	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....	4,165	3,925	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	
Thrown .....	198,582	129,431	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	



Articles.	Entered for Home Consump.		Imports.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851
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.....	33,173 36,402	29,893 38,375	27,978 9,132	27,342 17,035
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured.....lbs Manufactured, and Snuff..... Turpentine, common.....cwt Watches.....value £	6,995,320 50,934 Free 20,592	6,882,145 56,229 Free 25,634	3,047,105 392,141 56,185 24,976	5,320,493 591,480 57,202 26,976

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 three months ended April 5, 1851, compared with the Exports  
in the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1850	1851		1850	1851
Cheese.....cwt	1,904	796	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	24,897	17,237
Cocoa.....lbs	278,243	76,099	Wet.....	12,122	1,729
Coffee: viz.—Of British Possessions.....	143,203	236,172	Tanned, tawed, curried or dressed.....lbs	62,246	26,652
Foreign.....	1,512,156	1,309,406	Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	252,754	16,119
Total of Coffee.....	1,655,399	1,545,578	Linens Manufactures: viz.—Plain Linen & Draper &c	2,409	591
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	1,256	926	Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought, & part wrought	3,041	5,985
Barley.....	1,504	725	Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	841	627
Oats.....	1,632	1,298	Steel, unwrought.....	81	53
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	6,802	22,755	Lead, Pig and sheet.....	266	702
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods.....value thereof £	44,988	44,570	Spelter.....	473	120
Do.....value thereof £	14,886	16,889	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	924	627
Other Articles.....	38,869	22,357	Oil: viz.—Palm.....	5,921	19,659
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	6,015	6,272	Cocoa-nut.....	11,566	10,214
Cotton Yarn.....lbs	78,355	245,320	Olive.....	37	76
Do.....value thereof £	9,278	28,200	Opium.....	32,475	16,137
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwt	1,625	2,454	Rice, not in the husk.....	505,851	101,273
Indigo.....	14,618	7,582	Silk: viz.—raw.....lbs	35,556	63,732
Lac-dye.....	1,077	1,837	Waste, knubs & husks.....	70,424	129,481
Logwood.....	1,265	458	Thrown.....cwt	2	1
Terra Japonica.....	288	171	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs.....lbs	9,596	25,340
Catch.....	59	33	Ribbons.....	94,505	3,303
Embroidery and Needlework.....value £	34,581	7,371	Ribbons of Europe: viz.—Silk or Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs.....	73,339	918
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	4,855	397	Ribbons.....	467	55
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq. ft.	5,258	7,612	Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one- half of the fabric; viz., Broad Stuffs.....	20	...
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented.....lbs	10,693	15,062	Velvet Broad Stuffs.....	5	...
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....tons	28,917	37,100	Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with do. Push for making hats.....	455	1,079
Guano.....	6,920	7,848	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	251	186

Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851
Whale Fins.....cwt	962	1,027	Free	Free
Wine: viz.—Cape.....gallons	46,606	65,728	57,205	64,361
French.....	70,484	196,966	71,955	103,386
Other sorts.....	1,433,724	1,687,185	1,501,215	1,576,170
Total of Wine.....	1,550,814	1,949,879	1,630,375	1,743,917
Wool, Cotton.....cwt	1,135,784	1,552,219	Free	Free
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'.....lbs	8,419,361	10,314,824	—	—
Alpaca and the Llama tribe.....	254,627	624,429	—	—
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	117,807	107,528	—	—
Wholly or in part made up.....	53,315	45,300	50,025	44,586

