

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XVI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858.

No. 764

CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.

The India Bills	417	AGRICULTURE:—	
Neapolitan Experiments on British Magnanimity	418	Prices of Farm Produce	423
The Value and the Price of the French Alliance	420	Large and Small Farms	424
The Annual Customs' Report	422	LITERATURE:—	
The "Comity of Nations" at Naples	422	Last Days of Shelley and Byron ..	424
		Milta	425
		Cream	425
		Foreign Correspondence	427

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market ..	430	LONDON MARKETS:—	
Bankers' Price Current	431	State of Corn Trade for the Week..	436
Mails	432	Colonial & Foreign Produce Market..	436
Corn Returns	433	Additional Notices	437
Commercial Epitome	433	Gazette	438
Cotton	435	Price Current	439
Markets of Manufacturing Districts..	435	Imports and Exports	440

THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Railway and Mining Share Market ..	440	Share List and Traffic Returns	441
------------------------------------	-----	--------------------------------------	-----

The Political Economist.

THE INDIA BILLS.

A COUNCIL NOMINATIVE OR ELECTIVE; OR SUBORDINATE UNDER-SECRETARIES.

THE main object which is sought to be attained in changing the form of the Home Government of India, is to invest the Ministers of the Crown with a sole and undivided responsibility to Parliament and the country;—or, according to the common phrase, to abolish the Double Government of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. If this is not accomplished we do nothing, and there would appear to be but little object in a change:—and accomplished not merely in form and words, but in a manner so clear and substantial that no impression can remain in the public mind that the Minister for India does not *practically* enjoy all that freedom of judgment which is essential to make him strictly and solely responsible. For let us not delude ourselves into a belief that a mere provision in an Act of Parliament that a Minister shall be responsible, will make him really so in the public mind, if he is to be placed under restrictions and influences which cannot in their nature fail less or more to interfere with his free action. If that were enough, then we have it already, and the law would require no change. By Act of Parliament the President of the India Board has, with slight exceptions, complete control in the Home Government of India. His power to compel the Court of Directors to do whatever he desires, though the manner of exercising it may be circuitous and tedious, is ample and complete. That the law is so, is not on any hand denied:—that many instances occur in which the absolute power of the President of the India Board is exercised against the wishes and views of the Court, is matter of notoriety. But why is it, then, that neither Parliament nor the public in point of fact appear to hold the Government as singly and solely responsible for the conduct of the affairs of India? Why is it that practically we are not in the habit of regarding Indian questions as Cabinet questions, for which the Ministers are responsible in the same light in which they are held responsible for domestic, colonial, or foreign questions of policy? The reason is plain. The same Act of Parliament which makes the Minister responsible, links him in all his actions with an independent, powerful, and influential body of men, whom he may control, but with whom and through whom he must act:—and over whose creation or existence he has no influence. The

Directors of the East India Company are elected by a constituency over whom the Government exercises no influence. No doubt they are thereby rendered perfectly independent of the Crown. But that fact alone, while it may enhance their value in some respects, cannot fail to give them an influence and a position in relation to the Minister inconsistent with his undivided and absolute responsibility. What is gained in one way is more than lost in another. The system gives greater independence to a portion of the Government from whom the law exacts no responsibility;—and it weakens that portion in which alone responsibility and power are placed. The object of Parliament in now legislating is to confer undivided power upon the Ministers of the Crown, and to exact from them in respect to the affairs of India as real a responsibility as attaches to the conduct of other departments of the State. In order to accomplish these objects, the main point to be determined is, the constitution of the department by which the Minister is to be aided and through which he is to work:—is he to have a Council, and if so, is it to be elective or nominative, or mixed; or is he to have a sufficient staff of permanent officers in the character of Under-Secretaries of State?

First:—Is the Minister for India to have a Council, and if so, is it to be elective or nominative, or mixed;—and what is to be the number? The old Court of Directors, that is, prior to the Act of 1853, was wholly elective, and it consisted of twenty-four members. It was regarded as an improvement to reduce the number to eighteen;—and to make only twelve elective, while six were to be nominated by the Crown. What were the objects of this change? To reduce the number nearer to that which can conveniently deliberate and decide, and to avoid a waste of time and indecision of action by long and fruitless discussions; and to make the power and responsibility of the Minister more a matter of fact, by giving him the nomination of at least one-third of the number. These changes were in the right direction, and tended to give to the Minister the real character contemplated by the law. That they have worked in that direction is not denied; that they have been sufficient is not asserted; that Parliament thinks them incomplete is best shown by the division on the first reading of Lord Palmerston's India Bill. This defect is proposed to be remedied in two distinct ways by the two Bills now before the country. Lord Palmerston's Bill makes the change which was commenced by the Act of 1853 perfect and complete. The number of the Council is proposed to be reduced to eight; and the whole are to be nominated by the Crown. The number is the largest that appears to be consistent with deliberation and concert in executive action;—the mode of appointment retains to the full and unimpaired, the responsibility of the Minister. No doubt it may be said that they will be less independent. That may be so in theory; but if we look to the character of the men likely to be appointed, to the influence of Parliament, of the Press, and of public opinion; and more particularly to the fact that while the Minister would be subject to every change of Ministry, the Council would be of a more durable and permanent character:—if, again, we consider that no certainty would exist as to what Minister's lot it would fall to fill up vacancies as they arose:—and, lastly, that the necessary disposition of every Minister must be to consult, and profit by the best

advice of a body of, men of greater permanency, and therefore of greater experience than himself,—we have the strongest opinion that *practically* no such objection would be found to exist. But should it even be otherwise, we believe the more the subject is considered, the more it will become apparent, that any system whatever which made the Council more independent would necessarily detract from the responsibility of the Minister. Mr Disraeli's Bill, so far from advancing the principle partially adopted by the Bill of 1853, throws back that principle even beyond the condition in which it stood prior to that date. No doubt it retains eighteen as the number, and makes one-half nominative instead of one-third, which is so far an improvement. But the novel and singular manner in which the other half is to be elected, and the peculiar and varied qualifications of those who are to be elected, would bring together eighteen men, necessarily of such different and conflicting views, as to render useful discussion or harmonious action hopeless, but who would not fail more than any other form of Council that has hitherto existed, or has ever been proposed, to exert an influence with the Minister, and to relieve him of that responsibility which it is the main object of legislation to fix upon him. But this monstrous and abortive proposal is so universally discredited, that it is necessary to refer to it only in order to show that it is exactly in proportion as the attempt is made to render the Council independent of the Crown, that the Minister must be held to be independent of Parliament and public opinion;—in short, that a Council deriving its existence from independent sources, is inconsistent with a Minister's being absolutely responsible.

But next:—We would even go one step further, and doubt whether the existence of any Council, such as is generally understood, whether nominative or elective, is consistent with that entire ministerial responsibility which it is the object of Parliament to secure;—and whether a Constitution, consisting of a Secretary of State, a Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and four permanent Under-Secretaries of State, would not, better than any other plan, combine all the requirements for the Home Government of India. What is the distinction in character between a Council and a sufficient staff of Under-Secretaries of State? As generally understood, a Council would consist of men of high official character and experience, who would regard their position rather as an honourable distinction, and as a reward for past services, than as a career in which a character was to be made, and a reputation retained and improved. If you select a Council of eminent retired Indian officials, you may obtain experience, but scarcely energy and hard work; but even the experience must be less or more local, and it might be confined to one class of subjects. The services of such men could not be expected to be of long duration. The changes would consequently be frequent. The traditions of the department would rest between a Minister subject to be frequently changed, and a Council frequently fluctuating in its composition. But the position of the men constituting the Council would be such that they could not fail to exercise great influence over the Minister. If they dissent from him, they may record their opinions and reasons;—these may be moved for in Parliament, and may be made a powerful weapon in the hands of a minority, no matter how objectionable their object, against the Minister. The Minister may also defend himself by recording his reasons. This action may be good or it may be bad; but no one, we think, will contend that such a relation between a Minister and those who are appointed to assist him in his department, would not deprive him of independent power, and therefore of responsibility. Of all possible constitutions of a department, it would appear that a Council, such as has been suggested, would exert a maximum of influence over the Minister, and would afford him the minimum of work and assistance. What could the House of Commons say against a measure proposed by a Minister for India, if he stated that he proposed it with the unanimous concurrence of his Council? It might even be that the Minister himself had waived his own views in deference to, or under the pressure of, his Council. But however that might be, could the House of Commons discuss a measure with the same freedom, coming before it backed by such a representation, as if it were proposed solely on the responsibility of the Minister

himself? Or the Council might be divided upon a subject. That could not be kept a secret;—nor could the different views contended for in the Council fail to influence the debates of the House of Commons. Each party would use them as it best could. An extraneous and unseen body would influence the discussions of Parliament, and would inevitably tend to shelter the Minister. What would be the consequence if the discussions between the heads of the other departments of the State and their permanent chief officers could be made to influence Parliamentary debates? What would be the consequence if a Minister could plead their approval of his measure, or if the Opposition could plead their disapproval of it? But the influence of an Indian Council would be much greater. It would appear, therefore, to be extremely doubtful whether it is possible to contrive any constitution of a department which shall combine independent advisers of the Minister with his absolute responsibility to Parliament. And if that be so, there remains but one alternative, to constitute the Indian department in the same way as the other great departments of the State; to give to the Minister a sufficient staff of well-selected, highly-paid, and able assistants, holding their offices on the same tenure as the rest of the Civil Service, but subordinate to the Minister. Moreover, we doubt whether such a staff of Under-Secretaries of State would not be more efficient, as advisers; we are certain they would be so, as executive officers. Men like Mr John Mill, who had been trained in the service—whose reputation depended upon it—whose career was involved in it—whose knowledge of all that passed in the department for many years was complete,—would make an infinitely more useful adviser and assistant to a Minister than the most eminent Indian official who, having retired at an advanced age, had waited some time longer at home before he was appointed a member of the Council. But the example of Sir George Clarke shows that even Indian experience might be imported into such an office. Moreover, when a vacancy occurred, the Minister would have the whole service in India as well as at home to select from;—and he would have the choice of men in their maturity, as the office would be at once honourable, permanent, and lucrative.

Lastly, then, we doubt whether it is possible to combine the functions of an independent Council and those of a responsible Minister;—but of this we are certain, that if the experiment of a Council is to be made at all, it should be one nominated on the sole responsibility of the Crown, if it is to be any improvement upon the existing system. The popular objection to such a mode of appointment, viz., that it would unduly increase the patronage and power of the Crown, we believe to be more apparent than real:—this point we will discuss in another article:—but let it always be borne in mind, that responsibility and power cannot be separated. You cannot exact the one without conferring the other.

NEAPOLITAN EXPERIMENTS ON BRITISH MAGNANIMITY.

THE correspondence respecting the seizure of the "Cagliari," and the detention of the Englishmen who had the bad luck to be her engineers, is before the public, and we are now in possession of all the material circumstances of the case, and may, therefore, deem ourselves qualified to come to a deliberate and *motivé* conclusion on the entire transaction. The affair, indeed, is far from closed; for though Watt and Park have both been liberated, since the Neapolitan Government began to be aware of the serious scrape its malignant temper had got it into; yet the "Cagliari," which was condemned by the Admiralty of Naples as lawful prize, is still detained; and the heavy damages due to the unfortunate engineers for wrongous imprisonment and cruel maltreatment are still unconceded and unassessed.

The correspondence before us extends over a period of nine months, and is voluminous enough, but we cannot say it can be read with satisfaction by the citizens of any State except Sardinia, whose Ministers from first to last have acted with a promptitude, spirit, steadiness, and sagacity that is worthy of all praise. We need not fatigue our readers with a restatement of the details of this painful case. The main points brought to light by these papers are the thoroughly

insolent and barbarous temper displayed throughout by the Sicilian Government, and the unmerited patience and forbearance shown by Lord Clarendon, who, from first to last, seems to have been inspired by that charity that "thinketh no evil"—"that is not easily provoked"—"that suffereth long, and is kind"—and that has unbounded faith in the "soft answer that turneth away wrath."

The "Cagliari" had been made the instrument of a violent and piratical invasion of the Neapolitan territory. Had she been a willing and consenting instrument, she would have been justly condemned and forfeited; and in that case we should not have been inclined to go very curiously into the question as to the precise locality or the strict legal propriety of her seizure. If she was *not* a consenting instrument, she was a fellow victim and a fellow sufferer with the King of Naples, and entitled with all her crew and passengers to immediate release. The only point in question, therefore,—the only thing to be ascertained—was whether her captain and crew, in submitting to the insurgents who had captured her, were yielding to compulsion or were acting as accomplices. It was very easy to ascertain this in a few hours or days, had the Neapolitan authorities really wished to learn the truth. The crew and passengers, if examined separately, would all have given consentaneous testimony. At the very time of the seizure by the Sicilian frigates, the "Cagliari" was returning on her course, steering direct from Sapri to Naples, on purpose to give information to the Government of the outrage of which she had been the victim and the piratical inroad on a friendly State of which she had been made the witness,—not proceeding to Tunis on her interrupted voyage, as she would have done had she been either guilty or indifferent. She went out of her way to do a friendly and loyal act: she did that which in itself was the clearest proof of her innocence;—and as a recompense she is seized, condemned as lawful prize, and her crew thrust into dungeons among common felons, and kept there for nine months on pretence of inquiring whether they were innocent or guilty. Does any one doubt for one moment that if she had been an Austrian or Russian ship that had been so captured and employed, the facts would not have been ascertained and the men liberated within a week—and well treated in the interim? Would not the document found on Park—threatening him with violence if he did not submit—have then been accepted as proof of innocence in place of being wrested into a presumption of guilt? Would every means have then been resorted to to twist the several examinations into testimony of connivance? But the "Cagliari" belonged to Sardinia, whose Government Naples hates with a perfect hatred—a hatred so fierce and so undisguised that, immediately after the seizure and in the first impulses of triumphant rage, Count Carafa so far forgot all decency as to address a circular to his diplomatic agents abroad distinctly charging the Piedmontese Government with complicity in the attempt of the insurgents. This offensive note Count Cavour compelled him to withdraw. The engineers were citizens of Great Britain, a State also honoured by the most vehement animosity of King Ferdinand. Here was a glorious opportunity. Fate had thrown English and Sardinian subjects into the power of Naples under circumstances which seemed, according to Neapolitan conceptions of international law, to place them at the mercy of that irritated State,—which accordingly proceeded with infinite glee to pour out upon them all the vials of its hoarded vengeance. What we mean—and what we defy any one to deny—is that throughout the whole business the Neapolitan Government have treated these unfortunate men, not as they would have treated the citizens of friendly States, but as they might naturally desire to treat the citizens of States whom they hated and despised. They treated them not decently or fairly,—but as indecently and as unfairly as they fancied the letter of the law would bear them out in doing. They did not endeavour at once and simply to ascertain whether they were innocent:—they laboured for nine months to prove them to be guilty. Of this, we repeat, no one has, nor can have, the faintest doubt.

Now turn to the conduct of our Government. In the excess of his desire to avoid all appearance of undue pressure or high-handed peremptoriness in dealing with a weak State, Lord Clarendon, we cannot but think, went too far into the opposite extreme. He at once, indeed, took cognisance of the transaction; but it was not till the 14th of November—when the wretched men had been nearly five months in

duration—that he demanded permission for them to see their friends and our Consul. Up to this time he had been occupied, with a most scrupulous and ill-appreciated sense of justice to King Ferdinand, in endeavouring to ascertain whether any actual provision in the municipal law of Naples empowered the authorities to refuse access to the prisoners. If it did, he said—if it was not the practice, or not permitted, for prisoners to see any one, he would acquiesce;—he was, of all things, desirous not to demand what was unusual or held to be unenforceable by actual law. And it was not till the Consul assured him that he could not find in the Neapolitan code any clause actually warranting Count Carafa in his obstinate refusal, that the British Minister insisted on communication with the prisoners being granted.

Now, in this we are decidedly of opinion that British forbearance and magnanimity were pushed too far—as a few considerations will show, and as, we have little doubt, Lord Clarendon must by this time be aware. The Neapolitan authorities had done nothing to deserve the delicate and patient treatment they met with at his hands, and have not known how to respond to it. It is, no doubt, fitting in ordinary cases,—and in dealing with Governments whose proceedings are carried on in real conformity with written or common law, and whose conduct towards those who fall into their clutches is consonant to the established practice of civilised and Christian nations,—to leave prisoners to the usual courts of justice and the regular formalities of judicial procedure. But this very proper rule has, like every other, its limits and its exceptions. It is obvious and certain that, if British subjects were to be seized and imprisoned on even the most plausible charge by a State whose established custom it was to examine their prisoners by torture (as in former times was usual in so many countries),—our Government would at once interpose with a prompt and peremptory demand for release. They would refuse to acquiesce in "the custom of the country"; and would scout, as wholly irrelevant, the plea that it was thus the detaining Government was in the habit of "dealing with its own subjects." Now we maintain that this inadmissible practice—this practice in which common sense and common humanity would forbid us to acquiesce—is the one pursued habitually by the Government of the Two Sicilies, and actually carried out in the case before us. We affirm that the so-called "trial" of the Neapolitan Government is, with its preliminaries and attendant circumstances, a severe punishment and a distinct torture. The alleged process by which at Naples innocence is ascertained, amounts in itself to a punishment applicable only to ascertained guilt. The barbarous facts are before our readers—they are detailed in the Parliamentary documents—[they are described in a paper which we print in another column.] If any confirmation were wanting of the position we have taken up, it may be found in two facts. First, that, in a pamphlet which appeared to Lord Palmerston so serious and so unanswerable that he adopted the unusual course of it sending officially to every Court in Europe, Mr Gladstone, a British Cabinet Minister, laid bare to the world the horrible mockery of justice which at Naples is practised towards State offenders, and the revolting barbarities practised in the Neapolitan dungeons;—and secondly, that the unjust and uncivilised proceedings of that Government towards its own subjects were so insufferable that we felt we could no longer countenance them by permitting the residence of a British Ambassador at such a Court.

Again. If British subjects fell into the hands of a Government whose established practice it was to detain its victims in prison indefinitely without or before trial, should we for one moment acquiesce in such a practice when applied to Englishmen, even if that Government were to plead and to prove that it was accustomed and empowered by law thus to treat its own people? Obviously not. Yet the Neapolitan practice, in which we have almost acquiesced by the delay and the feebleness of our protests, amounts pretty nearly to this. Our countrymen were kept nine months in prison before trial; the reason of one was upset; the health of the other was ruined; their fellow-prisoners, when brought before the Court, are so weak and emaciated that many cannot sit through the proceedings, and the appearance of nearly all excites a compassionate horror among the by-standers. Can a delay and a treatment which has wrought such

results be permitted on the plea that, *it being customary at Naples*, international law gives us no remedy and permits no resistance?

The issue of the whole matter, then, as shown by the documents laid before Parliament, is this. Two British subjects have been captured by the King of Naples on a false charge, and a charge the falsity of which might have been, and, in the case of a friendly Power, would have been, ascertained in a few days. They have been kept in gaol for nine months without trial; and during the greater part of that nine months they were subjected to indignities, privations, and brutalities which amounted to actual torture; that, being innocent, they have been compelled to endure *before trial* the severe and protracted punishment appropriate only to the guilty. Had the capture been scrupulously legal, we maintain that it would have been a mistaken forbearance to permit this, and that ample compensation would have been equitably due. It now appearing that the capture was illegal and unwarranted, it is clear that the Neapolitan Government has placed itself wholly in our power, and that the indemnity and the apology demanded should be proportioned, not only to the suffering wrongly inflicted, but to the malignity of the disposition manifested by the fact of that infliction.

THE VALUE AND THE PRICE OF THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.

In our last number we pointed out the real nature and extent of the existing alliance between France and England, and expressed an opinion that these had too much escaped the attention of the British Government and the British people. It appeared that the friendship had become—perhaps unavoidably—rather *governmental* than cordially, spontaneously and universally *national*, and perhaps also more *personal* even than purely *governmental*. We might add that this character had on more than one occasion been somewhat ostentatiously given to it or avowed for it by the language of the Emperor himself, and confirmed also, perhaps more than was desirable, by the frequency of confidential communications between the two Courts, and occasionally by the speeches of eminent politicians on this side of the water. Louis Napoleon has hinted more plainly than became the head of a great nation that *he* was our especial friend in France—that *he*, rather than his people, desired and sustained the English alliance;—and it may be that we have acquiesced in this view of the matter more readily and fully than was perfectly prudent or sincere. To a certain extent, indeed, we must (as we have already explained) admit the fact that the friendship between the two nations has not been quite as unforced, deep-seated, cordial, or universal as we should desire:—of this regretted imperfection, incurable differences of character and traditions must bear the chief blame; but the Emperor is answerable for much of it, and we ourselves are not wholly innocent.

Such as the alliance is and has been, however, we acknowledge it gladly and we value it highly;—and we have now only to inquire whether we do not pay and have not paid for it a price that is neither wise, dignified, nor necessary. Our opinion is that we have purchased it at a cost which has impaired its character and hazarded its permanence, which has not been serviceable to our own reputation, and which was at the same time quite unnecessary.

In the *first* place, then, our national tendencies and sympathies are well known. We are no friends either to despots or insurgents. We hate tyrants cordially, but we hate anarchy still more. When the choice of a neighbouring nation appeared to lie between the two evils, we felt in no degree inclined to wonder at or blame their decision in favour of (at least temporary) arbitrary power. It was not for us to pronounce a dogmatic opinion on the manner in which the French chose to settle their own difficulties. They installed a Dictator, or something very like one;—or they suffered him to install himself. The course which we ought to have pursued, it seems to us, was very clear. We could not pretend to say that we approved of a despotism *per se*—but it appeared that our neighbours did; and all that was left for us was to accept their *choice*, to welcome the new monarch to his throne, to regard him as the exponent of the national will and the conductor of the national relations.

He was *de facto* Sovereign; he had been named by the vast numerical majority of the voting French people; he was the Chief of a nation with which we had long been in alliance; and as such we were bound to establish relations with him at once polite, frank, and loyal. This we plainly owed to France, which had elected him. But what we owed to ourselves, at least as plainly, was that this frank and loyal courtesy should be allowed to ripen and to warm into cordial and affectionate admiration *only as far and as fast as his policy turned out such as we could honestly and righteously approve*. We were bound to acknowledge him and be friends with him, as with every other French Sovereign who had preceded him, because he was the ruler and representative of a friendly nation;—and inasmuch as he was more loyal and straightforward in his intercourse with us than his predecessors had been, we were bound to more cordial reciprocation. But we have done more than this. We have—that is, too many of our statesmen and writers have—taken every occasion to load him with flattery which was either excessively lightheaded or extremely insincere. We have received him with a welcome which has been offered to no other Royal visitant. We—a constitutional people—have lavished on an Emperor who had destroyed the constitutional liberties of his subjects, attentions such as we never bestowed on a Constitutional King who had granted and respected them. And when he was angry and irritated—naturally and justly—we have stooped to soothe him by language of fulsome adulation which sounded marvellous from English lips. No one has been more guilty in this matter than Lord Derby, Mr Disraeli, and Lord Malmesbury.

The mistake of all this is obvious, and the mischief has been serious indeed. It has worked threefold harm. Our politicians cannot have learned to respect themselves more for the extravagant eulogies they have heaped upon a Ruler who, great as we admit his sagacity and ability to be, differs from them fundamentally in his principles of Government, and in his own country habitually tramples upon all those liberties which they profess to hold most valuable and most dear. Assuredly they have taught foreign nations as well as the object of their praises to respect them less; and their good sense can only be vindicated at the expense of their sincerity. But this is by no means the worst part of the evil. Our proceedings and our language have alienated all those sections of the French people in whose eyes Louis Napoleon is either a usurper or a military despot. It has especially irritated and disgusted the Parliamentary party in France, whether Republican or Orleanist. Now we fully admit, and we admit it with regret, that the latter party at least, when in power, did not treat us well. Neither their monarch, nor his family, nor his favourite statesmen always behaved like loyal, generous, and honourable allies. They were at times far too ready to quarrel (or to threaten quarrel) with us for the poorest and meanest personal considerations. We could neither respect them nor trust them as we fain would have done. Still the important and indestructible consideration remains, that in this party English statesmen find their closest analogues, their most competent appreciators, their most sedulous imitators. Whatever the grasping errors of their foreign policy, whatever the occasional obliquity of their dynastic or personal intrigues, the Parliamentary statesmen of France are always labouring to assimilate the institutions of the two countries, and in such gradual assimilation lies our best ultimate hope of that thorough mutual *national understanding* which is the only sure basis of a cordial, deep, and lasting alliance—of such an alliance as we last week endeavoured to delineate and extol. An alliance between two free and constitutional Governments is strong because it is natural; and its strength will enable it to bear much coolness and to recover from many shocks. An alliance between a free Government and a despotic one, however sincere and however cemented by similarity of interests and consentaneousness of foreign policy, can never be other than imperfect and one-sided; and its artificiality compels it to have recourse to bulwarks and to shelter, to careful words and courteous gestures, with which a more spontaneous friendship could well afford to dispense.