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1850	1851		1850	1851
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea.....lbs	309,002	68,009	Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America.....cwt	3	20
Cinnamon.....	204,376	119,612	Of British Possessions in the East Indies.....	2	11,283
Cloves.....	33,296	145,882	Foreign.....	124,525	11,303
Mace.....	7,055	15,735	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	124,530	...
Nutmegs.....	43,107	32,006	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.— Of British Possessions.....cwt	26,689	6,467
Pepper.....	278,950	544,584	Foreign.....	651	62
Pimento.....	555	4,375	Melasses.....	1,625,232	913,227
Spirits: viz.—Rum.....proof gallons	292,915	233,334	Tobacco; viz., Unmanufactured.....	1,462,840	2,746,093
Brandy.....	270,652	254,428	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	295,082	370,833
Geneva.....	140,630	46,856	Wine: viz.—Cape.....gallons	492	465
Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America.....cwt	3	20	French.....	54,016	28,937
Of British Possessions in the East Indies.....	2	11,283	Other sorts.....	319,139	374,672
Foreign.....	124,525	11,303	Total of Wine.....	374,167	404,094
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	124,530	...	Wool: viz.—Cotton.....cwt	73,288	84,352
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.— Of British Possessions.....cwt	26,689	6,467	Sheep and Lambs'.....lbs	2,967,326	2,544,030
Foreign.....	651	62	Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	20,243	4,445
Melasses.....	1,625,232	913,227	Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	61,949	24,030
Tobacco; viz., Unmanufactured.....	1,462,840	2,746,093	Wholly or in part made up.....	3,290	725
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	295,082	370,833			
Wine: viz.—Cape.....gallons	492	465			
French.....	54,016	28,937			
Other sorts.....	319,139	374,672			

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 three months ended April 5, 1851, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851		1850	1851	1850	1851
Alkali: viz.—Soda .....	175,418	236,161	80,274	102,722	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig .....	27,070	43,510	67,928	101,236
Beer and Ale .....	46,633	56,281	144,826	172,261	Bar, bolt and rod .....	105,747	122,184	660,881	700,431
Butter .....	12,169	12,497	43,952	46,141	Wire .....	967	975	19,535	19,973
Candles .....	684,746	738,376	23,914	25,753	Cast .....	3,982	6,040	40,352	59,143
Cheese .....	1,615	1,877	5,741	6,725	Wrought of all sorts .....	28,444	33,801	333,940	370,619
Coals and Cullm .....	563,900	691,219	222,027	265,890	Steel, unwrought .....	2,116	2,757	82,422	96,515
Cordage and Cables .....	27,122	30,923	45,337	53,590	Copper, in bricks and pigs .....	33,724	30,040	147,628	130,042
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) .....	324,161,326	374,498,925	4,910,648	5,628,772	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yel- low metal for sheathing) .....	59,206	60,393	260,686	260,023
Lace and Patent Net .....	31,829,394	27,817,901	144,022	142,558	Wrought of other sorts .....	3,117	7,587	16,287	38,433
Thread for Sewing .....	1,080,985	1,056,245	100,229	117,165	Brass of all sorts .....	4,732	4,429	23,832	22,311
Stockings .....	53,143	94,714	21,653	35,563	Lead .....	3,129	4,819	55,312	86,104
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	57,977	64,557	Tin, unwrought .....	6,192	3,808	25,311	16,210
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	5,234,529	5,988,615	Tin plates .....	...	...	232,288	297,319
Cotton Yarn .....	26,264,229	31,589,521	1,225,390	1,498,275	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed .....	814,920	1,404,808	101,674	188,474
Earthenware .....	16,948,559	20,200,488	236,133	261,417	Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	62,114	66,902
Fish: viz.—Herrings .....	18,994	8,376	16,889	8,528	Salt .....	3,831,429	2,700,897	50,159	41,487
Of other sorts .....	...	...	7,672	13,770	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Hand- kerchiefs and Ribbons .....	108,302	126,461	132,495	164,290
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass .....	5,592	5,134	25,231	23,488	Stockings .....	1,880	2,378	3,371	4,752
Window Glass .....	4,589	3,494	5,630	4,173	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	33,542	49,452
Bottles, Green or Common .....	66,109	85,617	36,489	46,023	Handkerchiefs and Ribbons .....	145,840	148,581	59,340	75,101
Plate Glass .....	...	...	3,572	5,128	Stockings .....	466	2	480	3
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	70,942	78,812	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	4,869	4,786
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	351,930	402,479	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	234,097	298,384
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	591,211	642,234	Silk, Thrown .....	16,560	22,061	12,319	17,345
Leather, Unwrought .....	6,812	8,123	40,731	42,746	Silk Twist and Yarn .....	125,101	103,690	38,564	36,448
Wrought: viz.—Gloves .....	4,604	5,616	2,978	4,486	Soap .....	33,140	28,862	53,037	47,238
Of other sorts .....	450,914	406,919	73,736	65,531	Stationery .....	...	...	85,584	99,757
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	27,447	27,565	Sugar, refined .....	53,370	59,432	90,724	89,862
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread) .....	30,528,153	33,869,784	873,915	991,305	Wool, Sheep or Lambs' .....	2,162,672	1,372,209	114,379	82,621
Lace of Thread .....	130,639	33,746	5,130	1,513	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece	638,267	639,476	1,193,503	1,264,573
Thread for Sewing .....	755,582	692,029	73,567	63,873	Entered by the Yard .....	14,297,837	15,137,393	623,523	648,317
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	5,592	4,233	Stockings .....	14,982	14,287	9,825	10,196
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	958,204	1,060,924	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	40,373	38,718
Linen Yarn .....	3,760,658	4,336,496	178,812	228,756	Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	1,867,224	1,961,804
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	106,919	69,907	Woollen Yarn .....	19,345	19,484	219,734	224,378
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	75,488	103,158	Total declared value .....	...	...	14,655,153	16,523,344

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, April 1851.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

a Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance. b 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 postage rates for various locations including Aden, Alexandria, Algeria, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Craoow, Cuba, Curacao, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Frankfurt, Galatz, Galicia, Gibraltar, Greece, Grey Town, Hamburg, Hanover, Heligoland, Hesse, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, Ibrail, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, and Kingston.

IRISH BEET SUGAR COMPANY.

Capital £500,000, in 25,000 Shares of £20 per Share. Deposit £1 per share.

To be Incorporated by Royal Charter. The Directors have the satisfaction of stating that a deputation from their Board having visited Ireland, two most eligible spots, Donaghmore and Mount Mellick, in the Queen's County, have been selected for the first factories, and contracts entered into for the supply of the produce of 200 acres of beet, at each place, this year.

The proceedings for obtaining a Royal Charter are being actively taken.

Applications for the remaining shares must be made on or before the 19th instant, (as after that day the Directors will proceed to the allotment); to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company; or to the Stockbrokers, Messrs. Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 29 Threadneedle street; and Mr Mr Alfred Crosley, 3 Cornhill, City.

By order of the Board, C. J. ROWSELL, Secretary. 1 Agar street, Strand, 6th May, 1851.

DRYING BY HEATED AIR.

The Patent Dedicating Company invite the attention of all parties requiring clean, uniform, and expeditious drying to the Patent Dedicating Company's process, full particulars of the arrangement and cost of which, and certificates of its successful application to drying Paper, Printed Paper, Flax, Calico, Grain, Starch, Wool Yarns, Fabrics, &c., &c., may be had on application personally, or by letter, to the Secretary of the Dedicating Company, 41 Gracechurch street, London.

IN CLASS XX. NO. 20, VISITORS

To the Crystal Palace may observe the fit and style of FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT and his EUREKA COLLARS, which possesses an improved method of fastening that entirely dispenses with the use of Strings, Straps, Buckles, or Elastic Contrivances. Prices, 11s 6d per dozen.

The Illustrated Catalogue, containing prices of Shirts, with directions for self-measurement and every particular, are forwarded post-free.

RICHARD FORD, 185 Strand.

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE, AND EMPIRICISM.

147 Woodcut, 41 Cases, 2 vols. 1s each, by post 1s 6d.

ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE.

"To be, or not to be, that is the question."

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.

Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal.

Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from the Author, 10 Argyll place, Regent street. At home daily, 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 9.

CONTRACTS FOR COALS AND CANDLES.

Office of Ordnance, 7th April, 1851.

Those persons who may be desirous of contracting with the Principal Officers of the Ordnance, to furnish, from the 1st of July next, to the 30th of June, 1852, such quantities of Coals and Candles as may from time to time be required for Barracks and Ordnance Stations in Great Britain and the Channel Islands, can receive particulars of the contracts on applying at this office between the hours of ten and four.

Tenders for supplying either Coals or Candles, must be sealed up and marked "Tender for Coals" or "Tender for Candles," and will be received at this office, addressed to the Secretary to the Board, on or before Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, and at any time during that day; but no proposal, either for Coals or Candles, will be noticed unless made on, or annexed to, a printed particular, which must be duly filled up and the prices inserted in words at length.

Tenders to be made for the several Barracks and Stations as joined together in the particulars of contract.

By order of the Board, G. BUTLER, Secretary.

CONTRACTS FOR MUSTARD AND PEPPER.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 8th May, 1851.

The Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice that on THURSDAY, the 5th June next, at One o'Clock they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at DEPTFORD the undermentioned articles, viz:—

When to be delivered.