Moreover, it is impossible to believe that the existing régime in France can be the permanent one under which that energetic and restless nation will consent to live. A Bonaparte dynasty might well enough establish itself in France, since both the others are so deeply discredited, and since a

Republic is the dream and the passion of so few. But a system of Government that can live only *in vacuo*—on which the healthy fresh air of discussion is not to be allowed to blow—which exists only by the suppression of civil rights, of municipal action, of free election—which repels from it all able, eminent, and celebrated men, by exacting from them conditions which they cannot with honour and dignity subscribe—a system of Government, in short, which lives a life of precaution and of fear, cannot be immortal. Sooner or later, it must concede constitutional liberties, or be destroyed by the growing discontent of the people it has deprived of them. Sooner or later, it must attract to it, on their own terms, the real grandeurs and reputations of the nation, or it must undergo the fate of all dynasties from which the respectability, the genius, and virtue of the nation obstinately stand aloof. Sooner or later, in some form or another, by peaceful concession or by revolutionary violence, a free Press and Parliamentary Institutions must be re-established in France. Is it wise, therefore, in us so to act and speak that, when that time comes, we shall find all the chiefs of the tribune and the press sore, angry, and mistrustful? Is it wise, in a word, so to ally ourselves with a passing phase of Government in France, as to excite the enmity of its future and more permanent development?

Again. By the line we have taken and the language we have held towards Louis Napoleon we have precluded ourselves from exercising that influence over his domestic policy which we might have done. At first at least, if not throughout his Imperial career, our friendship was more necessary to him than his was to us. There can be no doubt that for a long time he felt this strongly; and he obviously recognises it still whenever untoward circumstances recall it to his mind. In 1851 he was an adventurer—a successful one, no doubt, and an able and courageous one, but still an adventurer. He was still unrecognised in Europe; and for a while it seemed questionable whether he would be recognised. We promptly and unhesitatingly accepted him as the accepted Chief of the French nation. We were the first to waive cavil and chicanery, and to acknowledge his title-deeds at once; and by thus acting, we set the example to other States, and, as it were, confirmed him on his recent throne. We were the first, as became our position, to admit him to the circle of Royal exclusiveness, and thus gave him currency among the Courts of Europe. Nay, more, by the exchange of visits and cordial civilities, our Court allowed acquaintanceship to ripen into intimacy; and the service that we thus rendered him in the eyes of his own subjects, as well as with the world at large, can scarcely be too highly estimated. Those enterprising, monied, and commercial classes, by whom it was especially important to him to be supported, saw at once how vast was the strength he gained by the closeness and cordiality of the alliance with England. The influence we thus merited and really possessed with him might have been turned to the best of purposes. It was necessary to him, and he would have bought it at almost any price. We not only asked no price, but we accompanied the gift with language eminently calculated to mislead him as to its value and our sentiments. We might have given it conditionally: we gave it unconditionally. We might, while granting our *alliance*, have made our intimacy and cordial countenance depend upon and proceed *pari passu* with the extent to which he continued to his subjects such *realities* of representation and free speech as might be found compatible with safety and with order. Instead of this, with a lavish and thriftless generosity we have showered intimacy upon him daily more and more, while daily he has been rendering the few liberties which remained to Frenchmen more and more shadowy and circumscribed. It would be hard to prove that, of all his various measures for discountenancing Protestantism, for repressing thought, for destroying municipal action, for reducing Senates and Chambers to a mockery, we have manifested our dissatisfaction with a single one by even so much as a passing coolness or a casual frown. Whatever he has done—whomsoever he has proscribed—how many soever the journals he has seized or suppressed—whatever the flimsy pretexts on which he has dismissed honourable and eminent professors from their posts—our language has been still the same:—he has still been “this great man,” “this wise and sagacious statesman,” “this eminent and firm ruler.” In

our reckless adulation, we have thrown away some golden opportunities.

Lastly, our alliance with the Emperor of the French has had the unfortunate effect of hampering, modifying, and emasculating much of our foreign policy. In our anxiety to preserve the connection, it is to be feared that we have occasionally lost sight of the chief objects for the sake of which that connection ought to have been valued. The position of Louis Napoleon, in reference to surrounding countries as well as to his own, was full of difficulties. By embracing his close personal friendship we made ourselves sharers in his difficulties. He was a despotic Chief who had risen to power by the defeat of an active and resolute political party at home. His victory dispersed the leaders of that party, who, of course, found refuge and sympathy in other States enjoying free institutions and admitted independence. Between him and these States, therefore, arose a somewhat complicated and not wholly secure or tranquil relation. They were all inevitably placed in a *quasi-hostile* position towards him—the position, namely—while avowedly and sincerely friendly to France and the French alliance—of entertaining and sheltering the enemies of the French Emperor, and allowing them to preach and write against him. Thus, against Belgium, Sardinia, Switzerland, and ourselves, he has had an apparent grievance; and our friendship has induced us—as we have just seen—to admit that it is a grievance, and to make an anomalous endeavour to remove it; and by implication at least, if not almost by connivance, to sanction the use of language towards these offending States which, under other circumstances, this country would have been the last to countenance. Had we been wholly unfettered by our alliance, we should scarcely have admitted the reproof to the Belgian Press administered at the Conference of Paris, nor have looked without disapproval on the remonstrances addressed by Louis Napoleon on the same subject to Sardinia and Switzerland. To the hampering influence of the Imperial connection also we owe the undignified character and the damaging failure of our own remonstrances with the Neapolitan Government the year before last. Our original intention, we can scarcely doubt, was to have interfered by some positive and decided action when our friendly remonstrances were set at naught. But the French occupation at Rome stood in our way. The Emperor had joined us in the representations we addressed to Ferdinand, but he could go no further; for the Government of Naples, though so bad and brutal that we decided we could no longer sanction the residence of our Ambassador at so uncivilised a Court, was scarcely worse than that which was forcibly upheld by the troops of our Imperial Ally at Rome. And when Louis Napoleon was thus obliged ludicrously to stop short, we were too closely linked with him not to have to stop short too. The result was that the two greatest Powers in Europe were baffled, defied, and laughed at by one of the poorest and the worst.

In conclusion. While regretting the imperfect and in some respects unfortunate character of the alliance subsisting between the two countries, we should not be insensible to the value it still undoubtedly possesses. And, while seeking to maintain and confirm it, our most earnest endeavours should be directed to effect such a change in its essence as shall best ensure its permanence and enhance its value by broadening the basis on which it rests. If it can be made the instrument of preserving the peace of Europe, of quelling at the outset those international disagreements which might otherwise ripen into quarrels, of spreading the knowledge and the appreciation of free institutions and just laws in every country, and of discountenancing oppression and encroachment throughout Europe, it is worth any conceivable effort and any honourable sacrifice to maintain. If, on the other hand, it shall be found that its chief effect of late has been, *first*, to support and promote in a neighbouring country a line of domestic policy which it is impossible we can heartily approve; and *secondly*, so to hamper and complicate our own foreign policy that we can neither say the thing we ought nor do the thing we would,—then we are guilty of the fatal error of sacrificing the end to the means, and to continue longer in such a false position may redound neither to our honour nor to our profit, nor to the benefit of the commonwealth of nations.

THE ANNUAL CUSTOMS' REPORT.

THE Second Annual Report of the Board of Customs has been laid before both Houses of Parliament. We are glad to see that the Commissioners, following the practice introduced, we believe, by the Post Office, and now becoming common in the public departments, have adopted the octavo size for their volume, instead of the cumbersome folios hitherto in use. The brevity of their Report is also much to be commended. It only extends to forty-four pages, and even with the appendices is under ninety pages, yet we are not aware that it omits any information which the public is likely to be interested in knowing. We select a few of the more noticeable points for comment.

It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the severe commercial crisis under which the country suffered last year, the consumption of the principal articles of import underwent scarcely any diminution. Indeed, in most of them there was an actual increase, as compared with the preceding twelve months. The most singular instance of this increase was in sugar, where the unusually high price might naturally have been expected to discourage purchasers. Nevertheless, 7,848,031 cwts paid duty in 1857, against 7,813,635 cwts in 1856. The increase in tea, which is 6,000,000 lbs, is attributable probably to the reduction of duty from 1s 9d to 1s 4d per lb, which came into operation on the 6th of April in last year. The only four articles of any importance of which a falling off is observable in the consumption, are cocoa, coffee, foreign spirits, and wine. The deficiency in this latter article is found exclusively in the stronger and more valuable wines of Portugal, Spain, and Madeira, the price of which, in consequence of the wine disease, has been considerably enhanced. The consumption of colonial wines, it is interesting to observe, is steadily on the increase as their quality continues to improve. Of these wines there were entered in—

	Gals.
1855	263,188
1856	355,075
1857	457,993

A corresponding and most satisfactory advance has also taken place in the importation of all the materials of manufacture, cotton alone excepted; and this exception is solely traceable to the deficient crop in America.

Articles.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.		
	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flax	1,293,435	1,687,041	1,866,250
Hemp	751,586	791,131	793,431
Hides	653,000	687,000	1,016,000
Oil (Palm & Cocoa-nut)	1,062,944	927,391	1,062,030
Raw Silk	6,618,862	7,383,672	12,077,931
Timber	1,910,552	2,515,466	2,616,088
Wine	8,946,766	9,481,880	10,340,094
Wool	97,853,739	113,236,899	127,390,885

The Commissioners report that their attention continues to be directed to the removal of all formalities which act as restrictions whether on trade or locomotion, wherever such removal is compatible with the security of the revenue. Passengers and merchants are constantly crying out for additional facilities and for more rapid proceedings, but are too apt to forget that such facilities are of necessity costly, and must be paid for by somebody. Thus passengers from the Continent are anxious not to be detained at Folkestone or Dover, for the examination of their luggage, but to come on at once to London. The Commissioners accordingly have consented to allow registered baggage to come on to the Railway Terminus at London Bridge previous to being searched; and in the past year 14,000 passengers availed themselves of this privilege. But this arrangement costs 750*l* a year, and does not add a farthing to the revenue. It is a simple unrequited boon to the public. On this subject we particularly recommend to our readers the pertinent observations of the Report:—

In this, as in all questions having reference to increased accommodation demanded either by the commercial or the travelling community, we have endeavoured to keep one simple principle steadily in view:—viz., to concede, and even to prepare, every facility compatible with the security of the revenue committed to our charge, and not involving an expense wholly disproportionate to the amount of public advantage to be gained. We are well aware that the regulations which we have found it necessary to prescribe, with a view to the safe and uniform collection of the Customs dues, unavoidably impose restrictions on the perfect freedom of mercantile movements and transactions which, guard and modify them as we may, will still be occasionally felt as onerous and irritating. We are anxious to minimise these annoy-

ances by every contrivance in our power, and to give a favourable consideration to every representation and suggestion which is offered to us. But, in reference to these matters, there is one point too often lost sight of, which yet is most essential to the whole question, and deserves to be conscientiously borne in mind. Every new facility afforded involves an augmented staff of officers, and consequently added expense, and increased estimates to be sanctioned by Parliament and paid by the country. The extension of trade of itself necessitates an expansion in the personnel of that department which has to collect from this trade its allotted contribution to the revenue of the land, while the increased rapidity with which mercantile transactions are conducted year by year, compels a still further augmentation in our staff. Now it is perfectly fitting that all these swelling requirements should be promptly, liberally, and adequately met. The merchant has a right to demand this. The community at large, so deeply interested in the prosperity of its mercantile element, has a right to demand it. Nothing can be more rational or more just. But what is neither rational nor just is to expect that these requirements can be complied with except at the cost of increased numbers and increased expenditure,—to demand the cause and repudiate the consequence,—to clamour for the article and then grumble at the price. The public must be prepared to face annually swelling estimates, as well as to exult over the annually expanding commerce which leads to them, and must bear in mind that the increased cost is incurred by its own desire and for its own accommodation.

We have only room for one more extract from this interesting Report. This relates to the remarkably good health enjoyed by the servants of the Customs Department in London.

In conclusion, we beg to call your Lordship's attention to the report of Dr M'William, our Medical Inspector, which we insert in the Appendix. It appears from this document that the average health of the inferior officers of the Waterside and Water-guard departments (over whom alone his inspection extends) is very satisfactory, especially when considered in reference to the facts that the tidewaiters and boatmen are habitually exposed to the severest weather, and that many bad lives have been at various times transferred from the Coast-guard service to the lower branches of the Waterside department. The number daily on the sick list is in the Landing department only 1.43 per cent., and in the Water-guard department 2.80 per cent.

The mortality, as compared with other services and sections of the population with whom anything like a fair parallel can be obtained, is as follows:—

	Per 1,000.
Foot-guards in London (men in the prime of life)	20.5
In London (between the ages of 25 and 65, the range of the Customs' service)	20.0
Infantry of the line in the United Kingdom (between 20 and 40 years of age)	17.5
Male population of England (between 25 and 65 years of age)	16.0
Waterside department of Customs, 1857	15.0*
Waterside department, between 1847 and 1856	11.9
Water-guard department during above period, exclusive of two cholera years	11.5
Water-guard, 1857	7.0
Royal navy on home station (between 16 and 45 years of age)	10.6

* This proportion is swollen by the lapse of four bad lives introduced from the Coast-guard.

The appendices contain the usual condensed summaries of tabular information very lucidly arranged. The real value of our imports and exports during the last four years has been as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1854	152,389,053	119,821,092
1855	143,542,859	116,691,300
1856	172,544,154	139,220,353
1857	187,646,335	145,419,872

THE "COMITY OF NATIONS" AT NAPLES.

THE "case of the Cagliari" steamer has been brought so frequently before the notice of the English public during the last few months, that the interest of the subject might seem to be, to some extent, exhausted; but independently of the continued importance of the international point at issue, an additional freshness has been imparted to the social aspect of the affair by the publication of an authentic narrative of the "experiences" of one of the English sufferers, under the successive tender mercies of a desperate band of conspirators, and of the undisguised despotism of the Neapolitan Government. A clear and forcible statement has just appeared in the columns of the *Manchester Guardian*, which was taken down by a gentleman of that city from the lips of Mr Park, the second English engineer of the Cagliari. The account is a very curious one, and throws not a little light on the causes of Italian revolutions, and of the ill-success of Italian revolutionists. The commencement of the story is pacific and humdrum enough. A steamer quits Genoa on her

usual voyage with the mail-bags for Cagliari and Tunis. The only peculiar feature about the vessel is the unusual number of passengers. This excites the attention of Park, whose inquiries soon render it clear that the men who professed to be seamen on their way to join their ships at Cagliari, had really very different objects in view. The inquisitive stoker is silenced with the advice—"You had better go below and mind your work, and you will not be hurted." We are next introduced to Italian conspirators in their proper character. Mr Park is seized by four armed men, "and taken into the presence of an individual who held in one hand a letter, and in the other a drawn dagger, and who, presenting the letter to me, demanded an answer to its contents." This reads very like a scene at the Surrey Theatre, nor is what followed less melodramatic. The letter was an injunction to the engineers to continue to work the engines, under pain of instant death on refusal. On consulting together, they agreed that resistance was useless, and resolved to acquiesce. "Our consultation was, however, cut short by the appearance of the men who had dragged me before the ringleader, and who now descending to the engine room, and pointing their arms at us, asked us to state our intentions. Upon learning them, they desired us to cry *Viva l'Italia*, and, upon our complying, embraced us and called us brothers!" This unexpected and delightful outburst of feeling, however, did not prevent their being told, at a later stage of the voyage, "that in the event of the ship running short of coal, their heads should be put under the boilers!" The conspirators being disappointed of reinforcements and arms from the Tuscan coast, a passenger, who was a seafaring man, was compelled by them to steer the vessel for the Island of Ponza, a penal settlement of the Neapolitan Government. Here the wisdom of the insurgents was again manifested. Labouring under the impression that the "convicts" confined at this island were political offenders, the invaders overpowered the little garrison, and set at liberty and placed arms in the hands of 300 of the worst kind of criminals. The "emancipated" proved but little susceptible to the attractions of a campaign for Italian independence, though they availed themselves of the first opportunity after being landed on the mainland to resume their former habits. After being relieved of the presence of the twenty-five political conspirators and their three hundred cut-throat associates, the English engineers fondly fancied that their troubles were at an end, and that all that remained for them was to give an account at Naples of the seizure of the vessel, and then proceed on their voyage to Cagliari. But they had only escaped one danger to fall into a worse. They had been threatened and kept in bodily fear by the insurgents, but they were about to experience the superior means of oppression possessed by a regularly-established Government. They were met and boarded by two Neapolitan war-steamers, and were conveyed to land under the assurance that they would be immediately released, and allowed to resume their voyage. Handcuffs and close restraint soon convinced them of their error in believing anything said by officials at Naples. Their subsequent treatment is already to some extent known; but every new description, by its minuteness of detail, enhances the horror of their position, and increases our indignation at the conduct of the Neapolitan Government. A dungeon and damp straw are all that the pious son of the Church—Ferdinand the Religious—affords gratuitously to his prisoners. Everything else has to be purchased from the gaolers at a gaol tariff. No one can read this part of the English engineer's narrative without recalling the vivid picture drawn by the author of "Guy Mannering," of the system of extortion pursued by the keeper of the county tollbooth. We have the old story of the extra accommodation of beds which the honest Liddesdale farmer passed so unfavourable a judgment upon, repeated in the case of the Neapolitan prison of the Vicaria. But, besides the vermin which are common to both pictures, the Neapolitan prison has some additional features in which it far outstrips its Scotch prototype. Rats in great numbers and lizards crawling all over the walls might be deprived of half their loathsome impression by time and habit. But the absence of ventilation, the constant presence of the most offensive effluvia, and the badness of the water supplied, sufficiently explain the mental derangement of one of

the English prisoners, and the severe physical suffering and prostration of both. Their prison was afterwards changed for a rather better—but still bad one—at Salerno; but even here they were dependent for a supply of the common necessities of life upon the generous exertions of some English people at Naples, from whose number Mr Park specially excepts the English Consul, of whose conduct, as well as that of our Home Government, he speaks with great bitterness. Of course, his statements on this point admit of possible explanation and satisfactory answer; and we have no intention of entering on the present occasion into a discussion, the materials for which are not yet fully before us. The broad fact, however, of the continued incarceration and great sufferings of these two Englishmen cannot fail to bring with it another inquiry, into the character and limits of that "comity of nations" which Dr Travers Twiss lately invoked in behalf of the Neapolitan Government. Is it consistent with the established "comity of nations" that natives of a country, not on terms of hostility, should be treated infinitely worse than the worst criminals in their own country, merely on the far more than doubtful presumption that they might prove to have been willing agents in the mad enterprise of a set of foreign desperadoes? We think ourselves justified in visiting with condign punishment a disregard of the common feelings of humanity in the case of shipwrecked seamen. Have we not a right to insist upon a similar regard being paid to the distinguishing features of civilisation, in the case of the men who may be (and have been) proved to be as innocent of any offence as the victims of the storm? Is Naples to remain the Japan of Europe—setting at defiance all the rules of Christian civilisation which are recognised by the rest of the community of nations,—and, on the ground of its very weakness, flaunting its atrocious prison-tortures in the face of the greater Powers? This is a subject, if we mistake not, which will occupy the attention of our legislators and rulers at no very distant period, and on which the general voice of England will insist upon a prompt decision being arrived at.

Agriculture.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE.

CERTAIN is it that considerable apprehension prevail in the minds of farmers in reference to the prices of grain, wheat more especially; and though during the past fortnight some reaction has taken place, we hear numerous speculations as to the possibility of growing wheat at 40s per quarter and the like. It is never safe to predict as to the future range of prices, but it is perfectly legitimate and useful to consider the data which the authorities in the corn trade take for estimating future prices, and the conclusion they deduce therefrom.

Thus we find the Corn Trade Review of the *Mark Lane Express* discouraging the despondent anticipations as to wheat prices in which farmers have been too ready to indulge. The reviewer finds that since the trade in corn became free "the average price for the whole eleven years amounts to 55s 10d, the extremes being 39s 5d per qr in 1851, and 73s 1d in 1856. As the last weekly averages were 44s 3d, we are 11s 7d per quarter below this eleven years' average. Now as only one year and a quarter has elapsed since the highest range, the fall in such a course of time is greater than has occurred before in this short period, and therefore more liable to reaction. It is a mistake to suppose that foreign imports are pressed upon the markets, as the absence of speculation forbids such a course as worse than useless. A flooding from the Baltic or America appears improbable, though continuous shipments where stocks accumulate may come on; but no large shipping ports yet appear overburdened, while financial ease obtains generally." Prices at New York are as high or higher than our own, while the quantities reported at more distant places in America are not such as to produce any serious effect on our consumption, should they be brought to this country. We have a good prospect for our own wheat crops, but there may be many mischances before harvest, and if prices continue at anything like their present level, there can be little doubt that speculation will take place to a greater or less extent. As trade, too, recovers from the late depression, our manufacturing districts will again become better consumers. It seems fair, then, to expect that wheat will not, unless the next harvest should prove more than ordinarily productive, long remain at its present price.

Throughout the past two years oats have maintained a price relatively much higher than wheat; and this is accounted for by diminished importations. It is clear we do not at present grow within the United Kingdom sufficient oats for our necessities, and that we greatly depend on importations, and we are sorry to see

hat the imports of oats and barley are not increasing, but the contrary.

Wool is still heavy, and on some kinds a further reduction of price has occurred. From the Continent there is at present scarcely any demand. Here, too, farmers must look for a commercial revival for better prices.

At the spring Barnet fair, held on the 8th and 9th of the present month, at which store cattle form the chief stock on offer, prices, though lower than in the autumn, were not by any means depressed.

LARGE AND SMALL FARMS. HIGHLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

We often hear of Highland clearings, with all their attendant oppressions and miseries, for the purpose of making sheepwalks, or still worse deer forests; and there can be no doubt such acts are as unwise as they are wicked. Properly managed, a Highland estate is capable of being made more profitable to its owner, with advantage to all its actual tenants, by well-planned improvements than by the desolating expedient of exterminating the small farmers and crofters. A bright example of such improvement forms the subject of a paper in the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society, which lately obtained a gold medal. The principles, too, on which the improvement was effected are so widely applicable—are in many respects so applicable to English estates—that some notice of it will be generally interesting.

Ardross, an estate purchased in 1846 by Mr A. Matheson, M.P., from the Duke of Sutherland, lies in the county of Ross. Its boundaries on the North and South are the Firths of Dornock and Cromarty. Ardross is enclosed by mountains, and the average height of the arable land is 550 feet above the sea level. The climate is moist and cold, and the locality is subject in winter to heavy snow-storms and drifts. The improved land rises from the edge of the river Alness, at an inclination of about 1 in 60, with a southern exposure resting on the old red sandstone. The whole of the land was much encumbered and studded with boulder stones from a ton to 100 tons weight.

The original tenantry were small farmers and crofters, whose farms ranged from 6 to 20 acres of arable land, and who were yearly tenants. There were nineteen tenants, and the population attached to these farms was 109 souls. Their dwelling-houses and steadings were of the most wretched kind. Their cultivation was equally wretched,—not the slightest improvement, in the way of draining or otherwise, had ever been attempted by them or their former landlord. Their pasture lands were of good quality, but wholly unimproved.

Under the direction of Mr Wm. Mackenzie, the engineer, from whose paper we take these statements, Mr Matheson set about the work of improvement in earnest. He built a large mansion-house or castle; blasted and removed the boulders; drained morasses and the estate generally, formed roads, and made dykes, fences, and plantations. A well-devised plan of the whole series of improvements was first made, and then all proceeded together. "For the improving of 2,600 acres of land by trenching, draining, and liming—the building of 67 miles of dykes—the erection of 11 miles of wire-fencing—the making of 28 miles of roads—and the planting and enclosing of 3,000 acres, besides the erection of new steadings and the building of a castle, with all its adjuncts, within nine years, was working upon a scale and in a spirit without example in the North." This was really the cheapest as well as the most effectual means of accomplishing the work. It was the mercantile principle—the energy of the British merchant applied to the work of land improvement. Of course the locality could not supply all the labour required for the multifarious operations. "Barracks were, therefore, erected at the very outset to accommodate 200 men. We found the barrack system do admirably in every respect. There were always 200 of the best workmen the country could produce at hand. The work they had to go through with was indeed of a very rough nature, but when they became acquainted with it, it was astonishing the progress they made; and the difference between them and any new hands was very remarkable. The whole of the works were done under small contracts. The men were all divided into small contracting companies, ranging from two individuals up to twelve. There was thus always a keen competition. Besides the barracks-men there were generally from 100 to 200 men of a more migratory class, who were also employed in the same manner." By these small contracts, letting the work directly to the workmen, the work is performed more cheaply, while the men earn better wages than when one contractor takes a large portion of work and sublets it.

Here there was no clearing of tenants. Mr Matheson "was anxious and willing to provide them all with good farms and far better houses than ever they had," but all within the scope of the general improvements. "It has been found perfectly compatible to carry out the most extensive improvements without removing a single tenant, or attempting to expatriate a peasantry of which any country might be justly proud. All that has been found necessary was simply to adjust matters; and none can be more easily managed than our Highland crofters in this way, if they are but kindly and fairly dealt with."

Now just contrast the results of this wise and kindly method of improving an estate with the clearing system. Mr Matheson justly

considered farms of different sizes best adapted to promote his own interest and the prosperity of the people about him. That the labourers should cherish the hope of becoming farmers, there must be small farms; that the best system of farming should be practised, there must be farms of some considerable extent; the plan of gradations of farms was therefore adopted. The smaller tenants profited by the example of the improved stock and superior seed introduced by their more extensive brethren, while in this case the proprietor's home farm offered in these respects advantages greater than could be derived from fellow-farmers. These are the particulars:—

Mr Matheson has about 1,200 acres of arable land in his own hands, 200 of which form a depastured lawn, and 200 are annually let as grass parks; the remaining 800 acres form two farms of equal size, upon which the five-course shift is followed.

The number of tenants on the property, and the sizes of their farms, reclaimed by him, are as follows:—7 with farms varying in size from 110 to 300 acres; 4 with farms varying in size from 50 to 100 acres; 12 with farms varying in size from 30 to 60 acres. And of the class I may term crofters, there are fourteen altogether, twelve with crofts varying in size from 5 to 20 acres, and two with crofts under 5 acres. All the tenants have leases of 19 years. There is here a very fair proportion of large and small farms, the small predominating. In laying out these farms, care was taken that they should intrude in the least possible degree upon each other. Compactness and convenience were aimed at; and, as far as the nature of the ground and other circumstances were favourable, the parallelogram form was adopted. Every operation upon a farm is not only retarded, but made much more expensive, when its outline is irregular. It is extremely awkward and inconvenient when a farm is threatened with numerous intersections by its adjoining neighbour. Fields are not only intrinsically of different values, but relatively so. A field only worth twenty shillings per acre to one farm, may actually be worth twenty-five or thirty shillings to the one immediately next, just in consequence of its position. Neither pains nor cost should be spared in laying out the farms of an estate advantageously, and this can always be most easily done with the assistance which an accurate plan of the property gives. Upon the farms, varying in extent from 110 acres to 300, there have been six new steadings erected, and the others put into a complete state of repair. The farm steadings are all furnished with thrashing machines, one with steam power, one with horse power, and five of them are impelled with water. All the other farms are provided with excellent accommodation, recently erected in the most substantial manner. The dwelling-houses are comfortable.

The permanent population of the estate engaged in farming work is now more than 429; a threefold increase within ten years; and all are in a condition of greatly increased prosperity. Very much of similar general improvement and rearrangement of farms here detailed might be usefully effected upon many English estates, as it is decidedly good management to lay out farms of different sizes. The expense, however, of such improvements would be far less than those effected by Mr Matheson. Thus, a portion of the property, consisting of 160 acres, was laid in ten fields, which have since been let annually as grass parks, at an average rent of 3*l* 8*s* 8*d* per acre. The cost of reclaiming this land was as under:—

The average cost of trenching this portion was 8*l* 13*s* 0*d*; the leading drains cost from 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d* per lineal yard, and the minor drains from 2*d* to 4*d* per lineal yard. The average cost of draining per acre was 6*l* 10*s* 10*d*. The blasting ranged in price from 6*l* 0*s* to 1*s* per foot of bore. The average cost per acre was 5*l* 2*s* 0*d*. The average cost of clearing the stones off the ground per acre was 2*l* 8*s* 3*d*. The total average of the improvements per acre was 22*l* 14*s* 3*d*.

Besides the farming and pasture lands thus improved, 3,143 acres have been planted, and in such a way as to afford shelter and so increase the value of the other land. The total cost of this planting was 8,897*l*. It should be noticed that all the tenants have 19 years' leases.

Literature.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LAST DAYS OF SHELLEY AND BYRON.
By E. J. TRELAWNEY. Moxon.

MR TRELAWNEY is already favourably known to the public by a singular work of wild fiction, published many years ago, called "Adventures of a Younger Son." It is almost to be regretted that the present volume had not also appeared sooner after the death of the two remarkable men whose last days it commemorates, and on whose character it throws considerable light. It would have done much to correct some of the representations in Moore's Life of Byron, and would have dispersed much of the undeserved cloud which, in the general mind, has long rested on the fame of Shelley.

Trelawney's acquaintance with the two poets was intimate, but not long. He saw Shelley for the first time in 1821, only the year before his death, and accompanied Lord Byron to Greece in 1823, only to see him die there the following spring. But he seems to have been at once admitted to the closest intimacy by both: he lived with Shelley, made a sea voyage with Byron, and saw them both almost daily; and his insight into character appears to have been shrewd, genial, and just. A few minor inaccuracies, chiefly relating to Lord Byron's person, need not be dwelt upon.

His delineation of Shelley is one of the most attractive pictures we have ever met with. Few men have been more misconstrued by the world, or have met with harder measure than poor Shelley. All that is generally known of him is that he was rusticated at Oxford for presenting the authorities with a philosophical thesis on "The Necessity of Atheism"; that he contracted a secret marriage while yet a mere boy; that he deserted his wife and went abroad with another lady, whom he afterwards married; and that his first publication was a wild and extravagant (though very beautiful) rhapsodical poem called "Queen Mab"—wherein he broke a lance against all received opinions on religion, morals, and society. On the score of these offences against decorum, the world jumped to the conclusion that he was an irreligious profligate, and the Lord Chancellor deprived him of the custody of his children. In truth he was the very reverse of what the world fancied him. All his alleged sins were committed in his teens, and were the result not of unruly passions but of wild theory. In his life (after he came of age) he was one of the most pure, benevolent, and self-denying of men—gentle, affectionate, and simple—earnestly truthful and conscientious above all things—and an enthusiastic and solitary dreamer, except when roused to do battle for the cause of justice, freedom or humanity, when he became as brave as a lion and as active as a soldier. Every body who knew him loved and revered him; his presence refined and purified every circle in which he moved; nothing mean, low, or worldly could live where he appeared; and over Lord Byron he exercised almost the only good influence to which that moody and perverse nature was ever subjected. His poetry is about the most melodious, elevated, and refined in our language—too abstract and ethereal, indeed, ever to become widely popular, but abounding in the very highest qualities of the imagination. His early death—was a grievous loss to literature. Nowhere have we seen so graphic or pleasing a picture of him as that presented in the few pages which Mr Trelawney devotes to the happy period of their intercourse.

The description of Byron—equally faithful and life-like—is far less agreeable. He was evidently a man in whom an ignoble egotism and a very poor and excessive vanity obscured all better qualities. He was always *en representation*—always speaking, acting, attitudinising for effect—never simple, never genuine, never high-minded, and often stooping to the low pretence of being more worldly and worthless even than he was. Mr Trelawney, however, reports him to have been a delightful travelling companion, accommodating because indifferent, and generally agreeable and amusing. The author starts an idea regarding him which is new to us, and which appears to have been suggested to him by Byron himself—viz., that he was not naturally a poet, but merely a very clever man who took to verse as a profession, and that he would have succeeded even better as an orator—in fact, that much of his poetry, and that portion which was most easy to him, was little else than declamation in metre. Certainly both "Don Juan" and "The Age of Bronze," as well as many passages in "The Corsair" and "Lara," rather favour this supposition.

We can only find space for one extract:—

There was nothing outwardly about Shelley to attract notice, except his extraordinarily juvenile appearance. It was not till he spoke that you could discern any thing uncommon in him; but the first sentence he uttered, when excited by his subject, riveted your attention. The light from his very soul streamed from his eyes, and every mental emotion of which the human mind is susceptible was expressed in his pliant and ever changing features. He left the conviction on the minds of his audience that, however great he was as a poet, he was greater as an orator. There was another and most rare peculiarity in Shelley:—his intellectual faculties completely mastered his material nature, and hence he unhesitatingly acted up to his own theories, if they only demanded sacrifices on his own part;—it was only where they implicated others that he forbore.

Godwin observed to me that..... "Shelley must have been of great use to Byron, as from the commencement of their intimacy at Geneva, he could trace an entirely new vein of thought emanating from Shelley, which ran through Byron's subsequent works, and was so peculiar that it could not have arisen from any other source"..... Every detail of the life of a man of genius is interesting, and Shelley's was so preeminently, as his life harmonised with his spiritual theories. He fearlessly laid bare those mysterious feelings and impulses, of which few dare to speak, but in a form so purified from earthly matter that the most sensitive reader is never shocked.

CREAM. By CHARLES READE. Triebner and Co.

It is sad to see great powers foolishly wasted, and a high reputation gratuitously thrown away. Mr Reade, though a young man still, has been many years before the public, has gained its ear, and has contributed much to its amusement. His first work, "Christie Johnstone," was a real gem in its way—full of spirited narrative, beautiful description, healthy feeling, and sound morality. It was redolent of an unspoiled nature, and bubbling with youthful and innocent vivacity. The publication which followed, "Peg Woffington," was less pleasing because the subject was less pure and simple. But it bespoke much knowledge of stage history and stage life, depicted both with spirit, and traversed the dubious passages of an actress's career with cleaner footsteps than might have been expected. After some years' respite, Mr Reade produced his *grand coup*—"It is never too late to mend,"

—the success of which was immediate and extraordinary. It was full of faults both of taste and literary morals, but the power, energy and earnestness it displayed, and its graphic and exciting descriptions, amply justified its reception by the public. Still it was impossible to read it carefully and considerably without perceiving the presence of defects which indicated a decided *downward* tendency in the author, whether regarded as a literary artist or as a moralist and public instructor. The main portion of the work consisted of an exaggerated and harrowing picture of barbarities alleged to have been practised in prison by a harsh governor on helpless inmates. In fact it was the Birmingham Blue-book magnified and highly coloured. It had a nucleus of truth exaggerated into falsehood. It was sign-painting—and sign-painting rendered effective by virtue of its coarseness. No man with a scrupulous sense of justice would have held forth such a delineation to the public as a true and faithful image of fact. No artist with much respect for his art or for himself would have made a work of fiction the medium of such rough and scolding invective. No man with any respect for others would have raved against them in such inflated and furious bombast. In short, with all its interest and attractions, "It is never too late to mend" gave irresistibly the impression of a man of genius who had lost his balance, moral and artistical, and who, if he did not soon recover himself, might descend to almost any depth of failure. And, worst of all, the burst of vulgar and insolent fury with which Mr Reade met the critics who pointed out the glaring faults of his performance, displayed a temper of mind which left little prospect of improvement either from innate taste or friendly warning.

"White Lies," the next production of this prolific pen, was free from many of the faults of its predecessor. It was *not* written to attack a system or elucidate a theory, and it was *not* disfigured by the silly affectation (which pervaded "It is never too late to mend") of discarding punctuation. It was lively, entertaining, novel, and the conversations were full of verve and spirit. On the other hand, the plot was absurd, the characters were extravagant, some of the scenes were in the worst style of melodrama, and it was suspected that nearly the whole was borrowed, without frank and ample acknowledgment, from the French—a suspicion greatly confirmed by the whole tone of the performance. It was ushered into the world, moreover, by a preface actually buoyant with an aggressive conceit worthy only of the author of "The Lily and the Bee." A small volume, consisting of three short tales, soon followed:—"The Course of True Love never did run smooth." It was too slight for criticism, being scarcely more than a fugitive *jeu d'esprit*—but it was amazingly spirited and amusing.

Now all these productions, though full of faults, were full of merits also. They indicated both fertility and power. It was easy and pleasant to read them, and *not* easy to forget them. The best of them deserved high praise and gave promise of great things. The worst of them was worth damnation. But what can be said of "Cream"? It consists of two tales—one, "The Autobiography of a Thief"—the other, that of a "Jack of all Trades," whose principal occupation in life was attending on and *prodding* with a pitchfork a treacherous and homicidal female elephant. Both are inconceivable trash. There is no other term for the thing. It is not merely that they are full of faults—they have simply no merits whatsoever. They are poor—they are stupid—they are very vulgar. They would be thought so even in the pages of a third-rate magazine. That Mr Reade should have stooped to write such wretched stuff—and that, having written it, he should deem it consistent with his reputation to publish it—are among the saddest and strangest literary phenomena we have ever witnessed.

MITLA: A Narrative of Incidents and Personal Adventures on a Journey in Mexico, Guatemala, and Salvador. By G. F. VON JEMPSKEY. Edited by J. S. BELL, Author of "Journal of a Residence in Circassia in the Years 1836 to 1839." Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

HERR VON JEMPSKEY is a lively and entertaining writer; the scene of his travels is comparatively fresh and untrodden; the fashion in which he performed those travels on horseback, accompanied by only two friends, enabled him to see the country to the best advantage, and to observe the character and habits of the people in the lesser villages, and scattered farms where he and his companions demanded shelter for the night, as well as in the towns where a delay of some weeks gave him an opportunity for more detailed observation, and a glimpse into the more polished circles of Mexican life. He gives us in this volume his impressions of all that he saw and heard in a rapid and spirited narrative, often extremely interesting, and never dull. Perhaps it does not penetrate very far beneath the surface; its author does not seem to be a deep student either of nature or of men, but he evidently has a quick eye and ready comprehension for all that is striking or peculiar in either; and he gives us the feeling that the picture he has painted in these pages of Mexico and its inhabitants is as correct and impartial, as far as it goes, as it is full of life and spirit. A certain dash of coarseness might have been well dispensed with. However congruous it may be with the morality of the people described, it jars unpleasantly on English ears, and is by no means necessary in order to convey a true notion of the

state of society among the degenerate and effeminate races of Central America. Something of this may very probably be due to a want of perfect familiarity with our language, over which, on the whole, Herr Von Jempskey shows himself to have gained a considerable mastery: the constant use of "to commence" instead of "to begin," some curiously involved sentences, and a slight awkwardness of diction now and then, are all the traces visible of its German origin. California, it would seem, did not suit our author's taste, or meet with the admiration from him that has been lavished upon it by a recent writer. He expresses the most exulting joy at quitting the "Golden Gate," for which he thinks Dante's motto over the gate of his "Inferno" would be the most suitable that could be found. His fellow-passengers were certainly not unfit to have come from within such a portal; but the voyage was but a short one to Mazatlan, a small seaport of Northern Mexico, which has sprung up in the last fifteen years from "a cluster of thatched huts to a well-built little town," in consequence of its proximity to the great gold-fields. Its prosperity is now checked by the ravages of the Comanche Indians, who have cut off almost all communication with interior, and carry their ferocious warfare up to the very gates of Durango, the capital of that part of Mexico. The Dons and Donnas of Mazatlan crossed themselves at the bare idea of travelling on foot to Durango over twelve leagues of wild country infested with Indians; they besought them to travel in company with a band of gentlemen well armed and mounted, who might bid defiance to any but overwhelming numbers of enemies; but our cautious traveller, distrusting the Mexican courage more than he trusted their arms and steeds, declined to join company with them, and saw the gay cavalcade of thirty well-armed men dashing out of the town with shouts and laughter, while he and his friend Dr S. followed, some little time after, alone and on foot. The following extract will show how wise his apparently rash resolution really was:—"Darkness sank slowly on our road, yet we had to go on, as our task for the day was not ended. The morn rose, and guided our footsteps over a road that began to be rugged and broken. All at once my friend stops, and points to an object, half in shade, lying crouched on the road. We make a sign to our followers to stop—they were by this time joined by a muleteer with their luggage, and by a shadowy skeleton of a tailor)—and, cocking our rifles, we carefully advanced on one side of the road from tree to tree. Opposite to the object we halt to reconnoitre, and await some movement. The form is human and naked, consequently an Indian; the attitude, as much as is discernible, crouching, like some one with his ear to the ground. It is, no doubt, an outpost of some large detachment. To dispose of him with a shot would therefore be imprudent. I unsheath my knife, put my rifle down, cautiously measure my distance, and with a spring have his throat in my grasp. My knife is descending, when, to my horror, I feel by the clamminess of the throat that the hand of death has forestalled mine. In that moment the morn, for some time shrouded, breaks through the clouds, and glitters on the scalpless skull of a body perforated with lance wounds. The face is contracted and rigid, and I see we have mistaken a Mexican victim for his Indian murderer. With a shudder we go onward, and find another and another in the same state, and so on, until we count nine and twenty bodies! At last we recognise in one the features of the Mexican lawyer who invited us at Mazatlan to accompany him! That heap of corpses was his party; they had all perished except one, who at least was not to be found. It seemed to us that they were killed without much resistance on their part, as many of them had carbines still loaded in their cold grasp." Mexican courage, indeed, would appear to be only another name for bluster, which at the slightest appearance of real danger shows its native character of cowardice. This quality is particularly apparent in the ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-paid troops, who, invariably worsted in any encounter with the Indians, prudently abstain from attacking them at all; and, following the poet's advice, "Since 'tis hard to combat, learn to fly." The whole country between the coast and the capital is laid waste by these savages, of whose cruelties our author gives some dreadful instances; but whose vigilance he and his companion were fortunate enough to elude with one narrow escape. At Durango, Von Jempskey and Dr S. provided themselves with horses of the native breed, which are in general graceful, spirited, and of compact muscle, and, though of middling size, are possessed of enormous strength and swiftness,—qualities which they fully displayed in the journey of 2,409 miles over mountains and through valleys, with only occasionally longer rests than a night or two, as at the capital and some of the chief towns.

The aspect of the country appears to be extremely beautiful; and in most parts it is very fertile. From the sea-coast the land rises to a high plateau, which is again backed by precipitous mountains. As you approach Mexico the landscape becomes more varied; the ground sinks into a "charming valley, verdant and fertile, dotted with white farm-houses amongst inclosures of agave." Here is an immense aqueduct to supply water to the capital, built in the palmy days of Spain, and a monument of its greatness. Here, too, is an electric telegraph with broken wires. The official in charge of it declared that it was always breaking, and, as it had never been used since the day of its first erection, he did not intend to "bother" about it any more. Neither liberty nor the progress of science can spur on the slothful people of these

lovely regions. All the energy and industry that does exist is to be found among the "rancheros," or gentlemen farmers, of whom our author writes:—"This class of people is the most worthy of esteem of all. Honesty, if honesty can be found anywhere in Mexico, is their peculiar attribute. They are warm-hearted, and of a polish of manners and delicacy of feeling scarcely with a parallel amongst those of their station in Europe. The higher class in Mexico call them boorish, because their manner is far from cringing; for their way of speaking, as well as of acting, is manly, consequently shocking to those who wish to domineer over them. They are a healthy, good-looking, and athletic race; possessed of great physical courage, and natural aptness for any exercise requiring agility, such as the most perfect horsemanship, lassoing, and the use of the sabre and lance." Cattle-breeding is the chief occupation of these "rancheros," who possess immense herds of half-wild animals on their extensive "haciendas." Next to this class, the inhabitants of the mountainous country of Guatemala are the most active and intelligent. The great heat of the plains is in this case the chief cause of so marked a diversity of character. On the whole, the Guatemalans are a superior people to their neighbours in Mexico: they are less proud and ignorant, less illiberal and narrow-minded, and are not such gross cowards. Indeed, in their late internal struggles between the federalist President, Morazan (who lost his popularity nominally by his desire of uniting the States of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica in one bond of union; but really by a step too much in advance of his times, viz., the attempted abolition of convents throughout Central America), and the Indian adventurer, Carrera, who now fills the post of President mainly through his power over the numerous population of his own race, no lack of courage was apparent on either side.

Our author gives a curious account of the rise of this adventurer from the condition of a "pig-driver and gambler" to that of head of the Republic of Guatemala; and a still more curious one of three native communities situated among the rugged mountains to the north of Guatemala, and of their capital, Santa Catarina. Dwelling among almost impenetrable mountains, these Indians pay no more than a nominal obedience to the Government of the white men. They suffer no white man or half-caste to dwell among them, with the solitary exception of their "Padre," Don Vicente, who, by his courage, perseverance, and truly Christian devotion, has, after overcoming the greatest difficulties and dangers, acquired a permanent influence over the savage natures of his flock of wolves rather than of sheep, and is gradually weaning them from their heathen customs and cruel rites. Yet it seems that human sacrifices are still occasionally offered up by this nominally Christian population. "Amid the recesses of the steepest of their precipices, where a mountain torrent roars and leaps down declivities over bleak rocks, between the shadowy perspective of two seaward-stretching sides of mountains, arises a solitary cone, naked and steep, like a granite column, wearing a desolate mysteriousness about it. A winding path, like a spiral stair-case, entwines the rock and ascends to its level top, whereon three or four square masses of a dark colour may be spied with a good glass: they are said to be the altars of immolation. I had had to give a faithful promise to the *Padre* in the beginning of my visit, never to attempt to see anything he did not consider it safe to be seen; and thus was I deterred from making a night's excursion to this most interesting hill. The *Padre* told me that he had as yet not attempted to force this last stronghold of paganism; but that it was already well undermined, and would soon fall of itself." This we presume must be understood as referring to the sacrifices, and scarcely to the rock on which they are said to be performed, but the language is ambiguous. Of the ruins at Mitla the description is unsatisfactory. The writer has not Mr Layard's genius for the pursuit of antiquities: he is more at home in the active life of the present day, and an earthquake that lasted for fourteen days and threatened to reduce Guatemala to the condition to which it had recently reduced Salvador, affords him a much more animated subject for description.

From Guatemala, a fortnight's travelling brought this adventurous rider to the lovely bay of Fonseca, towards which American enterprise has planned a railroad from the Atlantic seaboard through the chain of mountains that everywhere intersect the land. Here Herr Von Jempskey parted with his faithful and spirited horse, and closes his pleasant volume with a parting tribute of regret. We, too, will close our notice and refer our readers to his pages, assuring them that they will there find much that is novel and entertaining. We should add that an excellent map illustrates his tour, and some spirited sketches by himself add much to its value.