MUSTARD (in flour) 10 tons

PEPPER (whole black) 5 tons

Half of each in two weeks, and the remainder in two weeks afterwards, or any greater portion of the whole of each article at any earlier period, if preferred by the party tendering.

The Pepper to be exempted from the Customs duties Samples (not less than 2 lbs of each) must be produced by the parties tendering, and sample of the description and quality admissible, together with the conditions of the contracts, may be seen at the said office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £20 per cent. on the value, for the due performance of the contracts.

FRESH GERMAN SELTZER WATER.

J. SCHWEPPE and CO. have just received the first parcel of this year's filling. They have completed arrangements with their agents at the springs which enable them to offer this invaluable water at a considerably reduced price. Consumers can now be supplied with quarts at 9s, and pints at 6s per dozen. Soda, Potass, Magnesia Waters, and Aromatic Lemonade, manufactured as usual upon the largest scale at their several Establishments in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby. 51 Berners street, May 1st.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.

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

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

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

UNDER PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A Certain Remedy for disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s 1/4d, and Tins, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 10s 6d each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., No. 79 St Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Copy of a Letter from Colonel Hawker, (the well-known Author on "Guns and Shooting.") Longparish House, near Whitechurch, Hants, October 21st, 1846

Sir.—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks, that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.—I am, Sir, your humble servant, P. HAWKER.

To Mr Keating, 79 St Paul's Churchyard.

(COPY)

26 Hertford street, May Fair, February 17, 1851.

Sir.—In reply to your inquiry, I have no hesitation in assuring you, that the Pulmonic Wafers, Female Wafers, Antibilious Wafers, or Female Pills, that have so often been advertised with my name, are not mine, nor do I know anything of their composition, nor have I anything whatever to do with them, either directly or indirectly.

Your obedient servant, CHARLES LOGCOCK, M.D.

ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.

New Edition, Illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly-Discovered Preventive Lotion. Just published, the 54th Thousand, price 2s 6d in a sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid, for 40 postage stamps.

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE

Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the effects of climate or infection, &c., addressed to the sufferer in youth, manhood, and old age; with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties, and disqualifications; the prevention and cure of syphilis, spermatorrhoea, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord, Surgeons to the Hospital Venerien, Paris. By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, London.

With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, which is now translated into five languages, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of all secret disorders, which, by its extraordinary powers in decomposing the virus as attested by the opinions of Lallemand, and the most eminent surgeons in Europe, will go far to prevent the ravages which for ages these diseases have entailed upon mankind.

At home for Consultation daily from 19 till 3, and 6 to 8.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful; whether such person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—STX, Evening Newspaper.

"This work will do much to prevent the vice which, by its prevalence among the young, has so much influence on the present, as on the future well-being of many."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

Published by the author; sold also by Strange, 21 Paternoster row; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill, London; Heywood, Oldham street, and Armstrong, 23 Bond street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church street, Liverpool; Campbell, 136 Argyll street, Glasgow; Robinson, 11 Greenisle street, Edinburgh; Berry and Co., Cape street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.

**FLOOR CLOTHS.**  
 Best quality warranted, ..... 2s 6d per sq yd.  
 Persian and Turkey pattern ... 2s 9d  
 Common Floor Cloth ..... 2s 0d  
**COCOA-FIBRE MATS and MATTING.**  
 INDIA MATTING, plain and figured.  
**JAPANESE FOLDING SCREENS** from 32s.  
**JOWETT, Manufacturer, 532 New Oxford street.**

**POWER-LOOM CARPETS, BRUSSELS AND VELVET PILES.**  
**THE PATENT POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS CARPETS,** manufactured by BRIGHT and CO., are now offered in various qualities and in great variety of designs. They are TWENTY per CENT. cheaper than any other goods of equal quality offered to the public.  
**THE VELVET PILE CARPETS,** manufactured by the same patent processes, are of extraordinary beauty, and of the very first quality.  
 They are offered at fully TWENTY-FIVE per CENT. below the price of goods of equal character.  
**THE PATENT TAPESTRIES** are an admirable and beautiful article for CURTAINS, PORTIERES, FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c.  
**THE POWER-LOOM BRUSSELS, VELVET PILES and TAPESTRIES,** are well suited for FOREIGN MARKETS.  
**WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES, 20 SKINNER STREET, SNOW HILL, LONDON;** and 22 NEW BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER.