OULITA, THE SERF. A Tragedy. J. W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

THIS play, understood to be by Mr Helps, whose name, however, is not on the titlepage, is very much what an acquaintance with his previous writings would have led the reader to expect. There are many qualities in the "Friends in Council" and the "Spanish Conquest" from which one might augur favourably of the author's chances of success in an undertaking like the present, while there are some deficiencies in those works calculated to produce con-

considerable misgiving on the point. Deliberate and circumspect handling of his subject, skill in delineating and sustaining fine and delicately-marked distinctions of character among the persons of his imaginary conversations, and in making them indicate without expressing some scarcely perceived bias, or some unacknowledged emotion, are unquestionably high qualifications for a dramatic writer, and these Mr Helps's prose works exhibit in a remarkable degree, but they show no signs of any power to represent those stronger, simpler, and profounder feelings which form the groundwork of tragedy, which are to be apprehended only by intrinsic sympathy, and cannot be reached by the most minute and patient observation,—and they indicate but little of that fervour and concentration of mind through which thought breaks into imagery. "Oulita" is, however, on the whole a very readable play, and there is so much skill in its construction, the plot is so carefully developed in accordance with dramatic exigencies, instead of being subordinated to the exhibition of some favourite and monopolising character, as is the case in some plays of much higher poetical pretensions, that we think it would probably be successful on the stage. The scene of the tragedy is Russia in the beginning of the 19th century. The Count von Straubenheim is about to marry the daughter of the Prince Lanskof, a Boyard noble, but inopportunely falls in love with Oulita, a serf belonging to the Prince. He manages to carry off Oulita, whom the Princess, whose jealousy has been awakened by rumours of Oulita's having been seen talking to the Count, has ordered to be scourged. Her escape is effected in the confusion caused by the Prince's castle being set on fire by the Count's men. She is afterwards discovered by the police at Moscow, whither Prince Lanskof and his daughter have also betaken themselves. Oulita, who has fled only to escape the degradation intended for her, seeks an interview with her mistress, obtains pardon, and afterwards gets admission to the Emperor, who has passed sentence of banishment on the Count. The Emperor is induced to send an order to recall the latter, now on his way to Siberia. The last scene takes place at a village on the road to Siberia, where the Princess and other personages are collected somewhat unaccountably, but most conveniently for the final *tableau*. There Oulita poisons herself with the view of removing what she imagines to be the only obstacle to the Count's marriage with the Princess, which, however, does not take place, as the Count expresses his intention in the closing lines of the book, of persisting "to bear an exile not unjust." There is much thoughtful wisdom and knowledge of life in some of the dialogue. What we like least are the scenes between the servants and the jester, and the little songs here and there interspersed among the graver matter according to the received pattern. Mr Helps's genius is decidedly neither lyrical nor comic. There is not a remarkable passage or a memorable line in the play, but it is conceived with distinctness, worked out with skill and taste, and written in the pure good English of which the author has so ready a command.

NAPLES AND KING FERDINAND. An Historical and Political Sketch of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with Biographical Notices of the Neapolitan Bourbons. By ELIZABETH DAWBARN. L. Booth, Regent street.

NAPLES is in itself a good subject for a distinct and well-proportioned historical sketch, and such a work would derive immediate and additional interest from recent events. But the history of "the Chalcidian colony," which "became the seat of an independent duchy, and afterwards of a northern kingdom," is one of the last to be satisfactorily treated in a bare and isolated narrative. The fortunes of the little kingdom, disconnected from the larger movements of European politics, are scarcely intelligible, much less instructive. This book, we regret to state, is written in the manner against which we have protested. It consists of a slender and broken thread of narrative, on which are strung public documents, travellers' impressions, accounts of the earthquake and the eruption of Vesuvius, and terminating in a bill of indictment against the Neapolitan Government, with a got-up *animus* about it, putting one in mind of the professional indignation of "our special correspondent" against some unpopular potentate. At the end of the volume we have a list of political *suspects* and of prisoners dead in irons, or in exile, during the reign of Ferdinand II. The book is meagre and worthless as history, and can serve no purpose as a political diatribe except that of heightening the declamation of some member of a foreign affairs committee or debating society, should it fall into such hands.

MELIORA. No. I. April, 1858. Partridge and Co.

WE are informed in the prospectus that this Review "will have as its chief aim the discussion of subjects connected with social science and reform. It will advocate national rather than denominational education,—prevention rather than punishment of crime,—prohibition rather than licence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks,—the promotion of temperance and sanitary reform,—the restriction of the opium trade in India,—and the faithful enforcement of laws and treaties for the suppression of slavery."

The publication of a quarterly magazine with these views may do much good, but the one before us seems rather to lack moderation in some of its articles; and in questions of social reform going too far ahead is often as bad as not moving at all. Thus the ad-

vocacy of the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is so extreme and impracticable, that it is likely to do as much harm as good to the cause of temperance.

There is also a little want of moderation in the sixth article of this magazine. We think most people will justly dissent from this opinion:—"We by no means object to the establishment of penitentiaries, but if they are to exist at all, they should be public penitentiaries, regulated by public control, and under the management and care of the Legislature."

The most able articles are on "The Morals of Business," and "The Opium Trade," the latter being a question which ought to be well discussed at the present time, considering its connection with the East India Company and the war now being carried on in China.

Altogether, we think "Meliora" is well worthy of the support of the public.

Memoirs of James, Marquis of Montrose, K.G., Captain-General of Scotland. By James Grant, Author of "The Romance of War." George Routledge.

THIS is a volume vamped up from Mr Napier's earlier works on Montrose. The author has added an original element of "grandiloquence," and the book is published with some illustrative cuts of the conventional kind. If the work had possessed any real importance, we should have suggested a reference to the author's obligations to Mr Napier. As it is, we can only recommend Mr Grant to confine himself to the "The Romance of War," and "The 100 Cuirassiers."

The Art-Journal. April. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

"THE Spring-Head," by Zuccherelli, and "The Young Falconer," by F. Taylor, the well known water-colour painter, are the two pictures selected in this number for engraving from the Royal collection. The bold and spirited style of the latter artist is seen to great advantage in "The Young Falconer." The third engraving is taken from an alto-relievo by J. H. Foley, R.A., and represents Helen Faucit in a half-reclining position. There is much ease and grace in the figure. Sir Charles Eastlake's last address to the Royal Academy, and criticisms on the Royal Scottish Academy and the National Institution form the subjects of interesting literary contributions.

The Illustrated News of the World and National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages; with Memoirs by E. Walford, Esq., M.A., and Others. The London Joint Stock Newspaper Company, Limited.

THE illustrations are the chief feature of this new publication, and the price its greatest merit. Each weekly part costs 4d, and contains about ten wood-cuts of moderate excellence. The monthly parts are 1s 6d, and comprise, in addition to the other matter, one or two steel engravings, chiefly from photographs by Mayall. The Prince and the Princess Frederick William of Prussia and Lord Palmerston form the commencement of the portrait gallery. The price and the quality of this paper bear about an equal proportion to the price and the quality of the *Illustrated London News*, but we doubt whether, with so powerful and popular a rival in the field, there is any room for the *Illustrated News of the World*.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Service and the Reward. Oakley.
Rapport fait à la Chambre par la Commission Spéciale chargée d'étudier la Question de la Réduction des Droits sur les Sucres et les Cafés. Bordeaux: Saworinck and Co.
Tables showing the Course of Money, Corn, and Cotton, Monthly, from 1836 to the present Time. Whittaker.
A Tramp's Wallet. Darton.
A Voice from England, in Answer to L'Empereur Napoleon II. et L'Angleterre. Chapman and Hall.
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine. Sampson Low.
Yarra Yarra. Ward and Lock.
The Old Palace. Two vols. Bentley.
The Medical Practitioners' Bill. Ridgway.
The Triple Curse. Judd and Glass.
Speech of the Duke of Argyll on the Motion of Lord Panmure for a Vote of Thanks to the Army and Navy in India. Moxon.
Further Letters on Currency. Ridgway.
La France ou L'Angleterre? Trubner.
The Edinburgh Review. Longman.
The Quarterly Review. Murray.
Letters on India. Saunders and Otley.
1848. Historical Revelations Incribed to Lord Normanby. Chapman and Hall.
Scheme for a Reform in Parliament. Hatchard.
Exeter Hall versus British India. Hatchard.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PARIS, Thursday.

In my last I said that the chances seemed to be that the famous measures recommended to the Government by certain influential bankers and railway directors, for relieving the Bourse and commerce and railways from the stagnation into which they have for some time past been plunged, would not be adopted. I have since received from more than one quarter a confirmation of this statement. The only point on which the Government appears at all disposed to be yielding, is with regard to the prolongation of

the period in which the railway companies have undertaken to execute the various embranchments and prolongations they accepted with so much inconsiderateness some time ago, and of which they would fain be rid. But even on this point the Government is checked by the fear that to grant a prolongation to the companies, would be to throw a considerable number of persons in different parts of the kingdom out of employment. As to the proposal to unite all the railway bonds into a sort of omnium, and to guarantee the interest, it has been definitively negatived. The repeal of the law imposing a tax on every sale or transfer of securities, has been refused by the Government, because it could not afford to give up the revenue the tax yields: it, however, it is said, has offered to transform the tax into one on the capital of the companies, but to that the companies do not, it appears, think it advisable to consent. The suppression of the charge for admission to the Bourse, on which the bankers and directors insisted with more vehemence than, in the opinion of the public, the matter deserves, has not been accorded; and though at one moment the Government seemed disposed to consent to the abolition of the fortnightly settlement at the Bourse in railway transactions, it has, in order not to damage the interests of the *agens de change*, pronounced a negative on that point also. Thus, the bankers and directors have met with a check, and things remain *instatu quo*. Many persons think that some of the demands were exorbitant, and that one of them, at least—that about payment for admission to the Bourse—was puerile; others regret that grave and influential men of business should have called on the Government to interfere at all, and should have thereby encouraged the unfortunate mania of the French for Government intervention in commercial affairs.

The official *Moviteur* informs us that the editors of some newspapers have been summoned before the law authorities, for having prematurely announced the dividends of railway and other companies, and in some cases represented them to be inferior to what they turned out to be; and it says that if they do this sort of thing again, they are to be prosecuted for publishing "false news." Does the Government suppose that shareholders and speculators will abstain from calculating what the dividends of companies are likely to be? Why, then, should newspapers not be allowed to speak of such things as well as they? If, however, the Government and the companies like not calculations of this kind, there is one very effectual way of putting an end to them; and that is to have the annual meetings of the companies held as soon after the close of the year as the accounts can possibly be made up,—or at all events to have the probable dividend announced as early as possible. It is quite certain, for example, that the directors of the Credit Mobilier must have known for some weeks past the probable amount of the dividend of the last year's operations: and why not tell it?

The "Comptoir des Actionnaires Réunis," one of the famous speculating companies got up some time ago, has become bankrupt. Its two managing directors have, it is said, fleeced their "United Shareholders" out of a very large sum. The manager of another of these speculating concerns has taken to flight, and it is expected that other concerns of the like kind will soon smash. To men of plain common sense, it is marvellous how people could entrust their capital to these infamous speculating offices:—a moment's reflection would have convinced them that it was absolutely impossible that such offices could honestly do what they professed,—distribute dividends of 10, 15, 20, and even 30 per cent, and that after extravagantly paying the managers and officials, and paying for offices and apartments as gorgeous as the saloons of a palace.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer*, organ of the well-known M. Mires, states that at the last monthly settlement of the Bourse, "a banking house" (it is not said that it was that of M. Mires) requested the Bank of France to advance it 15,000,000f (600,000l) on deposit of an amount of *rentes* considerably greater; but the Bank refused, because "it would not favour speculation at the Bourse." This statement of the *Journal* has attracted a good deal of attention; and the importance of the declaration ascribed to the Bank will not escape your readers.

The monthly return of the Bank of France published last Friday, and of which you gave a copy in your last number, shows how great is the commercial depression now prevailing here:—the discounts of bills were 18,000,000f (720,000l) less than in the preceding month, and the specie in hand was 45,000,000f (1,800,000l) more. During the week that has elapsed since my last, trade in Paris has been very inactive, and the purchases that had begun to be made for the spring, have on account of the cold weather ceased. Complaints are made that orders do not come from abroad, and what few transactions are entered into are for cash. From the provinces, the accounts are that, whilst in some manufacturing towns operations have become more active, in others they are as dull as ever. In the silk trade a very slight improvement is noticed. In the generality of markets wheat has declined. Coffee and sugar are exceedingly depressed, and in order to augment the consumption, and diminish the enormous stocks on hand, the Government is being solicited more earnestly than ever to reduce the duties on those articles; the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux has petitioned it to that effect. The iron trade is not in

a satisfactory state, and here and there furnaces have been closed; the ironmasters, it appears, are making this a pretext for pestering the Government to augment the duty on English iron. As to the Bourse, it continues heavy in the extreme, and on some days has been as inactive as in the middle of summer, when speculators and bankers and stockbrokers are all out of Paris for the holidays. Its quotations stand thus:—

	Thursday, April 8.	Thursday, April 15.
	f c	f c
Threes.....	69 45	69 45
Bank of France.....	3,100 0	3,085 0
Credit Mobilier.....	730 0	726 25
Orleans Railway.....	1,260 0	1,262 50
Northern.....	937 50	945 0
Ditto, new.....	762 50	775 0
Western.....	610 0	620 0
Eastern.....	692 50	695 0
Mediterranean.....	810 0	810 0
Ditto, new.....	772 50	778 75
Southern.....	545 0	535 0
Russian.....	505 0	50 251

The Bourse, in addition to the present depressed state, is rather alarmed at the demands which companies of all kinds have to make on the money market. The railway companies, through the Bank of France, want some 200,000,000f, and you have been told that the Orleans Company is going to raise 100,000,000f, that the Omnibus Company is to issue 4,000 new shares, the Paris Gas Company 21,714 bonds, the Mines of the Loire 7,000 shares, and the Ports of Marseilles 20,000 bonds. And this is not all;—the Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company will want many millions; the Armemens Maritimes Company is issuing 5,010 bonds; the Company of the Petites Voitures is about to issue 20,000 bonds; the Mines of Carinasia 7,500 bonds; and, saying nothing of sundry petty companies in France, there are railway, Credit Mobilier, and other companies in Spain, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany, which will also require funds.

The Government has this morning published a return of some interest respecting the indirect taxes. It appears from it that in the first quarter of the present year those taxes amounted to 261,106,000f, and that that sum was 4,713,000f more than in the corresponding quarter of last year, and 18,915,000f more than in that of the year before. At first glance this return appears satisfactory, or at least less unfavourable than, from the stagnation which has lately prevailed in trade, was to have been expected. But if we analyse it, we shall find that it is not so good as it seems. Thus the last quarter, compared with that of 1857, shows a diminution of 579,000f in the stamp dues; of 4,562,000f in the Customs duties, with the exception of those on colonial sugar; of 71,000f in the salt duty; of 304,000f in the sale of gunpowder; of 10,000f in the navigation dues; of 12,000f in the duty on post-office orders; of 11,000f in places in mails; and 674,000f in the comprehensive item entitled "various duties and receipts." As a set-off to these diminutions we have, it is true, an augmentation of 1,321,000f in the registration and mortgage dues; of 1,022,000f in the duty on colonial sugar; of 288,000f in the export duties; of 2,348,000f in the wine duty; of 4,676,000f in the duty in the manufacture of native sugar; of 1,215,000f in the sale of tobacco; of 65,000f in the post-office; and 1,000f in "divers receipts;"—but it is to be remarked that the augmentation in the mortgage and registration duties is by no means an undoubted indication of prosperity, inasmuch as though it shows that some persons can lend on and buy real property, it proves that others are under the necessity of borrowing and selling; and that the two items on sugar are hardly satisfactory, seeing that the stocks of that article are so enormously high that no one can tell when they will find purchasers; whilst, perhaps, even the augmentation in the tobacco revenue is not a subject of unmixed gratification, because it testifies to an increase in the employment of useless, and, according to some medical authorities, pernicious luxury. It follows that, setting aside the increase in the export duties, the only items which are really and truly of a favourable character are those of wine and the post-office; and even the latter does not present so large an increase as might have been expected.

The Government has also published a table respecting the direct taxes, which shows that in the course of the first quarter 101,638,000f of the total for the year (459,833,000f) were paid up, and that the instalment was 24,999,000f more than the Government could, according to the strict letter of the law, have exacted in that period:—in other words, as taxes in France can only be levied by monthly instalments, a number of persons have chosen to pay the whole or part of them in advance. The 24,999,000f is more by upwards of 2,000,000f than the amount paid in advance in the corresponding period of last year.

You may remember that some time ago I told you that the Government would most likely make over to the Credit Foncier the task of distributing the 100,000,000f authorised to be lent to landowners for draining. A bill has just been presented to the Legislative Body for effecting this object. Another bill introduced to the same Assembly transforms into a law the decrees by which the Emperor, between the 28th March, 1856, and the present time, made modifications in the tariffs on wool, wax, oils, madder, soap, skins, and several other articles.

From Belgium we learn that the producers of native sugar are

pressing the Government to "do something" to prevent them from suffering from an inundation of French sugar, with which, from the excessive largeness of stocks in France, French holders are threatening them. We also learn that the Government is giving extension to, and making improvements in, the warrant system.

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at 9 Park crescent, Lady Robert Cecil, of a daughter.
On the 13th inst., the wife of Sir Arthur Halkett, of Pittfirrane, Bart., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at Odiham church, Edward Percy Thompson, Esq., to Charlotte Alice, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B.

On the 15th inst., at Old Charlton church, by the Rev. R. Carter Smith, John Abram Barber, of Cornhill, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Pinkett, Esq., of Old Charlton, Kent, formerly of the Temple.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Inveresk lodge, Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., of Ballindean, in his 84th year.

On the 14th inst., at the rectory, Brixton Deverill, Wilts, the Rev. William Barnes, M.A., F.S.A., rector of that parish, aged 63.

PARLIAMENTARY, COMMERCIAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The principal business transacted in the House of Lords, this week, has been the consideration of the Libel Bill, which has been thrown out by a large majority. In the Commons, there has been a debate upon the second reading of the Tenants' Compensation Bill (Ireland); much discussion upon a motion submitted by Sir J. Trevelyan, on rewards to members of Parliament; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated his determination not to abandon his India Bill, even though it may be subject to some modifications in Committee. In reference to the case of Watt and Park, imprisoned by the authorities of Naples, the Chancellor intimated, last evening, that their arrest was illegal; and that the Government had consequently addressed a letter to the Minister of the King of Naples demanding compensation.

The improvement indicated last week in commercial affairs in Paris has not made the progress which was expected. Capital is accumulating in the hands of the bankers, but there is no demand for it for commercial purposes. The Bank of France has at this moment 147,000,000 more cash in its coffers than at the corresponding period of last year, while the amount of the commercial paper discounted is 102,000,000 less than at that time. There was a further decline in the price of flour at the Paris market last week. The best marks are now quoted at from 45f to 45f 50c the sack of 157 kilogrammes, and other qualities from 40f to 44f the sack. The bakers, who require but little flour at present, decline to purchase, and the incessant fall in prices disheartens the holders of stock. At the last corn market wheat was more offered than on the preceding day. Sellers demanded the same prices, but at the close of the market they were forced to make a reduction to the millers of 50c the hectolitre. Prime samples of wheat were offered at 26f the 120 kilogrammes; wheat for millers' use at 24f 50c to 25f, and ordinary quality at 23f 50c to 24f. Rye it quoted at from 14f 75c to 15f 25c the 100 kilogrammes. Accounts from the provinces announce a fall of 50c the hectolitre in the price of wheat. The sugar market is quiet, at from 125f to 126f the 100 kilogrammes for good fourth quality. Refined sugars of the first quality are quoted at from 167f to 168f the 100 kilogrammes; good quality, 160f to 161f; and ordinary at 156f to 157f. Accounts from Valence state that the silk trade in that quarter is not more prosperous than it has been for some time past, but nevertheless the fine season has set in and the new crop is approaching. The speculators for a rise of prices still count on the decrease in the silk crop, in the reduction of the stock on hand, on the abundance of money, and on the cessation of arrivals from China. The speculators for a fall entertain an excellent opinion of the forthcoming crop. Raw silk is offered in the markets of the Drome and the Ardèche at from 66f 50c to 68f, according to quality. At the last market of Aubenas the prices demanded for raw silk were higher than those that could be obtained at Lyons or St Etienne, and the proprietors were forced to carry home their stock for want of purchasers.

The latest advices from New York state that the current money quotations were 5 to 6 per cent. on call, 5 per cent. for high grades of 60 days' bills, 5 to 6 per cent. for 90 days to four months' ditto, and 6 to 8 per cent. for six months' ditto. The volume of business paper was slightly on the increase, and there were fewer facilities for obtaining loans at extreme low rates than there were the previous week. The business in sterling for the steamer was very large; prices in the beginning ruled from 7½ to 7¾ per cent. for first-class signatures, but they closed at 7¾ to 8½. The bank statement showed a decrease of nearly a million in specie, but the Californian instalment to hand at the close of the previous week would more than make up the deficiency on the next exhibit. The increase in the discounts was somewhat larger than was anticipated. The discounts as now reported were 14,132,282 dol below the minimum point of 1857 on the 28th of November, and 12,981,840 dol below the maximum on the 8th of August last. We annexed a comparison of the leading items:—

	March 28, 1857.	March 2 ^d , 1858.	March 27, 1858.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Capital.....	59,263,000	66,600,000	66,600,000
Loans.....	112,884,024	107,440,350	109,095,412
Specie.....	1,325,733	31,902,656	30,929,472
Circulation.....	8,473,829	6,855,851	6,892,731
Gross deposits.....	92,616,560	91,238,505	90,744,098
Exchanged.....	26,386,144	17,064,588	16,442,389
Undrawn.....	66,230,416	74,173,917	74,701,706
In Sub-Treasury.....	15,481,074	5,883,336	6,141,594

The amount of coin in the various United States depositories subject to draft was 6,881,101 dol—an increase of 3,218,430 dol during the week.

The Director of the Mint, at Philadelphia, has forwarded to the

Secretary of the Treasury an elaborate statement of the produce of the various mints in the United States, during the first six months of 1857, and from which we extract the following particulars:—The amount of gold and silver bullion received at the Mint and its branches and the Assay-office was as follows:—Gold deposits, 26,513,314 dol 71c; silver deposits and purchases, including silver coins offered in exchange for cents of the new issues, 4,774,186 dol 16c: total deposits, 31,287,500 dol 87c. The coinage for the same period was as follows:—Gold coins, 15,811,563 dol; silver coins, 1,447,000 dol; cent coins, 63,510 dol 46c: fine gold bars, 9,371,575 dol 68c; silver bars, 124,644 dol 46c: total coinage, including bars, 26,848,293 dol 60c. The number of pieces of coin struck and of bars prepared and stamped was as follows:—Mint at Philadelphia, 18,602,020; branch at San Francisco, 800,500; branch at Dahlonega, 8,830; branch at Charlotte, 26,417; Assay-office at New York, 2,780; branch mint at New Orleans—coinage suspended: total, 19,440,547. The amount of deposits received at all the mints was 31,287,500 dol 87c, as above stated; but it is proper to note that a portion of the bullion received are re-deposits for coinage. Deducting these re-deposits, the amount of gold and silver received during the period embraced in this report was 26,109,660 dol 46c. For the purpose of exhibiting in a concise form the entire operations of the Mint and its branches, I present the annexed summary statement. It embraces the amount of gold and silver bullion operated upon from the time of their respective organisations to the 30th of June, 1857:—Mint of the United States, established 1793, 394,805,449 dol 91c; branch mint at New Orleans, established 1838, 59,423,415 dol; branch mint at Dahlonega, established 1838, 5,825,747 dol; branch mint at Charlotte, established 1838, 4,463,659 dol; branch mint at San Francisco, established 1854, 71,909,473 dol 93c; Assay-office at New York, established 1854, 52,191,443 dol 33c: total, 588,619,188 dol 17c. Of this amount there has been received since the 1st of January, 1849, of native gold, the production of the United States, the sum of four hundred and two millions of dollars. If, in addition to this sum, we add the gold produced from Australia and other foreign countries during the same period, which may be stated to be about five hundred millions of dollars, and the production of silver bullion from all sources, which is at the rate of about forty millions per annum, it will be seen that within this comparatively brief period the world's supply of the precious metals has been increased to the extent of twelve hundred and forty-two millions of dollars.

The Cincinnati price current of the 24th instant, publishes its annual report of the hog crop of the West, as follows:—

	1856-7.	1857-8.
	No.	No.
Ohio.....	494,565	599,787
Kentucky.....	353,272	357,510
Indiana.....	320,480	423,956
Illinois.....	378,071	435,411
Missouri.....	144,944	173,636
Iowa.....	102,698	86,603
Wisconsin.....	15,000	16,000
Tennessee.....	42,811	37,875
Grand total.....	1,852,479	2,130,778
Total of 1856-7.....	1,852,479	
Increase.....		278,299

As compared with last year this is an increase of about 15 per cent.

By the overland mail we have the annexed commercial items from Calcutta, under date the 8th ult.:—The produce market evinced at one time more animation, but this has again partially subsided, the letters by the steamer not having borne out some of the more favourable items of intelligence by the electric telegraph. Transactions have also been restrained by the high prices still asked by holders. It will be seen that in some cases a yielding feeling is apparent, which may perhaps be attributed to buyers not having come in freely. We are still unable to report any great addition to stocks in the bazaar. Indigo sales have again been well attended and value upheld. Sugar, prices advanced. Saltpetre not so firm. Rice, table 1 anna lower; Moonghy and Ballam maintained. Wheat, nothing doing. Raw silk advanced about 2 rs from lowest point. Silk piece goods neglected. The quiet position of our import trade for cotton goods has, notwithstanding the intervention of native holidays, gradually given way to a better feeling, and though the transactions recorded are small, every confidence is still felt as to the future of this market; in no case are stocks more than sufficient for requirements, and of many of the principal fabrics they are reduced as to be inadequate to any greatly increased demand. The money market continues in the same easy position, with no increased demand for accommodation. The Bank of Bengal has made no change in its rate of interest or discount its cash balance has again declined slightly, but the figures published are still unusually high.

A publication issued at Frankfort, on "The Regulation of the Issue of Paper Money," mentions that the total paper issue of the States of Germany, exclusive of Austria, whose finances are in an abnormal state, is 38,570,000 thalers; and of bank notes 96,801,000 thalers; together 135,371,120 thalers. Of this amount 87,429,000 thalers were issued since 1848.

The average price of corn, per quarter (imperial measure), in England and Wales, for the quarter ending Lady-day, 1858, was:—Wheat, 46s 5d barley, 36s 6d; oats, 22s 9d; rye, 43s 4d; beans, 38s 8d; peas, 40s 6d.

The total amount of gold bullion (bar and foreign coin) purchased by the Bank of England last year was 8,870,298l (of which 7,796,933l was in bars), and the quantity of gold bullion sold was 3,024,894l. The excess of payments to the public of British gold coin was 7,126,143l, and the excess of receipts 2,299,055l. 4,859,561l worth of British gold coin was received from the Mint.

A memorial has been forwarded to the Earl of Derby from the bankers and a portion of the trading community of Manchester, calling attention to the convenience that would result from the issue of gold five-shilling pieces in place of the large silver crown, now in circulation. The memorial states that France, Spain, and the United States have gold coins of the value specified, and that the rapid addition to the stock of gold affords a good opportunity for the change.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☛ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

F. R.—In the number published on the 14th of February, 1857.
 A. SUBSCRIBER.—About sixty millions.
 C. M., Liverpool.—We cannot agree with the writer in the suggestion he makes.

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 Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1858:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes Issued	£ 31,962,650	Government Debt.....	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,500
		Gold Coin and Bullion.....	17,487,650
		Silver Bullion.....	...
	31,962,650		31,962,650

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.....	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)...	£ 9,743,284
Reserve	3,158,306	Other Securities.....	16,408,454
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,989,489	Notes	11,481,635
Other Deposits	16,915,987	Gold and Silver Coin	819,679
Seven Day and Other Bills.....	836,310		
	28,453,092		28,453,092

Dated the 15th April, 1858. 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	£ 21,317,325	Securities	£ 26,073,774
Public Deposits	2,989,489	Bullion	18,307,329
Private Deposits	16,915,987		
	41,222,801		44,381,107

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,158,306*l*, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of	£ 356,168
A decrease of Public Deposits of	3,209,483
An increase of other Deposits of	3,182,472
A decrease of Securities of	422,204
A decrease of Bullion of	4,069
An increase of Rest of	34,579
A decrease of Reserve of	339,744

This return illustrates in a striking manner the abundance of money awaiting employment. It is very rarely that the payment of the dividends has been attended with so trifling a diminution of the Bank's resources. The large mass of money released in this way, was to a great extent simply transferred to the item of "other" deposits, not being at present wanted in the open market. The enormous addition to the "other" deposits, however, is also partly occasioned by the payments made by subscribers to the Indian loan, who are known to have placed about 1,600,000*l* to the credit of the East India Company at the Bank on Thursday, the 8th. The "other" securities continue to decline. Owing to the absorption of coin in the dividend payments, the coin and bullion would also have presented a decline, but for the purchase by the Bank of some considerable parcels of Australian gold.

The more active demand for money lately noticed has continued throughout the present week, and the rates are well supported. The few transactions which take place below 2½ per cent. for first-class bills are exceptional, being chiefly amongst the dealers in money themselves. For good mercantile paper up to three months' date, 2½ to 2¾ per cent. may be considered the minimum terms in the open market. The Bank of England are also getting more business. The applications to that establishment are now to a fair extent, especially contrasted with the inaction which has been witnessed during several months past; and it is generally considered that a reduction of the Bank rate to 2½ per cent. will not take place, at least for the present. At the same time, although the rates of money are rather more firmly maintained, the market remains extremely easy. All the banks and other establishments hold very large reserves for which no immediate employment can be found. Meanwhile, although a portion of the April dividend funds has been absorbed in the payments on the Indian loan, the bulk has yet to be sucked into the general circulation.

On Wednesday, 130,000*l* in gold was sent into the Bank, and is of course included in the return above given. Since Wednesday, the amount known to have been sent in is only about 50,000*l*, inclusive of 32,000*l* this day.

Although, as was anticipated, some moderate remittances of gold continue to be made to the United States, the exchange at

New York on London has recovered from 106½ to 107½, and little fear is entertained of any serious drain of specie to that quarter.

The steamer Medway, from the Brazils, with 410,000*l* in gold, must now be within one or two days' sail of Southampton. This is probably the largest specie remittance that will be received from the Brazils, for the intelligence of the rapid subsidence of the monetary crisis in England and Hamburg will cause remitters to avail themselves more largely of the ordinary medium of bills.

The imports of the precious metals this week have been very small, comprising 32,000*l* in gold from Australia; 16,000*l* from the Peninsula, and a few thousand pounds from New York. The chief shipments have consisted of 50,000*l* to New York, and some moderate remittances of gold to the Continent. It is an important feature in favour of an easy money market that the withdrawals of silver from the Continent, against which gold is remitted in payment, are now limited, owing to the great falling off in the Eastern demand for silver. It is expected that the Indus, which will leave Southampton for Alexandria on the 20th, will take out little specie.

Bar silver is nominally quoted 61½*d* per oz standard, and Mexican dollars 60*d* per oz.

The foreign exchanges remain decidedly steady. For bills on Belgium and Frankfurt rather lower rates are current, whilst the quotation on St Petersburg is a trifle higher. The transactions in foreign bills are generally upon a limited scale.

The amount of bills drawn by the East India Company by the mail which will leave to-morrow is only 1,075*l*.

Fresh negotiations for a Turkish loan of five or six millions sterling are in progress at Constantinople, but difficulty seems to be experienced in bringing the Government to consent to terms which alone can be acceptable to Western capitalists. The negotiations in all probability hinge chiefly upon the nature of the special security to be hypothecated.

At Paris to-day (Friday) the closing quotations of the Bourse were as follows:—Three per Cent. Rentes, for money, 69.30; ditto for account, 69.40; ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 93.40; Bank of France shares, 3,085. Compared with the closing quotations of last Friday, the Three per Cents. exhibit a further decline of ½ to ¼ per cent. The Bourse is described as extremely dull. Political distrust prevails, and the market is severely over-taxed through the incessant demands of the great railway and other undertakings for fresh funds.

The English funds have likewise been characterised by great dullness, but no decline has been established. Consols closed this afternoon the same as on last Friday, viz., at 96½ to ½ for money, and 96½ to ½ for the 6th May. The public do not effect extensive investments at present prices, and speculative operations are discouraged by the uncertain position of the Ministry, as well as by the desire to await the announcement of Mr Disraeli's Budget. A certain support is afforded to the market by a few investments by the Government broker on public account. Subjoined is our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing prices of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day:—

	Money.		CONSOLS		Exch. Bills.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	
Saturday	96½	96½	96½	96½	35s pm 40s pm
Monday	96½	96½	96½	96½	35s pm 39s pm
Tuesday	96½	96½	96½	96½	35s pm 40s pm
Wednesday	96½	96½	96½	96½	35s pm 39s pm
Thursday	96½	96½	96½	96½	35s pm 39s pm
Friday	96½	96½	96½	96½	34s pm 39s pm

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent consols, account ..	96½	96½
— money	96½	96½
New 3 per cents	95½	95½
per cent reduced	95½	95½
Exchequer bills	March 35s 38s p	34s 38s p
—	June 35s 38s p	34s 38s p
Bank stock	220 22	220 22
East India stock	220 23	220 23
India Loan	99½	99½
Spanish 3 per cents	43½ 4	43½ 4
— 3 per cents new def.	26½ ½	26½ ½
Passive	7 ½	7 ½
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853 ..	45 6	45 6
Mexican 3 per cents	19½ 20	19½ 20
Dutch 2½ per cents	65 6	65 6
— 4 per cents	98 9	98 9
Russian ½ stock	99½ 100½	99 101
— 5 per cent	108 10	109 11
Sardinian stock	90½ 1½	90 2
Peruvian 4½	81 2	81 3
— 3 per cent	55½ 6½ xd	55 7
Venezuela	31 2	32 4
Spanish certificates	4½ 5	4½ 5
Turkish loan, 6 per cent	160½ ½	161½ ½
New ditto 4 per cent	104 ½	104½

The new Indian loan has been in active demand for investment, and has experienced the important rise of 1 to 1½ per cent. Transactions have taken place as high as 100, and the closing quotation in this afternoon was 99½ to ½, showing an advance of 2½ per cent. upon the minimum reserved price of the East India Company. It is evident that the new debentures are being gradually placed in strong hands.

The value of English railway property continues to fall. This week the market has exhibited extreme discouragement, owing principally to the continued decline in the traffic. The aggregate decrease, compared with the corresponding period of last year, is

now so large that the next dividends must, in many cases, be considerably reduced. It has been remarked on former occasions that, even when obtaining a moderate increase of traffic, several of the principal undertakings have been unable to make an addition to the dividend. On the other hand, when traffic falls off, there are few railway boards zealous enough to take energetic measures for cutting down the expenses in proportion. Speculative holders of railway stock are especially influenced by these considerations, and press sales, which the investments of the public, though continued upon a moderate scale, are inadequate to counteract. All the leading stocks have fallen. The reduction established during the week amounts to 1 1/2 per cent. in Great Western, London and North-Western, and Midland; 1 1/2 per cent. in York and North Midland; 1 per cent. in Caledonian, Eastern Counties, and South-Eastern; 3/4 per cent. in Great Northern; 1/2 per cent. in Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and South-Western, and Berwick, &c. The market closed this afternoon without any sign of recovery. Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day :-

RAILWAYS.		
	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	89 5/8	88 9/8
Caledonian	81 1/2	82 1/2
Eastern Counties	58 9/8	57 8/8
East Lancashire	86 8/8	86 8/8
Great Northern	101 1/2	101 1/2
Great Western	57 1/2	55 1/2
Lancashire and Yorkshire	87 1/2	87 1/2
London and Blackwall	6 1/2	6 1/2
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	105 7/8	105 6/8
London and North-Western	94 1/2	92 1/2
London and South-Western	92 3/8	91 1/2
Midland	92 1/2	90 1/2
North British	52 1/2	52 1/2
North Staffordshire	4 1/2	4 1/2
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	30 2	29 3/4
South Eastern	69 7/8	68 1/2
South Wales	82 1/2	82 1/2
North-Eastern, Berwick Stock	91 2	90 1/2
North-Eastern, York Stock	73 4	71 1/2

FOREIGN SHARES.		
	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Northern of France	38 1/2	37 1/2
Ditto new shares	...	...
Eastern of France	27 1/2	27 1/2
Dutch Rhenish	3 1/2	4 1/2
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	32 1/2	32 1/2
East Indian	109 1/2	110 1/2
Madras	19 1/2	19 1/2
Paris and Orleans	49 5/8	49 5/8
Western & Nth-Win of France	24 5/8	24 5/8
Great India Peninsular	21 1/2	21 1/2
Great Central of France	...	...
Gr Western of Canada	19 1/2	18 1/2

A feature of the share market consists of an increased demand for Indian guaranteed railway shares. It is very reasonably argued that, if the new Indian Four per Cent. Loan is worth nearly par, the railway stocks guaranteed by the same Government, several classes of which can be bought to pay nearly 5 per cent. per annum, are worth a considerable advance upon present prices.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Place	Latest Date	Rate of Exchange on London.	Term
Paris	Apr. 15	f.25 10	3 days' sight
Antwerp	15	24 90	3 months' date
Amsterdam	13	11 70 11 72 1/2	3 days' sight
Hamburg	13	11 62 11 65	2 months' date
St Petersburg	13	13 4	3 days' sight
Lisbon	9	53 2	3 months' date
Gibraltar	5	50	3 months' date
New York	Mar. 31	107 1/2 108 1/2	60 days' sight
Jamaica	12	2 per cent. pm	30
Bahia	12	1 1/2 per cent. pm	60
Havana	12	1 per cent. pm	90
Rio de Janeiro	Feb. 14	12 1/2 per cent. pm	90
Bahia	18	25 1/2	60
Pernambuco	21	23 1/2	60
Buenos Ayres	1	33 1/2	60
Singapore	22	4 8 1/2 43 9 1/2	6 months' sight
Ceylon	Mar. 1	7 per cent. dis	6
Bombay	18	28 1 1/2	6
Calcutta	8	28 1 1/2	6
California	...	...	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	27	6s	6 months' sight
Mauritius	...	...	90 days' sight
Sydney	10	par	36
Valparaiso	Feb. 16	44 1/2 45 1/2	60

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 per mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25/10 per 1/ sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3/ 17s 10 1/2 per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 1-10th per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 421 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.3 1/2 per 1/ sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 5-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 107 1/2 to 108 per cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is against England. After making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate will leave no profit on the transmission of gold to the United States.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT. PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock, div 11 per cent.	220	222	222	222 1/2	221 1/2	220 2/8
3 per Cent. Reduced Anns.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols Anns.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
New 3 per Cent. Annuities	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2 1/2 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	1 7-16	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Apr. 5, 1865	...	...	...	...	18 xd	...
India Stock, 10 1/2 per cent.	223	220 1/2	208 p	20s 16sp	21s p	223 20 1/2
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000l	...	22s p	21s 18sp	21s p	17s p	21s p
Ditto under 500l	21s p	21s 18sp	21s p	17s p	18s p	21s p
Bank Stock for acct. May 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent. Cons. for acct. May 6	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
India Stock for account May 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consol Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequer Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1,000l	2 1/2	38s p	38s 5s p	39s p	35s 37p	35s 36 p
Ditto 500l	...	38s p	38s 5s p	...	35s p	34s p
Ditto Small	...	38s p	39s p	36s 38sp	35s 35p	...
Ditto Bonds A 1858	...	100	...	...	...	...
Ditto under 1,000l	...	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ditto Bonds B 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto under 1,000l	...	...	...	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time.	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	short.	11 14 1/2	12 15 1/2	11 15	11 16 1/2
Ditto	3 ms.	11 17 1/2	11 17 1/2	11 17 1/2	11 17 1/2
Rotterdam	...	11 17 1/2	11 17 1/2	11 17 1/2	11 17 1/2
Antwerp	...	25 30	25 37 1/2	25 30	25 37 1/2
Brussels	...	25 30	25 37 1/2	25 30	25 37 1/2
Hamburg	...	13 1/2	13 5/4	13 5/4	13 5/4
Paris	short.	25 5	25 10	25 5	25 12 1/2
Ditto	3 ms.	25 32 1/2	25 40	25 32 1/2	25 37 1/2
Marseilles	...	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Frankfort-on-the-Main	...	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Vienna	...	10 32	10 36	10 32	10 36
Trieste	...	10 33	10 36	10 32	10 36
Petersburg	...	35	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Madrid	...	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	49
Cadix	...	4 1/2	50	4 1/2	49 1/2
Leghorn	...	29 70	29 75	29 67 1/2	29 72 1/2
Genoa	...	25 50	25 60	25 52 1/2	25 57 1/2
Naples	...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	42
Palermo	...	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	125
Messina	...	125	125 1/2	125	125 1/2
Lisbon	...	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Oporto	...	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 ds st.	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris		London		Paris		London		Paris		London	
	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 13	Apr. 15	Apr. 13	Apr. 15	Apr. 14	Apr. 16	Apr. 14	Apr. 16	Apr. 14	Apr. 16
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	93 50	92 50	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	69 40	69 50	69 45	69 45	69 45	69 45	69 45	69 45	69 45	69 45	69 45	
June and 22 Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Scrip 2nd Loan of 1855	3100 0	3100 0	3090 0	3090 0	3090 0	3090 0	3090 0	3090 0	3090 0	3090 0	3090 0	
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
and 1 July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 10	25 10	25 10	25 10	25 10	25 10	25 10	25 10	25 10	25 10	25 10	
Ditto 3 months	24 90	24 90	24 90	24 90	24 90	24 90	24 90	24 90	24 90	24 90	24 90	

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds
Brazilian 5 per cent.
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, 1852	...	101 1/2	...	...	...	...
Ditto New 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839
Ditto New, 1843
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	...	79	...	79	...	79
Cuba 6 per cent	...	16	...	...	...	...
Ditto Matanza and Sabantilla 7 per cent
Chilian 6 per cent
Ditto 3 per cent
Danish 3 per cent, 1825
Ditto 5 per cent	101	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders
Equator New Consolidated
Grenada, New Active 2 1/2 per cent
Ditto Deferred
Greek
Guatemala 5 per cent
Mexican 3 per cent	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Peruvian 4 1/2 per cent	...	8 1/2	...	8 1/2	...	8 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent
Portuguese 3 per cent 1853	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent
Sardinian 5 per cent	...	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Spanish 3 per cent	...	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent Deferred	...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ditto Passive	...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Ditto Com. Cert. of Comp. not funded	...	4 1/2 pc	...	...	...	...
Swedish 4 per cent
Turkish 5 per cent	100 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent guaranteed	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Venezuela 4 1/2 per cent	...	32 1/2	...	...	32 1/2	33 1/2
Ditto Deferred, 2 per cent	13 1/2
Dividends on the above payable in London.
Austrian 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling	8 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 4 1/2 per cent
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	19 1/2	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders
Ditto 3 per cent Certificates	98 1/2 xd	...	...

AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Redeemable.	Apr. 16.
United States 6 per cent Stock	1862	..
— Bonds	1862	..
— Stock	1867-8	105
— Bonds	1868	..
— Bonds 5 per cent	1862	..
Alabama 5 per cent Sterling	1858	..
Illinois 6 per cent	1870	..
Kentucky 6 per cent	1868	..
Maryland 5 per cent Sterling	1869	26½
Massachusetts 5 per cent Sterling	1868	100½
New York 5 per cent Stock	1858-60	..
— 6 per cent	1860-7	..
Ohio 6 per cent	1860	96½
Pennsylvania 5 per cent Stock	1854-70	..
— 5 per cent Bonds	1882	83
South Carolina 5 per cent (Palmer's)	1866	..
Tennessee 6 per cent Bonds	1890	84
Virginia 6 per cent Bonds	1886	84½
— 5 per cent Sterling	1888	85
Pennsylvania 6 pr cent Railway Bonds, 1st mortgage .. .. .	..	..
— c per cent sterling, 2nd mortgage .. .. .	..	..

Shares.	CANADIAN SECURITIES.	Paid.	Price.
100 ..	Canada	32½	145
Stock ..	Canada Governmt 6 p Cts Jan and July	100	114
Stock ..	Ditto, 6 per Cent, February and August	100	111
Stock ..	Ditto, 6 per Cent, March and September	100	111

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
22500	20/ pr cent	Australasia	£	40 0 0	81
10000	5/ pr cent	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	..
6000	5/ pr cent	Bank of London	100	50 0 0	..
20000	6/ pr cent	British North American	50	50 0 0	56
32200	5/ pr cent	Chrt'd Bk, India, Austr., & Ch. City	20	10 0 0	7½
4500	5/ pr cent	Colonial	100	50 0 0	58½
20000	6/ pr cent	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	..
25000	6/ pr cent	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrt'd.	20	20 0 0	18
35000	7/ pr cent	London Chrt'd Bank of Austral.	20	20 0 0	19½
20000	12/ pr cent	London and County	50	20 0 0	28½
6000	22½/ pr cent	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	30
50000	18/ pr cent	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	45½
10000	16/ pr cent	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	..
25000	16/ pr cent	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	..
20000	6/ pr cent	National	50	25 0 0	..
25000	20/ pr cent	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	..
25000	8/ pr cent	Ottoman Bank	20	20 0 0	17½
50400	12/ pr cent	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	38
20000	14/ pr cent	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	..
12000	5/ pr cent	Ionian	25	25 0 0	..
12000	12/ pr cent	South Australia	25	25 0 0	..
32000	12/ pr cent	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	..
60000	15/ pr cent	Union of London	50	10 0 0	..
4000	3/ pr cent	Western Bank of London	100	50 0 0	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	per share
2000	7/ pr cent & 2½/ pr cent	Albion	500	50 0 0	..
50000	7/ 14s 6d pr cent	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	..
10000	6/ pr cent & 5/ pr cent	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	..
24000	15/ & 5/ pr cent	Atlas	50	5 15 0	17½
3000	4/ pr cent & 3/ pr cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	..
12000	3/ pr cent	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	..
20000	7/ 10s pr cent	Church of England	50	2 0 0	..
5000	5/ pr cent	City of London	50	2 0 0	..
5000	5/ pr cent	Clerical, Medical, & General Life	100	10 0 0	..
4000	4/ pr share	County	100	10 0 0	86½
..	2/	Crown	50	5 0 0	..
50000	5s & 5/ pr cent	Eagle	50	5 0 0	..
10000	5/ 10s pr cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	..
20000	5/ pr cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	5 5 0	4
4651	11/ pr share	European Life	20	All	..
..	4/ pr cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	..
20000	6/ pr cent	General	5	5 0 0	..
1000000	3/ pr cent	Globe	Stock	..	92
20000	5/ pr cent	Guardian	100	47 5 0	51½
2400	12/ pr cent & 20/ pr cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	263
7500	14s	Imperial Life	100	20 0 0	19½
13453	5/ pr cent & 5/ pr cent	Indemnity Marine	100	35 0 0	137½
50000	2s 6d & 2s 6d	Law Life	100	2 10 0	..
10000	2/ 10s pr cent	Law Life	100	10 0 0	..
20000	5s pr share	Legal and General Life	50	6 5 0	..
34000	11/ 7s 6d	London	25	12 10 0	39
20000	3s	London and Provincial Law	50	3 12 6	3
10000	12/ pr cent & 3/ pr cent	Marine	100	20 0 0	82½
10000	12/ 10s pr cent	Medical, Invalid, & General Life	50	2 0 0	..
7848	5/ pr cent	Minerva	20	4 0 0	..
..	5/ pr cent	Monarch	5	1 0 0	..
10000	6/ pr cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	..
..	5/ pr cent	Pelican .. .. .	..	..	..
..	6/ pr cent	Phoenix .. .. .	..	..	..
40000	5/ pr cent	Professional Life	6½	0 10 0	..
2500	12/ 10s pr cent	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	..
200000	7s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	..
68220	8/ pr cent & 5/ pr cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All	376
..	5/ pr cent & 5/ pr cent	Sun Fire .. .. .	..	..	..
4000	12/ 14s pr cent	Do. Life .. .. .	..	..	..
25000	4/ pr cent & 5/ pr cent	United Kingdom	20	5 10 0	..
5000	5/ pr cent & 5/ pr cent	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	..
..	5/ pr cent & 5/ pr cent	Victoria Life .. .. .	..	5 0 0	..

DOCKS.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share.
360410	5 per cent	Commercial	Stk	..	..
2065068	6 per cent	East and West India	Stk	..	..
3638310	5 per cent	London	Stk	..	104½
1929800	4½ per cent	St Katharine	Stk	..	..
360865	4 per cent	Southampton	Stk	..	68
..	0-00 per cent	Victoria	Stk	..	97

PRICE OF BULLION.

Foreign Gold in Bars, (Standard)	per ounce	£ 3 17 9
Mexican Dollars		0 0 0
Silver in Bars, (Standard)		0 0 0

The Commercial Times.

MAILS FOR SWEDEN.—Information having been received that the steam ship London, under contract with the Swedish Government for the conveyance of mails between London and Gottenburg, is about to re-commence running, mails will be made up at this office for transmission by this vessel, on each occasion of her departure from London. Letters forwarded by this route will be liable to the same rate of postage as letters sent via Ostend, viz.:—1s 2d for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight; 2s 4d for a letter above half an ounce but not exceeding an ounce; and so on, according to the scale for charging inland letters. This postage may be paid in advance, or the letters may be sent unpaid, at the option of the senders. Upon newspapers a rate of one penny must be paid in advance. The London is appointed to sail every three weeks, the first departure being on the morning of Sunday the 18th instant, and letters posted in London up to the usual hour on the Saturday previous will be in time.