**CARPETS.—BRIGHT'S PATENT BRUSSELS.**  
 HAVING sold upwards of 30,000 Yards, we can confidently recommend them. Their VELVET PILE and EXTRA quality of BRUSSELS are unequalled by any other production, at 20 per cent less cost.  
**TAPESTRY for CURTAINS,** in colour, design, price, and durability UNRIVALLED.  
**BEST BRUSSELS CARPETS, 604 Patterns,** at a great reduction. KIDDER and other CARPETING, FRENCH SILK, and Worsted DAMASKS in great variety.  
**TURKEY CARPETS, FLOOR CLOTH, &c.**  
**LUCK, KENT, and CUMMING, 4 REGENT STREET, WATERLOO PLACE.**

**ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING.**—The public attention is particularly directed to this manufacture. The Carpeting combines beauty of design, durability, imperviousness to dust, and economy in price, costing half that of Brussels. It has now been in general use many years, and become well-established with the trade and the public, and can be purchased at all respectable Carpet Houses in London, and in nearly every town in the United Kingdom. **THE PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY, 8 LOVE LANE, ALDERMANBURY,** also manufacture Printed and Embossed Table Covers in the newest designs, Window Curtains, Cloths for Upholsterers, thick Felt for Publishing, &c., &c.  
 Manufactories at Leeds and Borough road, London. Wholesale warehouses, 8 Love lane, Wood street, London.

**HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.**  
**THE PERMANENT WHITE OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST.**  
 Combines Elegance, Durability, Health, and Economy, THE WHITE OF ALL PAINTS, retains its whiteness for years, being unaffected by bilge-water, noxious vapour from cargo, or from red heat on the funnels of steam vessels. Neither exposure to damp or frost water, nor change of climate, act upon it. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. In addition to its preservative properties, when applied to outside wood work, it is invaluable for iron ships and iron work exposed to salt water. By virtue of its galvanic action it enters the pores of the iron, and forms a species of amalgam of the two metals, which is a strong preservative.  
**"PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.**—This elegant paint is coming into very general use, and certainly its properties are such as to recommend it, both from its purity as well as economy. For a long period it was restricted entirely to artists; but Hubbuck's patent has reduced the expense so much as to render it available to general purposes. The usual complaints against new paint are entirely removed, and a newly-painted apartment may be immediately occupied without the slightest odour so deadly to invalids and infants."—BRITANNIA, Nov. 16, 1850.  
 As improvement pursues its course, we are glad to find a discovery really and tangibly possessing the recommendations of utility, healthfulness, and convenience, even though it approaches us in a less pretensions guise than those great and startling discoveries of science which command at once our admiration and astonishment. Now, amongst the most hateful and unwholesome of domestic nuisances has been that irreparable accompaniment of "house cleaning," the abominable white paint, with its nauseous and pestiferous odour. This nuisance is now in a fair way towards being abolished. We have had opportunity to observe the quality and the efficiency of the Patent White Zinc Paint introduced by Messrs Hubbuck, and we can conscientiously say that it is justly entitled to rank among those substantial blessings which chemical science has procured us. In beauty and durability, as well as in the minor consideration of economy, it presents advantages which, combined with the banishment of the consequences of the old disgusting "paint poison," place its application amongst the really sanitary improvements of the time; and we shall be glad to see the British public making general use of the good service which it offers." WEEKLY CHRONICLE, Dec 14, 1850.  
 Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT."  
 A circular, with full particulars, may be had of the Manufacturers,  
**THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,**  
 Colour Works, opposite the London Docks.  
 Specimens of the Paint may be seen at the Office of the ARTISAN Journal, 69 Cornhill.

**DENT'S IMPROVED WATCHES and CLOCKS.**—E. J. DENT, watch and clock maker by distinct appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, H.L.M. the Emperor of Russia, most respectfully solicits from the public an inspection of his extensive STOCK of WATCHES and CLOCKS, embracing all the late modern improvements, at the most economical charges. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dials, jewelled in four holes, 8 guineas. Gentlemen's with enamelled dials, 10 guineas. Youths' silver watches, 4 guineas. Warranted substantial and accurate going lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 guineas. E. J. DENT, 52 Strand, 33 Cockspur street, and 34 Royal Exchange (Clock Tower Area).