LETTERS, &c., FOR VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—As opportunities for transmitting letters from this country to Vancouver's Island by private ships direct, are found to occur very rarely, in future all letters and newspapers for that colony (unless otherwise specially addressed) will be forwarded in the mails via the United States to San Francisco, California, between which place and Vancouver's Island the communication is understood to be frequent. The combined British and United States postage on letters and newspapers thus forwarded will be for letters not exceeding ½ oz, 1s 2½d; above ½ oz and not exceeding 1 oz, 2s 5d; above 1 oz and not exceeding 2 ozs, 4s 10d; newspapers, 2d each. The postage upon both letters and newspapers must in all cases be paid in advance.

MAILS FOR NORWAY.—The steam packet communication between Denmark and Norway having been re-established, the mails from the United Kingdom for Norway will be conveyed direct by sea from Denmark to Norway, instead of via Sweden, until further notice. The rate of postage to be taken on letters addressed to Norway will be 1s 4d the half ounce, and so on, according to the scale now in operation for charging inland letters. This rate comprises both the British and foreign postage on the letters to the place of their destination; and it may be either paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender, except, however, as regards registered letters, the postage upon which, as well as the registration fee, must be paid in advance.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination.	Mails despatched from London.	When expected.
SOUTHAMPTON STATION.		
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar	(By day mail.) 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month	Apr. 26
Malta, Egypt, Mauritius, Ceylon, & India	4th, 12th, and 20th of every month	Apr. 20
Gibraltar, Penang, Singapore and China	4th & 20th of every month	..
British Colonies in the West Indies (except Honduras and Bahamas), foreign Colonies, &c., in the West Indies (except Havana), California, Venezuela, N. Granada, Chili and Peru, Greytown (St Juan de Nicaragua)	2nd and 17th of every month	Apr. 16
Mexico and Havana	2nd of every month only	Apr. 15
Honduras, Bahamas, and Blewfields	17th of every month	Apr. 16
Lisbon, Madeira, Brazil, B. Ayres, and Falkland Isles	9th of every month	Apr. 16
Australia	12th of every month	May 6
DEVONPORT STATION.		
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, St. Helena, &c.	Evening of the 5th of every month	May 3
LIVERPOOL STATION.		
British North America and United States	Evening of every Friday	Apr. 21

PORTUGAL, SPAIN, AND GIBRALTAR.—The Alhambra, for the mails of this morning GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS, CEYLON, INDIA, AND CHINA.—The next mail from Calcutta direct, Penang, Singapore, and China, via Marseilles, is due in London on the 27th inst.—The next mail from India, via Bombay and Marseilles, is due in London on the 19th inst.—Mails for the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, Mauritius, via Marseilles, will be despatched this evening.—The Indus for the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, Mauritius, Ceylon, and China mails, via Southampton, of the morning of the 20th inst.

WEST INDIES, &c.—La Plats, for the mails of this morning. MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, INDIA, CEYLON, AND AUSTRALIA.—The mails were despatched last evening.—The Cambria, for the mails, via Southampton, of the morning of the 12th prox.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.—The Phoebe, for the mails of the evening of the 5th prox. MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The Hope, for the mails of the evening of the 23d inst.

AMERICA.—The Ariel, to sail from Southampton, for the mails of the morning of the 21st inst.—The Anglo-Saxon, to sail from Liverpool, for the Canada, &c., mails of the evening of the 20th inst., to be conveyed to Portland.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.
On the 11th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Arabia, via Liverpool—New York, March 31.
On the 13th, PENINSULA, per steam ship Alhambra, via Southampton—Gibraltar, April 5; Lisbon, 9, and Vigo, 10.
On the 15th, AUSTRALIA, per steam ship Shaftesbury, via Liverpool—Dates anticipated.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.
From the GAZETTE of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold last week	1858.. 72171	33049	8228	50	4735	516
Corresponding week in 1857..	93845	32175	9728	419	6119	436
— 1856..	98772	50795	19801	277	6336	791
— 1855..	96342	42992	18679	151	5416	809
— 1854..	41927	31021	16393	146	4686	477
Weekly average, April 10..	43 1	36 3	24 1	30 9	38 6	41 1
— 3..	44 3	36 10	23 5	31 3	38 4	41 9
— Mar. 27..	45 2	37 3	23 4	29 11	38 1	41 5
— 20..	45 6	36 9	23 4	31 9	37 11	41 0
— 13..	45 3	36 6	23 3	31 3	37 11	41 2
— 5..	45 6	36 7	23 4	34 0	37 11	41 0
Six weeks' average	44 9	36 8	23 6	31 6	38 1	41 3
Same time last year	55 2	46 5	23 9	39 7	39 7	38 0
Duties	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Notwithstanding that a very limited supply of English wheat was on sale at Mark lane to-day, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy in the extreme; indeed, so little business was transacted that the quotations were almost nominal. To have forced sales, 1s to 2s per quarter less money must have been submitted to by the factors. Foreign wheat was freely offered at 1s to 2s per quarter decline upon Monday's currency. In spring corn and flour very little was passing. Prices, however, were unaltered. The imports of foreign grain this week are very moderate; but upwards of 2,000 sacks of flour have arrived from the Continent.

At Liverpool and Wakefield, this morning, the wheat trade was dull, and the quotations ruled in favour of buyers.

Most of the continental markets continue to be largely supplied with produce for the time of year, and the trade, both for home use and export, is devoid of animation. The latest advices from the United States bring dull and drooping markets for both wheat and flour.

The transactions during the present week in the Liverpool cotton market have been to a fair extent, and the total sales have reached 44,000 bales. Spinners have taken 32,000 bales, speculators 4,000 bales, and 8,000 have been taken for export. Fair qualities of cotton are unchanged in value. Common and middling Americans are reduced 1/4d per lb since Friday last, these latter descriptions being at present very plentiful. To-day the market closes without animation, but steady. Sales, 10,000 bales at previous rates. The American accounts received this week are not of particular interest. Quotations were firmly maintained in the various markets, with a lively inquiry, in the face of very flat accounts just received from Liverpool (the Southern markets closing even with an upward tendency); the last quotation for middling at New Orleans was 11 1/2 cents. Crop estimates remain unchanged, 3 millions being the favourite cypher. Some reports speak of an early falling off in the receipts to be expected. In the London market the business has been limited to 1,050 bales; prices are irregular, in some instances 1/4d per lb lower than last Friday.

The Charleston Standard has published the following interesting statistics on the cotton trade:—

The subject of the cotton crop is one of general interest to our readers, and the question as to the probable receipts of the present season is one which occasions more of speculation perhaps than any other to be mentioned. Below, we have taken pains to present a statement of the receipts up to the present time for the last fourteen years, and the receipts subsequently, by reference to which the proportions of the crop yet to come forward may be guessed at with tolerable satisfaction. From this it will be seen that the average of receipts from this time to the end of the season has been 660,000 bales. Supposing that we are to have but the average from this time forward, the total receipts for this season would amount to 2,878,928 bales. It is not to be supposed, however, that subsequent receipts will fall as low even as the average; on the contrary, it is to be expected that they will range very nearly, if not quite as high, as they have ranged before, and as in one instance they have transcended 1,000,000 bales, it is to be expected that they will not be far from 1,000,000 bales this season:—

	Receipts to date.	Received subsequently.	Total Crop.
1858	2,218,928	.....	.....
1857	2,510,469	449,050	2,939,419
1856	2,636,776	891,069	3,527,845
1855	1,740,449	1,106,890	2,847,339
1854	1,989,514	940,513	2,930,037
1853	2,625,373	687,509	3,262,882
1852	2,174,656	840,378	3,015,029
1851	1,812,533	542,725	2,355,257
1850	1,661,618	435,088	2,096,706
1849	2,024,719	703,877	2,728,590
1848	1,632,744	714,899	2,347,634
1847	1,439,788	338,914	1,778,652
1846	1,527,979	572,588	2,100,567
1845	1,798,068	598,435	2,384,508
1844	1,551,854	478,655	2,030,509

Under the impression that some large supplies will be received direct from Canton, owing to the re-opening of the trade of that port, buyers of tea have refused to operate beyond immediate wants. The market, therefore, has been in a most inactive state, and common sound congou has been freely offered at 12d per lb.

A letter from Hongkong, dated the 27th February, thus refers to the state of the tea and silk trades in China:—

The estimate now given of the quantity of tea available at Canton is 60 chops of this season, some of them fine oopacks, for which 37 to 40 taels are asked, and some 200 chops of two past seasons, the quality and condition of which are very questionable. To the present time foreigners have shown no disposition to make purchases. Foochow dates are to the 24th inst. Previous to the holidays the settlements of tea had been about 6,000 packages of congou, medium to good kinds, at from 12 to 20 taels short, and 1,700 packages oolongs; stock, 40,000 packages congou and 11,000 half-chests oolong. Of congou only about 15,000 packages are of medium to good kind. Five vessels have left for Great Britain and two were on the berth. Shanghai advices are to the 19th inst. Since the holidays the transactions in imports and exports had been trifling. Tea—Business was checked by the 26th of December advices from England. There had been no settlements of black tea, and only 9,000 packages of green. Stock of black, 43,000 packages, and of greens, 143,000 packages. Total export of tea to Great Britain, 46,000,000 lbs, against 51,000,000 lbs last season. To the United States the export is 24,000,000 lbs. Silk—Prices were nominal at last quotations. No settlements advised, and silkmen continued very firm. Total export from China to Great Britain and France 55,900 bales, against 70,500 bales last year to the same time.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAI TO GREAT BRITAIN (direct), from 1st JULY, 1857, to dates.

Dates.	Black Tea.	Green Tea.	Total Tea.	Silk.
Total to Dec. 31.....	13737311	2531486	16268797	25414
Jan. 10.....	653500	15100	668600	358
— 15.....	734619	296696	1031315	381
— 16.....	407502	91325	498827	556
Feb. 2.....	424032	7892	431924	41
— 12.....	604900	139100	744000	38
— 15.....	635318	217592	852910	634
— 16.....	742179	324594	1066773	887

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAI TO THE UNITED STATES, from 1st JULY, 1857.

Dates.	Black Tea.	Green Tea.	Total Tea.	Raw Silk.
Total to Dec. 31.....	230416	8467908	8698324	117204
Jan. 9.....	1069300	1069300	1440
— 13.....	1096500	1096500	.....
Feb. 4.....	1149450	1149450	.....
— 12.....	766748	766748	1874

There has been much less activity in the coffee market, and, in some instances, prices have given way from 6d to 1s per cwt. The stocks of coffee here are tolerably good, and there is every prospect of steady importations from Ceylon during the remainder of the season. Advices from the Island to the 15th ult. state that native coffee, picked and dried, was quoted at 36s 6d to 37s per cwt. Plantation was selling at 63s 9d per cwt free on board. The following shows the distribution of the crop:—

	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
For London	178,558	46,315	224,873
Liverpool	2,565	2,126	4,691
France	2,300	23,682	25,382
Falmouth	2,994	5,154	8,148
Rotterdam	10,424	2,189	12,613
Australia	3,724	3,385	7,109
Mediterranean	1,809	1,364	3,173
Moulmein	31	33	64
Calcutta.....	.....	1,250	1,250
Mauritius.....	.....	182	182
1858	202,405	85,080	287,485
1857	176,912	106,459	283,369

Telegraphic advices from Amsterdam state that the whole of the Trading Company's stock of 500,000 bags Java and Padang was disposed of, good ordinary at 27 1/2 cents; the price of which at the October sale was 40 1/2 cents.

Bengal rice has been in somewhat improved request, at full quotations. In cleaned qualities very little has been passing.

About an average business has been transacted in rum, at last week's currencies. Brandy and grain spirits, however, have met a dull inquiry.

The wool trade still continues in a depressed state, and prices are certainly in favour of buyers. The next series of public sales of colonial and other fine wools will commence on Thursday, the 29th inst. The quantities of colonial wool already arrived are as follows:—Sydney, 10,957 bales; Port Philip, 12,807 bales; Van Diemen's Land, 1,909 bales; Adelaide, 11,145 bales; Cape, 7,480 bales; total, 44,298 bales. The low wool sales will commence at the close of this series. Over 10,000 bales, not included in the above figures, have reached the port of London since Monday. The result of the Liverpool sales, held this week, is thus reported by Messrs Hughes and Ronald:—"The public sales of fine colonial wools attracted a good attendance of the trade. The whole of the Port Philip was disposed of, and there was a very spirited competition, buyers being completely out of stock and requiring a supply to last them till the next London sales; but we must quote a decline in prices of 1d per lb from the last London February and March sales. The Cape wools were very irregularly lotted and imperfectly shown, and consequently sold at extremely low prices. The River Plate wools offered were of a very superior kind, but only a portion found buyers, chiefly unwashed; and, the prices being unsatisfactory, the remainder was at once retired, holders requiring higher rates. This was also the case with the United States and Russian merinos

We subjoin particulars of quantities offered and prices obtained:— 773 bales Port Philip sold at from 17½d to 24½d per lb; skin, 13d to 16½d; greasy, 11d to 12½d. 376 bales Cape washed sold at from 11d to 17d per lb. 1,210 bales Buenos Ayres chiefly withdrawn: greasy, 7½d to 9d per lb. 172 bales United States, 57 bales Russia merino, and 78 bales sundries were withdrawn. Total, 2,666 bales.”

There has been no particular movement in the indigo market, in which the transactions are on a very moderate scale. Messrs Moran and Co., of Calcutta, have forwarded the following report of the indigo market to the 8th of March:—

In our market we have no change to notice; the public sales go off pretty steadily at the slightly improved rates noticed in our last, and as the season is now far advanced, those who have hitherto held back their indigo are disposed to sell, and we believe in another month there will be but a few thousand maunds of the crop remaining. We estimate 71,000 maunds as having been disposed of up to date.

EXPORTS OF INDIGO from NOVEMBER 1, 1857, to the evening of the 6th current.

	Chests.	Mds.	S. Ch.
To Great Britain	11,551	41,638	7 7
Havre and Bordeaux.....	3,039	11,129	34 14
Marseilles	64	246	16 11
Foreign Europe	29	107	34 1
America	131	441	5 14
Gulf, &c.	1,723	6,081	3 10
	16,537	62,644	22 9

The iron market has continued heavy, and Scotch pig has declined to 53s for mixed numbers. Other metals have shown a tendency to give way.

Linseed oil has sold, to-day, at 29l per ton on the spot. Most other oils are a slow sale. The last prices paid for spirits of turpentine are 40s to 41s per cwt, at which the market closed steadily.

The transactions in tallow have not been extensive; nevertheless, the market for that article has ruled steady, at 55s 6d to 56s per cwt for P. Y. C. on the spot. Telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg bring rather dull markets for tallow, arising from a large supply being anticipated from the Ukraine.

The transactions in hemp, flax, jute, and coir goods, have been only moderate: nevertheless, prices have been supported. Our Dundee report of the 14th inst. says:—“Our flax market continues very firm for fine flax, and the transactions that have taken place in goods on the spot have generally been at full rates. Holders seem, if anything, rather more disposed than before to part with their stocks of common flax at the current quotations; and would even in some instances make a slight concession on these to meet cash buyers. In tows and codillas there is no change to notice. The better qualities continue to be wanted, and are scarce, and for such high rates are required by holders. Jute continues to be in moderate request, and prices are without much change. The large supplies on the way cause consumers to buy very sparingly. The demand for yarns continues weak, and prices are without material change since last week. In linens there is still no improvement to notice.”

Some important statistics of the port of Maulmain have been transmitted to us by Messrs Apel and Co. From the following comparison it will be seen that the exports of rice and timber have rapidly increased during the last two years:—

TOTAL OF EXPORTS FROM MAULMAIN FOR THREE YEARS.

	bags.
Rice exports for 1855.....	82,217
— for 1856.....	292,555
— for 1857.....	358,712

Total 733,484

Or 1,833,710 baskets at 85 rs per 100, 1,558,655 rs.

	tons.
Timber exports for 1855.....	38,576
— for 1856.....	53,439
— for 1857.....	69,709

Total 161,724

At 40 rs per ton, 6,468,960 rs.

INCREASE OF EXPORTS IN THREE YEARS.

	bags.
Increase of exports of Rice in 1856 in comparison to 1855...	210,338
— — — — — 1857 — — — — — 1856...	66,157

Total increase for two years 676,495

	tons.
Increase of exports of Timber in 1856 in comparison to 1855...	14,863
— — — — — 1857 — — — — — 1856...	16,270

Total increase of two years 31,133

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 7, 1858.

	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley-meal.	Oats and oatmeal.	Rye and rye-meal.	Peas and pea-meal.	Bean & bean-meal.	Indian corn and Indian meal.	Buckwheat & buckwheat meal.
Foreign ..	qrs 42951	qrs 26763	qrs 7284	qrs 36	qrs 296	qrs 7588	qrs 10585	qrs ...
Colonial ..	62	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Total ..	42913	26763	7284	36	301	7588	10585	...

Imports of the week 96,573 qrs.

MONTHLY IMPORTS OF GRAIN, &c.

AN ACCOUNT, showing the QUANTITIES of CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, and admitted to Home Consumption, in the month of March, 1858.

Species of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour.	Imported from Foreign Countries.	Imported from British Possess. out of Europe.	Total.
Wheat	qrs bush 200741 7	qrs bush 880 4	qrs bush 201622 3
Barley	65003 6	...	65003 6
Oats	22687 3	...	22687 3
Rye	4887 2	...	4887 2
Peas	2757 5	12 3	2770 0
Beans	23635 7	...	23635 7
Maize or Indian corn	10331 1	...	10331 1
Buckwheat	10 3	...	10 3
Beer or b'gg .....	...	...	...
Total of corn and grain	420555 2	892 7	421448 1
Wheat meal or flour	cwt qr lb 528298 2 21	cwt qr lb 1292 0 21	cwt qr lb 529590 3 14
Barley meal .....	...	...	...
Oat meal	439 0 23	...	439 0 23
Rye meal	153 0 0	...	153 0 0
Pea meal	0 2 9	...	0 2 0
Maize or Indian corn meal	172 1 26	...	172 1 26
Buckwheat meal	1 1 10	1 3 0	3 0 10
Total of flour and meal	529065 0 24	1293 3 21	530359 0 17

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL WOOL.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL imported into London, Liverpool, and Hull from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1857 and 1858, and the total imports, including Bristol, Leith, and Grimsby.

Colonial.	London.		Liverpool.		Hull.		Totals, inc. Bristol, Leith, & Grimsby.	
	1857 bales	1858 bales	1857 bales	1858 bales	1857 bales	1858 bales	1857 bales	1858 bales
Sydney	9544	8461	162	..	..	..	10706	8461
Port Philip	11317	12182	341	64	..	..	11661	12246
Portland Bay	1407	..	..	..	..	..	1407	..
Hobart Town	660	..	..	..	..	..	660	..
Launceston .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Adelaide, Port Fairy, & Moreton Bay	2539	5907	..	..	..	..	2539	5907
Swan River	77	..	..	..	..	..	77	..
New Zealand	313	204	..	..	..	..	313	204
Cape of Good Hope:—								
Algoa Bay and Port Natal.	6761	7074	..	..	..	..	6761	4674
Port Beaufort .....	..	856	..	..	..	..	..	856
Cape Town	3162	3790	..	..	..	..	3162	3790
East Indies	1337	1539	5393	6220	..	..	6730	7739
Total Colonial	37117	40013	6899	6284	..	..	44016	46297
Foreign.								
Germany	1240	1398	..	..	1412	1609	3060	3076
Spain and Portugal	458	94	1657	942	..	..	2113	1035
Russia	4585	5665	930	1218	370	61	5888	6942
South America	3826	1917	26396	11667	..	..	24222	13884
Barbary and Turkey	802	409	785	191	..	..	1587	610
Syria and Egypt	529	142	503	334	..	..	1029	476
Trieste, Leghorn, &c.	249	..	1511	..	..	..	1760	..
Denmark .....	..	..	..	..	19	65	19	85
Chinese	257	143	..	22	..	..	257	165
Sundry	136	139	169	2427	925	424	1230	2990
Grand Total	42199	49918	32847	23085	2726	2159	85180	75521

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(FROM MESSRS M'NAIR, GREENHOW, AND IRVING'S CIRCULAR.)

Manchester, April 13, 1858.

Sympathising with the return of less activity in cotton, and influenced somewhat by the continuance of an uneasy feeling arising from unfavourable rumours in circulation last week, the market to-day has not exhibited the same feeling of improvement which it did last Tuesday; and demand for either goods or yarns has, consequently, not been equal to what it was then. With a feeling in favour of the buyer generally, as to prices, no actual change could, however, be noticed, if 40-inch gold-end shirtings—6 lbs to 8½ lbs, for example—be excepted, and which were actually lower by about 1½d per piece, and some descriptions of yarns, upon which an advance of ¼d to ½d per lb was demanded, where spinners were under contract.

(FROM MESSRS MURE AND QUENTELL'S CIRCULAR.)

New Orleans, March 20, 1858.

The Arabia's advices received this morning have produced rather a dull feeling, and the market closes quietly at the following quotations:— Ordinary to good ordinary, 8½c to 9½c, equal to 5.27d to 5.95d; low middling to middling, 10½c to 11c, equal to 6.36d to 6.63d; good middling, 11½c, equal to 7d; middling fair to fair, 12c to 12½c, equal to 7.7d to 7.44d f.o.b., freight ½d, exchange 4 per cent. premium. Of the Crop—The decrease in the receipts at the ports, which was 370,000 bales at the date of our last circular, is now reduced to 252,000 bales as compared with last year, and this deficiency will continue to be still further diminished, as the receipts after this time last year were very light. There is no material change in the views regarding the extent of the crop, which generally range from 2,900,000 to 3,000,000 bales, though a few parties are of opinion that the latter may be exceeded. The exports to Great Britain are still somewhat less than last year, but the stocks in the Southern ports are now 760,000 bales, and the usual tables will soon show an excess, as the majority of purchases recently have been for shipment to Great Britain.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, March 31.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

New Orleans, on March 20	Charleston	March 26
Mobile	North Carolina	27
Florida	Virginia	1
Texas	New York	2
Savannah	Other Ports	27

	1857-8	1856-7	Increase	Decrease
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1	46511	62390	..	15879
Received at the ports since ditto	2342192	2582430	..	240238
Exported to Great Britain since ditto	934704	948132	..	13428
Exported to France since ditto	273577	309751	..	36174
Exported to the North of Europe since ditto	98192	175423	..	81231
Exported to other foreign ports since ditto	109783	105366	4417	..
Total exported to foreign countries since ditto	1416256	1542572	..	126416
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	788138	609979	178159	..

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

At latest corresponding dates	1856	1857
bales	100616	63140

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

	1857-8	1856-7
Stock on hand, Sept. 1	46511	62390
Received since	2342192	2582430
Total supply	2388703	2644820
Deduct shipments	1416256	1542572
Deduct stock left on hand	788138	609979
Leaves for American consumption	184309	492169

Freight to Liverpool, 3-16s per lb. Exchange, 107½ to 108½.
VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports.
At New Orleans..... March 20	64	7	25
— Mobile..... 20	20	1	4
— Florida..... 20	9	..	..
— Savannah..... 26	15	..	3
— Charleston..... 26	14	2	4
— New York..... 29	17	3	78
— Galveston..... 13	2	1	1
Total	141	14	115

The market has been quiet and steady since the date of our last, the demand coming principally from the more necessitous of Eastern spinners. Sales for the three days are estimated at 8,000 bales, the market leaving off quiet. We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida	Mobile	New Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling	12	12	12	12
Middling fair	12½	12½	13	13
Fair	13	13	..	..