**ELECTRO-SILVER-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS.**—T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47 Cornhill, London, submit their REDUCED PRICES of the best SILVER-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS; they are made of hard white metal and electro-plated, and are such as can be strongly recommended.

	Fiddle Pattern.	King's Pattern.
	£ s d	£ s d
12 Electro-silver-plated Table Forks	2 5 0	3 18 0
12 — — — — — Table Spoons	2 5 0	3 18 0
12 — — — — — Dessert Forks	1 12 0	2 14 0
12 — — — — — Dessert Spoons	1 12 0	2 14 0
2 — — — — — Gravy spoons	0 18 0	1 9 0
1 — — — — — Soup Ladle	0 15 6	1 4 0
1 — — — — — Fish Knife	0 11 6	1 1 0
4 — — — — — Sauce Ladles	0 19 0	1 8 0
4 — — — — — Salt Spoons (with bowls)	0 6 0	0 12 0
12 — — — — — Tea Spoons	1 0 0	1 13 0
1 — — — — — Sugar Tongs	0 4 0	0 6 0
	12 11 0	20 17 6
	1 5 0	2 1 6

Discount, 10 per Cent. £11 6 0 £18 16 0

The Complete Guide to the Purchasers of Silver Plate or London Manufacture, or Sheffield or Electro-plated Ware, containing prices and pictorial illustrations of all the articles required in large or small families, may be had gratis, or will be forwarded, free of expense, on application.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47 Cornhill, London, next to Gracechurch street.

**BOTTLED ALES, STOUT, &c.**—Messrs HOLMES and ZOHRAH, having made arrangements with Messrs James Thorne and Co., of the Westminster Brewery, for the exclusive bottling of their celebrated ales and stout for exportation, are now prepared to execute orders in the most liberal terms, and to any extent, for beer, in proper condition, which they can guarantee will bear any voyage or climate. Messrs Holmes and Zohrah have warehouses for their beer at Carpenter and Smith's wharf, Tooley street, or will receive and attend to any orders at 2 Fen court, Fenchurch street. List of prices can be had on application either personally or by letter.

**COFFEE AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.**  
**ANALYTICAL COMMISSION.**  
 The LANCET of January 4, 1851, contains the analyses of between twenty and thirty samples of Coffee, purchased at the Establishments of different Metropolitan Grocers, Tea and Coffee Merchants, the whole of which, with two exceptions, were found to be adulterated with chicory, roasted corn, beans, or potatoes. The report concludes by noticing two exceptions in the following manner:—"We feel much satisfaction in announcing that the two Establishments, where undiluted, excellent Coffee was purchased at reasonable prices, were those of MESSRS. BETTS, 262 Oxford street (corner of North Audley street); and Messrs KNIGHT and SON, Gracechurch street. The Coffee purchased at these addresses was of excellent quality and high flavour; no very marked difference existing to distinguish the one from the other. The price paid at the shop of Mr Betts was 1s 4d per lb; at the shop of Messrs Knight, 2s per lb. In both instances the article was entirely free from adulteration." The Commissioners offer a few hints to Coffee drinkers, among which is the following:—"Never buy coffee contained in canisters, for be assured it is even more adulterated than other coffee, it being necessary not only to pay for the coffee, but also the canister."—See LANCET, January 4.

**OVERLAND ROUTE.—HICKIE, HERMAN, and CO.,** forward Goods and Parcels to all parts of India and China, per Overland Route, every month. They also ship goods to all parts of the World, both by Steamers and Sailing Vessels. Passages Secured, Baggage Shipped, and Insurances effected at low rates. Letters of Credit on Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Hong Kong. Parcels for India received to the 17th May.—For particulars apply at 127 Leadenhall street, London; and 1 Oriental place, Southampton.

**STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, via EGYPT.**—Regular Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance for Passengers and Light Goods to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONG-KONG.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company boat Passengers and receive Goods and Parcels for the above Ports, by their steamers starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month, and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.  
**BOMBAY.**—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this Company's Steamers on the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's Steamers, and from Suez by the Hon. E. I. Company's Steamers.  
**MEDITERRANEAN.**—Malta—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constantinople—On the 29th of the month. Alexandria—On the 20th of the month.  
**SPAIN and PORTUGAL.**—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.  
 For plans of the vessels, rates of passage money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the Company's Offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, and Oriental place, Southampton.