The arrivals have been from Texas, 747; New Orleans, 165; Georgia, 1,317; South Carolina, 2,697; North Carolina, 584; Virginia, 646—total, 6,156 bales. Total import 1st to 31st March, 53,092 bales. Export from 1st to 31st March, 17,910 bales, against 29,538 bales in 1857.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—April 16.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.		Mid.		Fair.		Good Fair.		Good.		Fine.		Same period 1857	
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	5½	5 9-16	7½	7 3-4	8	8 1-4	9	9 1-4	10	10 1-4	11	11 1-4	12	12 1-4
New Orleans	5 9-16	6½	7½	8	8 1-4	9	9 1-4	10	10 1-4	11	11 1-4	12	12 1-4	13
Pernambuco	7½	7 3-4	8	8 1-4	9	9 1-4	10	10 1-4	11	11 1-4	12	12 1-4	13	13 1-4
Egyptian	8	8 1-4	9	9 1-4	10	10 1-4	11	11 1-4	12	12 1-4	13	13 1-4	14	14 1-4
Surat and Madras	4½	4 3-4	5	5 1-4	6	6 1-4	7	7 1-4	8	8 1-4	9	9 1-4	10	10 1-4

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Whole import, Jan. 1 to April 16.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to April 16.	Exports, Jan. 1 to April 16.	Computed Stocks, April 16.
1858	1857	1858	1857
bales	bales	bales	bales
661310	898143	601080	57540
			25860
			52320
			426780
			559710

The past has been a heavy week in the cotton market—holders, in many cases, tempted by a fair profit, have willingly met the demands of reluctant buyers, and have again conceded in the medium qualities of American ½d per lb in price. The trade still operate without confidence, but exporters and a few speculators have bought fairly, where the terms were tempting. Long-stapled kinds are little changed in value, but heavy of sale. East India are also pretty steady. The sales to-day are 8,000 bales. There may be, perhaps, a little better tone in the market than in the few previous days. The reported export amounts to 7,480 bales, consisting of 4,790 American and 2,900 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, April 15.

Since our last this market has been certainly receding, but the decline has been very indeterminate, as prices have been little tested. It amounts in the common numbers of yarn to fully ½d per lb, and is chiefly manifest, where recent orders are running out, in the desire of spinners to obtain renewals. The higher numbers are positively unmarketable. In cloth, the Eastern merchants continue purchases, but on a scale much more restricted than their wants authorize. The Calcutta letters received here on Tuesday, and later Bombay accounts per telegraph, are both of a

highly satisfactory tenour as regards our staple manufactures, and the very moderate business which we have this week to report has been mainly attributable to them. A few sales of shirtings, madapollams, and T-cloths have been made at very little under last week's rates. 45-inch shirtings and wider cloths generally have been in comparatively better request. Rather frequent inquiries have been made for uncurrent descriptions of printing cloths, which, however, do not affect stocks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price April 15, 1858	Price April 1857	Price April 1856	Price April 1855	Price April 1854	Price April 1853
RAW COTTON:—						
Upland fair	0 7½	0 8	0 6½	0 5½	0 6½	0 6½
Ditto good fair	0 7½	0 8½	0 6½	0 5½	0 6½	0 6½
Pernambuco fair	0 7½	0 8½	0 6½	0 5½	0 6½	0 6½
Ditto good fair	0 8	0 8½	0 7½	0 7	0 7½	0 7½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	0 11½	0 12	0 10½	0 9½	0 8½	0 9½
No. 30 WATER ditto ditto	0 10½	0 11½	0 10	0 9	0 8½	0 9½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4lbs 2oz	5 0	5 3	4 6	4 1½	4 7½	4 10½
27-in., 72 reed, ditto ditto, 5lbs 2oz	5 10½	6 3	5 7½	5 1½	5 4½	5 10½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8lbs 4oz	8 4½	8 9	8 1½	7 1½	7 9	8 6
40-in., 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8lbs 12oz	9 4½	9 9	8 12½	8 0	8 10½	9 6
40-in., 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9lbs 4oz	10 4½	10 9	9 7½	9 6	9 9	10 9
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9lbs	8 1½	8 0	7 3	6 6	7 3	7 6

BRADFORD, April 15.—Wool—There have been more inquiries for combing wool, and more sales made. In noils and shorts the demand is more languid than for some weeks past, and prices for low and middle qualities a little in favour of the buyer. Yarns—There is no new feature in this branch. The export houses are making inquiries and ready to close for any lots offering at job prices, but for regular yarns both spinners and buyers are equally indifferent about entering into transactions, the prices offering being so much below the cost to produce. Pieces—The demand for goods is about an average for some weeks past. The Americans are doing a little more, and ere long we hope to be able to report still more extended operations.

LEEDS, April 13.—We have nothing new to report this week as to the state of our cloth markets. There was the same brisk demand at the cloth halls for light summer goods as has been the case of late, but all other sorts were dull. Prices are firm, and the mills employed pretty much the same as of late. There has been about an average amount of business done this week in the warehouses, but principally for the home trade.

Huddersfield, April 13.—We have had a good attendance of buyers about the cloth hall and the warehouses to-day, and there has been rather more doing in consequence. Prices are very reasonable, and generally well maintained.

LEICESTER, April 13.—Little has been done in the warehouses lately, several of the factories and warehouses having been closed for the Easter holidays during the earlier part of the week. The houses engaged in manufacturing for the home market continue to be better employed than those which are chiefly in the shipping trade. Wools and yarns remain depressed, and can be bought a trifle lower.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 31.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The depression in the market for State and Western flour continues, there being no demand for export, and only a limited inquiry for home use. The stock, though light, is ample for existing wants, and the continued adverse accounts from abroad, with the probability of an early resumption of canal navigation, create a desire on the part of holders to realise on the best terms offering. The sales embrace 22,000 bbls, the market closing flat at quotations, which indicate a decline of about 5 cents since last Friday. Canada flour is also dull and depressed, with a slight reduction in prices; there is no superfine in market, but of good extras there is a fair supply—sales 1,300 bbls, within the range of 4.25 dols to 5.50 dols. We quote:—State, common brands, 4.15 dols to 4.20 dols; State, straight brands, 4.20 dols to 4.25 dols; State, extra brands, 4.35 dols to 4.60 dols; Michigan, fancy brands, 4.20 dols to 4.25 dols; Ohio, common brands, 4.35 dols to 4.40 dols; Ohio, fancy brands, 4.50 dols to 4.60 dols; Ohio, fair extra, 4.75 dols to 5 dols; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, 5.10 dols to 6 dols; Michigan and Indiana, extra brands, 4.35 dols to 6 dols; Genesee, fancy brands, 4.30 dols to 4.40 dols; Genesee, extra brands, 5.25 dols to 6.25 dols; Missouri, 5 dols to 7 dols; Canada, 4.25 dols to 5.50 dols. The market for Southern flour is without material change, and the demand is moderate—sales 3,100 bbls at 4.70 dols to 5 dols for common mixed to straight brands, 5.05 dols to 6.30 dols for low to good fancy and extra, and 6.75 dols to 8 dols for favourite and fancy ditto. Rye flour is in better request, but at steady prices—sales 400 bbls at 3 dols to 3.75 dols. Corn meal meal is also more inquired for, and prices have advanced 5 cents—sales 1,200 bbls at 4.50 dols to 4.55 dols for Brandywine, the latter price in store, and 3 dols for Jersey; also, 40 puncheons, 16.75 dols, cash. Export from 1st to 31st March: wheat flour, 72,603 bbls, against 123,586 bbls in 1857.

GRAIN.—The market for wheat remains dull and depressed, and a decline of fully 3 cents has been submitted to on the medium grades. The demand is limited to the urgent wants of the local millers, the adverse accounts from Europe not warranting shippers to operate at the ruling currency. The stock is light, but fully adequate to the present requirements. The receipts must materially increase in the course of a fortnight, about which time it is expected the canals will be open. The transactions include 7,200 bushels white Southern at 1.23 dol to 1.50 dol; 4,000 white Indiana, 1.16 dol; 1,000 white Michigan, 1.10 dol; 600 white Tennessee, 1.50 dol; 600 white Canada, 1.37½ dol; 2,000 spring Chicago, 99 cents; 1,500 red Indiana, 1.20 dol; and 500 red Delaware, 1.15 dol. The rye market is dull, and prices have receded 2 to

3 cents, with sales of 9,500 bushels, good and prime at 67 to 68 cents. A good demand has prevailed for corn, both for home use and export, and the market remains without quotable change—the supply is fully adequate to the demand; sales, 130,000 bushels, at 67 to 69 cents for yellow Southern; 66 to 69 cents for mixed and white ditto; and 67 to 68 cents for mixed Western. Export from 1st to 31st of March: wheat, 33,257 bush, against 267,134 bush in 1857; corn, 411,676 bush, against 680,613 bush in 1857.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since Sept. 1st, 1857.

From—		Flour.		Meal.		Wheat.		Corn.	
		brls	brls	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
New York	March 30	454532	..	282078	..	1168930	..	482985	..
New Orleans	30	121340	..	140377	..	217372	..	142379	..
Philadelphia	27	54312	123	121905	..	162440	..	8920	..
Baltimore	27	80180	..	..	..	..	..	2920	..
Boston	27	2474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Ports	26	23215	..	128597	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1857-58		735353	123	3341395	..	2024406	..	3716069	..
— 1856-57		742290	184	6941329	..	..	..	..	..
Increase		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease		6937	61	3589984	..	1691663	..	..	..
Total, 1855-56		722524	6719	3715441	..	3820603	..	4457404	..
— 1854-55		129404	5235	206545	..	..	..	..	..

TO THE CONTINENT.

From		Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye
		brls	bush	bush	bush
New York	March 30	60995	1014*4	10651	..
Other Ports to latest dates		113504	102772	4250	..
Total		174499	204226	14901	..
Total, 1856-57		353657	2974085	446547	180958
— 1855-56		616618	2149331	206146	1309637
— 1854-55		7946	..	293645	35541

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

The supplies of English wheat on sale in nearly the whole of the leading markets held this week have been very moderate. Notwithstanding that the stocks of foreign produce in warehouse, both here and at the large outports, have become much reduced, and that the millers generally hold very small supplies for the time of year, there has been less activity in the demand, yet in some instances a further advance of 1s per quarter has been paid for all good and fine samples. In foreign wheat,—the imports of which continue on a moderate scale—about an average business has been transacted, at very full prices.

Although wheat appears to have seen nearly, or quite, its lowest point of value, there is no immediate prospect of any permanent improvement in the quotations. Our prices, compared with those in the United States, show a loss upon shipments of both wheat and flour; but throughout France, the currencies are still considerably lower than in England, consequently, there is still a fair margin of profit on exports. Whilst prices continue at their present low point in France, and whilst such abundant supplies are offering both by the farmers and millers, we can scarcely anticipate any rise of importance in our markets. Hitherto, however, the imports from France have been small, and no disposition has been shown on the part of the importing houses either in London or Liverpool to invest in French flour, consequently, nearly the whole of it has passed into the hands of our millers for mixing purposes.

For barley, the demand has continued steady, at full prices, and the supplies in the hands of our own growers are much reduced. All other spring corn still commands very full prices. The whole of the importations are readily cleared off as they come to hand.

The country markets have been rather flat for wheat, at full quotations; but all other kinds of produce have changed hands steadily, at extreme rates to a slight advance.

In Ireland, the corn trade has been wholly devoid of animation, yet very few changes have taken place in the quotations. The Scotch markets have been rather inactive; yet no sellers of wheat or other grain have come forward on lower terms.

The supply of English wheat in to-day's market was very limited; nevertheless, the demand ruled heavy, and, to have effected sales, 1s to 2s per quarter less money must have been accepted. Foreign wheat was nominally 1s per quarter lower. In spring corn, the supplies of which were moderate, very little was doing, on former terms. Flour was very dull.

Mr Edward Rainford furnishes the following report in reference to the floating trade:—Since the 8th instant, there have been 16 arrivals off coast, viz.:—Of wheat, 8 cargoes from Alexandria, 1 Ibrailla, and 1 Taganrog; of maize, 1 cargo from Smyrna and 1 Venice; of barley, 1 cargo from Constantinople, 1 Berdianski and 1 Alexandria; of beans, 1 cargo from Alexandria—altogether 10 cargoes of wheat, 2 maize, 3 barley, and 1 beans. Of these a few were sold before arrival. There have been numerous transactions in floating cargoes this week, of which I have to report the following:—Wheat, arrived, Tanganrog Ghirka, at 42s 6d per 492 lbs; Kalafat at 37s and 38s per 480 lbs; Egyptian Saidi at 29s 6d (3 or 4 cargoes), 30s, and 31s 6d; on passage, a cargo at 30s 6d. Maize, arrived, Odessa at 34s per 492 lbs; and Foxanian, a small cargo, at 34s per 480 lbs; on passage, Odessa at 33s 9d and 33s 6d per 492 lbs; ditto, 33s per imperial quarter, and Galatz at 33s. Barley, arrived, Ibrailla at 22s 6d, and Ismail at 22s 9d; on passage, Danube, (3 cargoes) at 21s 6d Odessa at 22s, Scala Nova 19s 9d, Ibrailla 21s 9d, Dari, arrived, at 21s and 22s. Beans, arrived, Egyptian Saidi at 29s 6d.

The London verages announced this day were:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat	2,050	at	45 11
Barley	620	40	11
Oats	1,342	26	9
Rye	485	29	11
Beans	288	36	11
Peas	113	42	2

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has been a steady inquiry for good to fine descriptions by the trade at full prices, but low and middling have again sold at easier rates by 6d to 1s in many instances. There is not much doing in parcels on the spot for export, as the continental accounts remain unsatisfactory. The Dutch Trading Company have fixed their sale for the 11th proximo, viz., 81,536 baskets Java, a smaller quantity than offered last year. 2,101 hds West India found buyers to yesterday (Thursday), and refining kinds are quite 6d cheaper. 303 casks Barbadoes by auction went from 38s to 44s for brown to fine yellow; out of condition, 33s 6d to 36s 6d, and a few lots grainy Berbice, 38s to 43s per cwt. The stock of raw sugar in London has increased to 44,300 tons, but still exceeds the moderate one of last year by only 3,500 tons. There is some diminution in the deliveries, partly owing to the Easter holidays, but 9,100 tons more have been cleared for consumption since the 1st of January than to the same date in 1857.

Mauritius.—The principal portion of 17,644 bags submitted on Tuesday met with buyers: qualities under 39s at an occasional reduction of 6d to 1s; good to fine, including crystallised, at stiffer prices: low grey to fine yellow, 37s to 45s 6d; black to good brown, 28s to 37s; grainy brown to fine yellow, 38s 6d to 44s 6d; crystallised yellow and greyish white, 44s to 47s 6d per cwt.

Bengal.—1,566 bags went at barely former rates for low descriptions: Gurrpattah date, soft brown to middling yellow, 31s 6d to 37s 6d; good yellow, 40s per cwt.

Madras.—1,345 bags native were partly sold at previous rates from 31s to 36s for brown to superior bright yellow. 2,691 bags low black and Jaggery were withdrawn at 29s per cwt.

Siam.—333 bags white were taken in at 47s 6d to 49s per cwt.

Manilla.—No sales have taken place.

Foreign.—2,360 boxes Havana about one-third part sold: washed low grey to florettes, 39s to 45s; much out of condition, 32s 6d to 37s 6d; sound grainy yellow and florettes, 42s to 45s 6d. 461 hds 271 barrels Porto Rico went with spirit at 41s to 47s 6d for low to very fine yellow. 533 hds 62 tierces 147 barrels Cuba partly found buyers: low grey to fine yellow, 38s to 44s; the lower kinds principally taken in at 34s 6d to 38s. 2,954 bags Pernambuco rather more than one-fourth part sold: soft brown to middling yellow, 35s to 39s 6d. 199 hds melado and sugar, 26s to 32s 6d; a small portion dry, 37s to 39s. Privately, 350 hds Porto Rico have realised above rates. A cargo of Rio Grande for this kingdom sold at 23s; and one of 5,000 bags Paraíba, for a near port at 21s 6d; also 1,800 boxes Havana, No. 12½, 28s for the United Kingdom. Yesterday a cargo of 3,600 bags brown Pernambuco for this kingdom realised 23s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—The market remains steady, but is not very active. Brown grocery goods may be quoted 54s 6d; middling to fine, 55s to 59s, upwards. Wet lumps, 50s to 52s; fine pieces, 46s to 48s 6d; bustards, 30s to 42s. Several transactions have occurred in Dutch crushed for delivery at lower prices.

Molasses.—A floating cargo of clayed Cuba has sold for an outport at 14s; also 50 tons landed at 14s; and 19s paid for fine Antigua on the spot. 90 hds Bengal by auction brought 14s 6d. 30 hds Cuba, of indirect import, were withdrawn.

Coffee.—Several parcels plantation Ceylon recently arrived have sold at lower rates, excepting for coloury kinds. 646 casks 121 barrels and bags went as follows: fine ordinary to middling, 58s to 66s; good mid to good bold coloury, 67s to 75s; peas, 68s to 82s. 750 bags unclean native were taken in at 42s. 69 casks Jamaica realised 50s to 62s for ordinary to low middling. The large quantity of Mocha lately imported from Aden was offered on Wednesday, and bought in at high rates: greenish and pale small berry, 65s to 71s; mixed long berry, 76s to 78s. Nothing of interest has transpired privately. By a telegraphic notice of the Dutch Company's Java sale held at Amsterdam yesterday, it was stated that all the coffee submitted sold; good ordinary Java realising 27½ cents, being rather under the valuations.

Cocoa.—The market has been rather more active. 41 bags Grenada in public sale brought 54s 6d to 56s. 77 bags St Lucia, 55s 6d to 56s. 681 bags Trinidad found buyers at full, and, in some instances, at rather higher rates for the better qualities: grey and greyish red, 54s 6d to 63s 6d; fair to good red, 65s to 75s; fine, 90s per cwt.

Tea.—Transactions generally have been upon a very moderate scale this week, the trade only buying those descriptions which offer at low rates, while there does not at present appear to be any symptom of a revival of speculative inquiry. Common congou is exceedingly flat, no further transactions having taken place to establish a quotation.

Rum.—A steady inquiry has prevailed, and sales to a fair extent reported, including East India at 1s 10d to 1s 11d; Demerara, of current quality, at 2s 2d to 2s 4d; low, in proportion; and several parcels Jamaica at the former value. The total stock of rum in London amounts to 19,645 puns 3,600 hds, against 20,079 puns 4,615 hds last year at same period.

Rice.—Holders have evinced less disposition to press sales this week, and the few parcels sold by private contract do not show any alteration in price: Ballam, 7s; Coringa Madras, 8s to 8s 3d. By auction the sound portion of 6,500 bags Necrancia Arracan was held at 7s. 1,203 bags Bengal sold from 7s to 8s 6d for small broken to good middling white. 51 casks Carolina, 23s per cwt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF RICE to April 10, with Stocks on hand.

	1855	1857	1856	1855
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imports	32552	14805	18216	5000
Delivered for home use	8620	10255	6300	5000
Exported	4705	18025	2740	1800
Stock	82484	41205	20788	4140

SAGO.—2,626 boxes pearl partly sold: small grain, at 19s 6d to 20s, went upon rather lower terms, bold supporting its former value, viz., 22s to 23s 6d per cwt. The remainder taken in, but a considerable portion since sold.

SAGO FLOUR.—253 bags partly sold at 16s 6d per cwt.
SPICES.—Nothing of interest has taken place by private treaty. 54 boxes nutmegs partly sold at previous rates: low small to fair mixed brown, 1s 6d to 2s 5d. 23 cases mace: low to good, 1s 2d to 1s 7d, chiefly sold. 1,300 bags pimento met with ready buyers at 3d to 3½d for ordinary to good, and the stock in importers' hands is now moderate. Of 1,128 bags pepper, a small portion was realised, good Sumatra bringing 4½d, with one lot 4½d; remainder taken in above the value, including Penang at 4½d. Zanzibar cloves went easier, viz., 2½d to 3¼d for 1,128 pkgs low to good quality. 140 barrels Jamaica ginger brought 4l 4s to 5l 5s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—A better feeling has existed towards this article, and prices show an advance of 6d to 1s, being somewhat irregular. 4 to 5,000 bags changed hands by private contract: refraction 15 to 6½, 31s to 34s. In public sale, 716 bags Bengal sold: refraction, 5 to 4, 35s 6d to 36s; 9½, 31s per cwt. The deliveries are remarkably large.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF SALTPETRE TO APRIL 10, WITH STOCKS ON HAND.

	1858	1857	1856	1855
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imported	2428	4344	3860	3709
Delivered	4208	3250	3400	3500
Stock	5020	3150	4577	110.0

Delivered last week, 393 tons.

COCHINEAL.—The market is firmer, and 271 bags Honduras went at rather higher prices in some instances: small paste to good silvers, 3s 3d to 4s; very low and ordinary, 2s 8d to 3s 2d; low small to middling blacks, 3s 9d to 4s 5d per lb. The stock amounts to 7,500 serons, against 7,812 serons last year, and 9,276 serons in 1856 at same date.

LAC DYE.—A parcel of DT brought 1s 11d per lb.
OTHER DYESTUFFS.—Good Bengal turmeric sold at 16s 6d to 17s. Gambier has been quiet at 15s to 15s 3d. 1,512 bags Cutch partly found buyers at 37s for first class sea and oil damaged; a small portion sound, 39s to 39s 6d. No public sales of safflower were held to yesterday. Tartaric acid, 1s 5d per lb.

DYEWOODS.—80 tons red Saunders sold at lower rates: sea and oil damaged, 4l 7s 6d to 4l 10s. 100 tons Lima were principally taken in at 20l for fine; Jamaica fustic went from 5l 5s to 6l 5s per ton. Logwood remains quiet.

SHELLAC is steady: 300 chests partly sold at 60s to 62s 6d per cwt for native orange.

DRUGS.—The business done this week has been of very limited extent. Camphor remains quiet. Turkey opium quoted 17s to 17s 6d. Oil aniseed was bought in at 10s 9d to 11s per lb yesterday.

INDIA RUBBER.—Sales of fine Para have been made at 1s 1½d, and holders now require 1s 2d per lb. East India remains without change.

HIDES.—The public sales of East India held yesterday comprised 240,000 hides, and a large proportion found buyers, generally at lower rates, excepting for fine qualities.

METALS. Business continues exceedingly flat as regards all descriptions, and prices have still a downward tendency. A sale of spelter has been effected as low as 25l 10s per ton. Tin is nearly neglected, and quotations may be considered as almost nominal: Banca, 113s; Straits, 109s per cwt. Nothing fresh to notice in English. Lead attracts a little more attention. Copper is quiet at the smelters' prices. The iron trade has not experienced any marked improvement, although there seems less disposition to press sales. Scotch pig has been almost stationary in value, viz., 53s to 53s 9d per ton for mixed numbers.

HEMP.—1,110 bales Manilla, including some parcels of old import, sold steadily at 27l to 27l 12s 6d for ordinary to fair current quality. Jute sells readily, and 4,620 bales by auction went 10s dearer for many marks: low to fine, 12l 2s 6d to 18l 5s; a few lots, 19l 5s. Other kinds of hemp are quiet. 158 bales Bombay were bought in at 22l per ton.

LINSEED.—The market is firm, and 1s dearer. Good Calcutta commands 52s 6d to 53s 6d; Bombay, 55s to 56s. In floating cargoes no sales. Black Sea seed commands 51s to 52s per quarter. Linseed cakes secure a ready sale owing to backwardness of the grass crops.

TURPENTINE.—Prices of spirits show a reduction of fully 2s with heavy imports. American in barrels quoted 40s. Fine rough has sold at 11s, but 10s 6d to 10s 9d per cwt now the nearest value.

OILS.—Most kinds of fish are steady, and cod has advanced to 3l 10s. Pale seal can be obtained at 38l per tun. Sperm remains without further reduction. A better demand has sprung up for linseed oil at a recovery of 3d to 6d. This morning the market closes firmly at 29s 3d on the spot, and 6d to 9d more paid for forward delivery. Rape now sells freely: best foreign refined, 42s to 42s 6d; brown, 38s 6d to 39s. Large sales for forward delivery in brown at 40s to end of the year. Cocoa-nut is quiet: Ceylon, 38s 6d to 39s; Cochin, 40s to 42s. Fine palm, which is scarce, commands 39s 6d per cwt. There has been little done in olive oil.