**STEAM TO THE CAPE**  
 of GOOD HOPE, carrying Her Majesty's mails, leaving London on the 10th, and Plymouth on the 15th, of every month. The PROPONTIS, 500 tons, Captain T. W. GLOVER, will leave Plymouth on the 15th May, at noon, with mails and passengers. For passage, apply at the General Screw Steam Shipping Company's Offices, 2 Royal Exchange Buildings; for goods and parcels to BALFOUR, LAMING, and OWEN, 157 Fenchurch street, London; and at Liverpool.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**—From April to November inclusive the rate of freight by these steamers will be FIVE POUNDS per ton.  
**BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS,** appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK, direct, and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only, calling at Halifax to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's Mails.  
 The following or other vessels are appointed to sail from Liverpool every Saturday as under—  
**CANADA,** for BOSTON, Saturday, May 17.  
**ASIA,** for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, May 24.  
**AMERICA,** for BOSTON, Saturday, May 31.  
 Cabin passage, including steward's fee, £35, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Dogs charged £5 each. These steam ships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers at £20 each, including provisions. For passage or other information, apply to J. B. FOARD, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. CANNELL, Halifax; S. S. LEWIS, Boston; Edward Currier, jun., New York; D. Currie, Havre, and D. Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'IVER, Water street, Liverpool.

**UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS** between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK. Goods for the "BALTIMORE" cannot be taken after twelve o'clock on MONDAY the 13th May, nor can parcels be received after six o'clock in the evening of that day.  
 The rate of passage by these Steamers is Thirty-five Pounds; reserving six or eight of the largest State Rooms for Families, for which an extra price will be charged.  
 No berth secured until the passage money be paid.  
 The steam ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Captain WEST; PACIFIC, Captain NYE; ARCTIC, Captain LUCE; BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Captain GRAFTON. These vessels are appointed to sail as follows:—  
 From LIVERPOOL.  
 BALTIC ..... WEDNESDAY, 14th May.  
 PACIFIC ..... WEDNESDAY, 25th May.  
 ARCTIC ..... WEDNESDAY, 11th June.  
 From NEW YORK.  
 PACIFIC ..... SATURDAY, 10th May.  
 ARCTIC ..... SATURDAY, 24th May.  
 BALTIC ..... SATURDAY, 7th June.  
 These ships having been built by contract expressly for the American Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance or comfort.  
 An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, billon, specie, jewellery, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefore, and the value thereof therein expressed.  
 For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, 74 South street, New York; or to BROWN, SUTLEY, and Co., Liverpool.  
 Agents in London—E. G. ROBERTS and Co., 13 King's Arms yard.  
 Agent in Paris—L. DRAPER, jun., 8 Boulevard, Montmartre.  
 Agent in Havre—G. H. DRAPER, 41 Rue de Bordenaux.

**AUSTRALIAN LINE OF PACKETS.**—The undersigned dispatch a regular succession of first-class, fast-sailing British vessels, for SYDNEY, PORT PHILIP, VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, &c. These ships have most superior accommodations for passengers, and sail punctually on their appointed days. Load at the Jetty, London Dock.  
 The following are now on the Berth:—  

Ships	Tons	Commanders	Destination	To sail
Eliza	881	J. Rowlands	Sydney	May 19
Caroline	450	H. Sproat	Sydney	June 5
Wellington	450	W. Crossly	Hobart Town	June 20
Undine	450	T. Farr	Hobart Town	July 1
Prince of Wales	450	H. R. Rich	Launceston	May 19
Stirlingshire	410	C. Gwatkin	Launceston	June 20
Flash	250	T. W. Smith	Port Phillip (Melbourne)	May 19
Kate	904	T. Brodriek	Port Phillip (Geelong)	June 2
Statesman	1,450	J. W. Lane	Port Phillip	June 10
Samuel	669	J. W. Harst	Adelaide	May 12
Boddington	450	R. C. Paize	Adelaide	June 5
Navarino	450	R. C. Paize	Adelaide	June 26
Britannia	370	D. Cruikshank	Portland Bay	June 26
Borneo	258	C. Bartley	Port Natal	May 26

 For terms of freight and passage money, &c., apply to MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34 Fenchurch street.