TALLOW.—The market was quiet throughout the greater part of the week, until yesterday, when it assumed a firmer aspect, influenced mainly by speculative settlements. Y. C. quoted 55s 9d to 56s; April to June, 54s 6d to 55s; for delivery in the last three months, 52s 6d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, April 12.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
	casks.	casks.	casks.	casks.
Stock this day.....	33,241	23,231	15,604	12,977
Delivered last week	2,100	2,444	1,414	1,178
Ditto since 1st June	74,117	94,460	95,353	94,773
Arrived last week	642	1,656	859	442
Ditto since 1st June	71,355	71,155	93,957	96,037
Price of Y C on the spot.....	48s 9d	48s 6d	53s 6d	55s 6d
Ditto Town last Friday.....	50s 9d	50s 6d	55s 9d	56s 6d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING

SUGAR.—The market closed without general improvement, but crystallised descriptions went at 6d advance in the sales. 4,458 bags Mauritius all found buyers, also 485 bags Cossipore—the latter at 43s 6d to 44s 6d. 1,734 bags Madras bought in above the value, and 617 bags low brown Siam kind withdrawn. The sales of West India for the week reach 2,725 hds. To-day 273 casks Barbadoes by auction ranged from

37s to 45s 6d per cwt. 400 tons Dutch crushed sold during the week at 32s to 33s per cwt at Amsterdam.

COFFEE.—248 casks 290 brls and bags plantation Ceylon chiefly found buyers at former rates. 499 bags native bought in above the value; also 179 bales Mocha; 191 half-bales selling at 76s for greenish garbled small b-rry.

RICE.—4,800 bags white Bengal sold at 8s to 9s for middling to good middling white; Dacca, 7s to 7s 6d. 2,000 bags low Madras bought in above the value.

SPICES.—330 bags Sumatra pepper were withdrawn, also 121 bags Zanzibar above the value. 80 bags Bengal ginger sold at 18s for rough.

COCHINEAL.—299 bags went off at previous rates, and partly sold.

SHELLAC.—DC orange of indirect import sold at 70s to 72s 6d; part bought in at 82s 6d; ruby, 73s 6d; button, 60s to 71s per cwt.

LAC DYE.—253 chests partly found buyers: good, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; ME sea-damaged, 8½d to 9d.

INDIA RUBBER.—230 baskets fair Penang were bought in at 6½d per lb.

OTL.—1,188 casks palm were only partly sold at 35s to 40s per cwt 40 tons seal: coloured and pale, 34l to 35l 5s per tun. 143 casks, &c. cocoa-nut: Cochin sold at 40s; inferior, 36s 3d to 38s; Ceylon bought in at 38s 9d per cwt.

TALLOW.—The sales went off at rather higher prices, but were limited in extent: town-melted, 57s 3d, against 56s 6d last Friday. Foreign unaltered.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar continues very steady. No particular alteration as respects prices; the turn, if any, is in favour of the seller. About 400 tons Dutch crushed, for delivery next month, sold at 33s, all in barrels f.o.b. in Holland; also 100 tons in tierces are reported at 32s, for June delivery; and 2,000 tons of crushed, for Italy and the Levant, have been disposed of at Marseilles.

GREEN FRUIT in good demand. Two cargoes oranges from St Michael, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, sustained the price obtained last week. Cold weather has checked the sale of lemons. More inquiry for nuts. The stock of all kinds of fruit being light, a firmness exists in the market.

DRY FRUIT.—Currants are clearing largely for consumption; but the market is quiet, and prices tending downwards. Large orders are in from the Continent for Turkey raisins, but cannot be executed for want of goods. Good Chesmes held at 50s; very few here. Valentias drooping, and have now scarcely a quotation. Muscatels becoming scarce.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The downward tendency in the English wool trade still continues. From the large stocks, and the absence of orders from the manufacturing districts, there is no doubt that prices will be still lower.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The colonial wool sales will commence on 29th inst. The quantity arrived to date is 44,298 bales. The market is inactive.

FLAX without alteration.

HEMP.—Market very quiet, and hardly any transactions to report this week.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton wool from Friday, 9th April, to Thursday, 15th inclusive:—850 bales Surat at 4½d to 5½d for very middling to fully middling fair; 200 Madras at 4½d to 4 11-16d for good fair Western, and 5d for middling Tinnivelly. The transactions have been moderate, and the market dull, prices being irregular, and in some cases ½d per lb lower than last week. Yesterday, 1,400 bales Surat and 330 Madras were offered at public sale. Of the Surat, about 1,100 bales sea damaged were sold at 3½d to 4½d; the remainder were bought in above the market value; 200 bales of the Madras were sold at 3½d ordinary seedy Tinnivelly, and 4d ordinary Western.

SILK.—Business continues much the same as quoted in the last circular, with an improvement in Tsatees from 16s to 17s.

TOBACCO.—A steady demand has continued for all descriptions of good and fine quality, but sales have been chiefly of a retail character.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—We have little that is new to communicate this week. The sales of leather continue to be only to a moderate extent. The supply of fresh goods at Leadenhall was abundant, and would have been ample had the buyers been far more numerous. We have not made any alterations in the price current of last week, but the tendency of prices is rather downwards. There was not any public sale of foreign raw hides last week—being Easter—but by private contract there have been sold 800 Buenos Ayres hides, light ox, 47½ lbs, at 6½d. At the public sales, this week, which were large, not less than 136,000 East India kips were sold at former rates, except those of very light weights, which advanced 1d to 2d per lb. The Petersburg kips were 1d to 1½d lower. The few River Plate hides sold were at about former prices, as also were Cape hides. Australian may be quoted ½d lower, and few sold. A few only of the River Plate horse hides were sold, not of good quality, at 7s 6d.

METALS.—The metal market has experienced but little change during the week; the inactivity continues, with still further depressions. Copper is in limited demand, and the monthly meeting held this week having passed without change in price, has strengthened somewhat the position of holders of second-hand parcels and holders of foreign. Iron is weak, and but little inquired for. Scotch pig has declined to 53s cash. Lead, steel, and spelter are neglected and weaker in prices. Tin finds a few buyers. Tin plates are only saleable at very reduced rates.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	57	3
Fat by ditto	3	0
Melted Russian	57	6
Melted stuff	38	0
Rough ditto	22	0
Greaves	17	0
Good dregs	7	0

PROVISIONS.

The bacon market very lively, every thing offered has been taken. Limerick for this and next month's shipment at 56s f.o.b. Prime Waterford for two weeks obtained 60s; curers offering very sparingly. Monday's arrivals of Friesland cleared up at 116s; fine Hollands 90s to 96s. To-day Friesland would not clear at 112s. Other descriptions also dull of sale.

Lard moving up: 70s f.o.b. made.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1816	1004	1492	2297	1913
1857	7191	1918	3448	1121
1858	4030	1444	3942	1174

ARRIVALS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Irish butter	333
Foreign ditto	9028
Bale bacon	1778

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, April 12.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 806 head. In the corresponding week in 1857 we received 1,033; in 1856, 705; in 1855, 1,090; in 1854, 1,202; in 1853, 4,925; in 1852, 1,315; and in 1851, 1,883 head.

Compared with Monday last, there was a considerable increase in the supply of both English and Scotch beasts, most of which came to hand in good saleable condition. Notwithstanding that the attendance of butchers was tolerably good, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. The highest figure for the best Scots was 4s per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,450 Scots and Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 360 of various breeds; from Scotland, 300 Scots; and from Ireland, 240 oxen, &c. About an average supply of sheep was on offer, and most breeds came to hand in good condition. The mutton trade was by no means brisk; nevertheless there was a better feeling in it, and, in some instances, prices were 2d per 8 lbs higher than on this day se'nnight. The best Downs in the wool sold at 5s 2d; out of the wool, at fully 4s 6d per 8 lbs. Lambs were in moderate supply and steady request at full prices, viz., from 6s to 7s per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight 200 head came to hand. The veal trade ruled steady at Thursday's improvement in value of 4d per 8 lbs. The top quotation was 5s 8d per 8 lbs.

SUPPLIES.

	April 14, 1856.	April 13, 1857.	April 12, 1858.
Beasts	2,888	2,871	3,950
Sheep	18,000	14,640	18,180
Calves	49	114	118
Pigs	159	260	210

THURSDAY, April 15.—Although only a moderate supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market, the demand for all breeds ruled very inactive, at Monday's decline in value. Sheep, the show of which was extensive, moved off heavily, at a decline in quotations of fully 2d per 8 lbs. We were fairly supplied with lambs, which met a dull inquiry, at a decline of 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. The show of calves was only moderate; nevertheless the veal trade was heavy, at a decline of 6d per 8 lbs.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	2	3	4	4	8	5	0
Second quality ditto	3	6	3	8	3	10	4	6
Prime large oxen	3	10	4	0	4	8	5	2
Prime Scots, &c	4	2	4	4	3	2	4	0
Prime sheep	3	2	3	4	4	2	4	4
Second quality ditto	3	6	3	10	18	0	22	0
Prime coarse woolled do.	4	0	4	6	18	0	22	0

Lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 8d.
 Total Supply—Beasts, 908; sheep and lambs, 9,642; calves, 220; pigs, 310.
 Foreign Supply—Beasts, 40; sheep and lambs, 110; calves, 112.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, April 12.—Since Monday last, the arrivals of meat from Scotland and the provinces have been moderate; but the supply fresh up this morning was extensive. Prime beef, mutton, lamb, and veal sold steadily, at very full prices. Otherwise, the demand may be considered steady.

HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, April 12.—We have no alteration of importance to notice since our last report. Very choice East Kent pockets, or even Middle Kent from the hill district, combining with fine colour, superior strength and flavour, are in demand, and, if obtainable, would command full prices, but there are few, if any, remaining. With this exception the market must be considered dull, and for the general run of samples, particularly Sussex, the turn in price would be rather in favour of the buyer. The imports of continental hops, chiefly Bavarian, continue to be considerable, indeed, rather rather on the increase.

FRIDAY, April 16.—The market is firm at late prices.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 12.—The supplies of foreign potatoes continue large for the time of year; but the arrivals of English and Scotch are only moderate. Good and fine samples are in fair request, and late rates are well supported; but other kinds are a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Last week's imports were 770 tons from Dunkirk, 817 tons from Rouen, 70 tons from Calais, 68 tons from Rotterdam, 800 tons from Antwerp, 110 tons from Bruges, 225 tons from Ghent, and 70 tons from Newport. York Regents, 140s to 180s; Kent and Essex do., 100s to 160s; Scotch, 120s to 170s; do. Cups, 100s to 110s; Middlings, 60s to 120s; Foreign, 80s to 100s per ton.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, April 15.—For the season, this market continues to be largely supplied with potatoes, both home and foreign produce, and trade generally is heavy, with a downward tendency in prices. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 140s to 180s; Kent and Essex, 80s to 160s; Scotch ditto, 120s to 160s; ditto Cups, 90s to 100s; Middlings, 50s to 90s; Lincolns, 120s to 160s; French, 70s to 100s; Belgian, 60s to 75s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 80s to 84s; inferior ditto, 50s to 55s; superior clover, 95s to 100s; inferior ditto, 70s to 75s; straw, 25s to 30s per load.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a good supply of hay and straw at this market to-day, with a fair demand, as follows:—Hay, good, from 70s to 80s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; good clover, 90s to 105s; inferior ditto, 60s to 80s; straw, 25s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, April 12.—Davison's West Hartley 16s 5d—Holywell 16s—Stewart's Hartley Steam 14s—Tanfield Moor 13s 3d—Wylam 14s. Wall's-end:—Braddyll's Hetton 19s 6d—Hetton 20s 3d—Lambton 19s 9d—Whitworth 14s 6d—Adelaide Tees 19s—South Durham 16s 6d. Ships at market, 17; sold, 17.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.—Byass's Bebside Hartley 17s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 16s 9d—Tanfield Moor 13s—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s—Walker Primrose 13s 3d—Wylam 14s. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 18s—Benson 16s 9d—Eden 18s—Hilda 15s 6d—Eden Main 18s—Braddyll's Hetton 18s 6d—Framwellgate 17s—Haswell 20s—South Hetton 20s—Hartlepool 19s—Kelloe 19s—South Kelloe 18s 3d—Tees 20s—Whitworth 14s 6d—Brown Moor High Main 14s 6d—Cowpen Hartley 17s—Powell's Duffryn Steam 20s 9d. Ships at market 45; sold, 35.

FRIDAY, April 16.—Wylam 14s—Netherton West Hartley 16s 9d—Bebside West Hartley 17s 3d. Wall's-end:—Eden 17s 6d—Haswell 19s 3d—Acorn Close 17s 6d—Whitworth 14s 6d—Tees 19s 3d. Ships at market, 38.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, April 16.—There has been a fair attendance at the public sales this week. Australian wools sold at satisfactory prices, but low wools engaged less attention, and all descriptions have gone at reduced rates.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, April 16.—The market very tame. Sellers compelled to take lower prices in all articles to effect sales, otherwise quotations unaltered.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, April 16.—There is still great inactivity in the iron market, generally, and the prices of manufactured iron are with some difficulty maintained. Scotch pig iron is in limited demand, at a further decline in value. Little enquiry for either copper or lead, and prices remain nominally without change, which applies also to most other metals.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, April 13.

BANKRUPTS.

- G. B. Pelham, Albert street, Camden town, builder.
- C. Milner, Cannon street, tobacconist.
- T. Blaxland, Maidstone, grocer.
- W. Jones, East Grinstead, Sussex, innkeeper.
- D. L. Dyer, Queen street, Seven Dials, currier.
- B. F. H. Carew, Little Grove street, Lisson grove, Paddington, cab proprietor.
- T. Francis, Cross road, Islington, plasterer.
- R. Page, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, coalowner, and Dover, grocer.
- G. Smith, Birmingham, grocer.
- H. J. Lancashire, Dudley, Worcestershire, and Bilston, Staffordshire, spirit merchant.
- E. Wales, Burslem, Staffordshire, coalmaster.
- T. Dewdney, Bathford, Somersetshire, rag merchant.
- B. Hanson, Huddersfield, cotton waste dealer.
- G. Cox, Wrexham, Denbighshire, grocer.
- J. Arkle, Sunderland, currier.
- E. O. Stern and H. D. W. Baldwin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants.
- B. Armstrong, Sunderland, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- A. Cruickshank, Bridge-end mills, miller, and Auchengiech and Mollenhill, near Moodie's burn, Lanarkshire, farmer.
- D. Bain and J. Allan, Bower, Caithnesshire, joiners.
- R. Forsyth, Juniper bank, near Thurso, Caithnesshire, architect.
- R. Finlay, Glasgow, house factor.
- R. Stevenson, Old Monckton, Lanarkshire, farmer.
- M. Whitelaw, Airdrie, Lanarkshire, farmer.
- A. W. Dunn, Melrose, merchant.
- J. Douglas, Thurso, Caithnesshire, farmer.

Gazette of last Night.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

S. Bennett, Manchester, commission agent.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. G. Dickinson, Hastings, draper.
- W. Wild, Counter street, Southwark, carman.
- J. T. Barnes, Maryland Point, Stratford, Essex, formerly of Lower Queen's row, Pentonville, builder.
- J. Patch, Northampton, grocer.
- T. Taylor, Moddershall Mill, Staffordshire, flint grinder and miller.
- C. H. Steward, Tothill street, Westminster, corn hay, and straw merchant.
- J. Sullivar, Bristol, victualler and tavern keeper.
- S. Butler, C. Baker, and C. E. Baker, Birmingham, wire drawers, factors, coffin furniture manufacturers, and wire workers.
- C. Williams, Cardiff, ship smith.
- C. Pybus, Catterick, Yorkshire, spirit merchant.
- A. Bohlink and G. A. G. Esser, Liverpool, merchants.
- W. Yoxall, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, saddler.
- T. Worsley, Cat Clough, Lancashire, cotton spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- Muir and Company, manufacturers, Glasgow.
- R. Jeffrey, innkeeper, Stonehouse, Lanarkshire.
- A. Weir, wine and spirit merchant, Glasgow.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add 5 per cent. to duties on currants, figs, pepper, tobacco, wines, and timber, deers, wood, &c., from British Possessions.

ASHES duty free s d s d First sort Pot, U.S. p.cwt 39 0 0 0 Montreal 39 0 0 0 First sort Pearl, U.S. 39 0 0 0 Montreal 39 0 0 0

COCOA duty 1d per lb West India...per cwt 50 0 84 0 Guayaquil 63 0 65 0 Brazil 55 0 62 0

COFFEE duty 3d per lb Jamaica, good middling to fine...per cwt 67 0 88 0 fine ord to mid 55 0 66 0

Mocha, ungarbled... 50 0 63 0 garbled, com. to good 68 0 84 0 garbled, fine 85 0 96 0 Ceylon, native, ord to gd 51 0 56 0

plantation, ordinary to fine ord 54 0 60 0 fine fine ord. to mid 61 0 67 0 good mid. to fine 68 0 90 0

Java 44 0 67 0 Sumatra and Padang 37 0 45 0 Madras and Tellicherry 54 0 77 0 Malabar and Mysore 50 0 57 0

St Domingo 42 0 50 0 Brazil, washed 44 0 58 0 good and fine ord 37 0 43 0

common to real ord 31 0 36 0 Costa Rica 54 0 74 0 Havana and Cuba 45 0 75 0

Porto Rico & La Guayra 50 0 72 0 COTTON duty free Surat...per lb 0 41 0 57 0 Bengal 0 0 0 0

Madras 0 4 0 52 0 Pernam 0 0 0 0 Bowed Georgia 0 0 0 0

New Orleans 0 0 0 0 Demerara 0 0 0 0 St Domingo 0 0 0 0 DRUGS and DYES duty free COCHINEAL

Honduras...per lb 2 9 5 6 Mexican 3 3 4 4 LAC DYE—good to fine. 1 2 2 0

TURMERIC Bengal...per cwt 12 0 20 0 Madras 10 6 14 0

China 13 0 16 0 TERRA JAPONICA, Dutch 37 0 38 0 Gambler 15 6 16 6

DYEWOODS duty free BRAZIL WOOD...per ton 70 0 114 0 CAMWOOD 0 0 0 0

FUSTIC, Cuba 0 0 0 0 Jamaica 6 0 6 5

Savanna 10 0 10 0 LOGWOOD, Campeachy 8 15 0 0

Jamaica 5 0 5 10 NICARAGUA WOOD 22 0 0 0

RED SANDERS 4 15 4 17 SAPAN WOOD 9 0 13 0 FRUIT—ALMONDS

Jordan, duty 10s p cwt NEW 0 0 0 0 old 0 0 0 0

Barbary sweet, in bnd 3 0 0 0 Bitter 3 5 0 0 CORNANTS, duty 15s per cwt

Zante and Cephal, new 1 18 2 5 old 2 15 3 10 Patras, new 1 10 3 5

FIGS, duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 2 5 3 5 Spanish 2 0 0 0

PLUMS, duty 15s per cwt French...per cwt d p 6 0 0 0 Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0

PRUNES, duty 7s 6d p 2 5 0 0 RAINIS, duty 10s per cwt

Denia, new, p cwt d p 2 5 0 0 Valentin, new 2 0 2 3 Smyrna, black 0 0 0 0

red and Eleme, new 2 0 3 5 Sultana, new 3 0 3 3 Muscatel 2 8 8 0

ORANGES, duty paid St Michael...per bx 27 6 48 0 Fayal 0 0 0 0

Lisbon & St Ues, 1/2 ch 28 6 30 0 Madeira...per box 0 0 0 0

Seville soars...cht 0 0 0 0 LEMONS

Massina...per case 15 0 16 0 Lisbon...per 1/2 chest 27 6 30 0

HIDES—Ox and Cow, p lb s d s d B. A. and M. Vid. dry 0 11 1 0

Do & R. Grande, salted 0 4 0 6 1/2 Brazil, dry 0 7 0 8

dry salted... 0 6 0 7 salted 0 0 0 0

Rio, dry 0 8 0 10 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 7 0 9

Cape, salted 0 3 0 5 1/2 Australian 0 3 0 3 1/2

New York 0 3 0 4 East India 0 3 1 1

Kips, Russia 0 8 0 9 1/2 S America Horse, p hide 6 0 10 0

German 0 0 0 0 INDIGO duty free

Bengal...per lb 1 2 9 0 Oude 3 3 5 6

Madras 0 11 5 0 Kurpah 2 4 7 0

Manilla 1 6 4 0 LEATHER per lb

Crop hides... 30 to 45 lb 1 2 1 4 good ord 50 65 1 4 1 7

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

Foreign Butts 16 25 1 2 1 9 do 28 36 1 3 2 0

Calf Skins... 20 35 1 2 1 11 do 40 60 1 3 2 0

do 80 100 1 2 1 7 Dressing Hides... 1 1 6 0

Shaved do 1 2 1 5 Horse Hides, English... 0 11 1 2

do Spanish, per hide 6 0 14 6 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 4 1 8

do East India 1 0 1 10 METALS—COPPER

Sheeting, bolts, &c. lb 1 1 0 0 Bottoms 1 14 0 0

Old 0 16 0 0 Tough cake, p ton £117 0 0 0

Tile 17 0 0 0 IRON, per ton £ s d s

Bars, &c., British... 7 0 7 10 Nail rods 8 0 8 10

Hoops 10 0 10 10 Sheets 10 10 11 10

Pig, No. 1, Wales... 4 10 0 0 Bars, &c. 6 0 6 16

Rails 6 3 7 0 Pig, No 1, Clyde 3 0 0 0

Swedish 14 0 15 0 LEAD, per ton—Eng. pig 22 0 23 0

sheet 23 10 24 0 red lead 25 0 0 0

white do 28 0 0 0 patent shot... 26 10 27 0

Spanish pig 22 0 0 0 STEEL, Swedish in kegs... 21 0 22 0

in fagots 23 0 23 10 SPELTEN, for, per ton... 26 0 0 0

TIN, duty free English blocks, p ton 12 0 0 0

bars in barrels 113 0 0 0 Refined 115 0 0 0

Banca, in bond 112 0 0 0 Straits, do 109 0 0 0

SEEDS Caraway, new...per cwt 45 0 48 0

Canary...per qr 84 0 87 0 Clover, red...per cwt 48 0 65 0

white 58 0 62 0 Coriander 25 0 28 0

Linseed, foreign per qr 50 0 60 0 English 60 0 70 0

Mustard, br...p bush 14 0 16 0 white 17 0 20 0

Rape, per last of 10 qrs £37 0 39 0 SILK duty free

Surdah...per lb 21 0 22 0 Cossimbuzar 13 0 20 0

Gonatae 13 0 20 0 Comercolly 14 0 21 0

Beulah, &c. 6 0 0 0 China, Taatlee 17 6 19 6

Taysam 12 6 17 0 Canton 8 0 13 0

Thrown 16 0 17 6 RAWS—White Novi 34 0 36 0

Fossombrone 26 0 27 0 Bologna 23 0 25 0

Royals 24 0 27 0 Trento 24 0 26 0

Milan 26 0 27 0 ORGANIZINES

Piedmont, 22-24 32 0 33 0 Do 24-28 30 0 32 0

Milan & Bergam, 18-22 21 0 32 0 Do 22-24 30 0 32 0

Do 24-26 27 0 30 0 Do 28-32 26 0 27 0

TRAMS—Milan, 22-24 29 0 0 0 Do 24-28 26 6 27 6

Do 28-36 0 0 0 0 BRUTIAS—Short reel 0 0 0 0

Long do 0 0 0 0 Demirdach 0 0 0 0

Patent do 27 6 29 0 PERSIANS 12 9 14 0

SPICES, in bond—PEPPER, duty 6d Malabar...per lb 0 4 0 5 1/2

Eastern 0 4 0 4 1/2 White 0 4 0 10

PIMENTO, duty 5s p cwt mid and good...per lb 0 3 1/2 0 3 1/2

CINNAMON, duty 2d p lb Ceylon, 1, 2, 3 1 0 1 11

Malabar & Tellichery 0 9 1 1 CAMBIA LIGNERA, duty 3s 4d

per cwt 120 0 130 0 CLOVES, duty 2d

Ambony and Ben-coulen...per lb 0 7 1 1 1/2 Bourbon and Zanzibar 0 2 0 4 1/2

GINGER, duty B.P. 6s per cwt, for, 10s. East India com. p cwt 17 6 20 0

Do. Cochin and Calcutt 45 0 120 0

African 28 0 30 0 MACE, duty 1s-1 & 2 p lb 1 2 2 2

NUTMEGS, duty 1s. per lb 1 5 2 9 SPIRITS Rum dy B.P. 8s 2d p gal, For, 15s

Jamaica, per gal, bond 10 to 25 0 P... 3 8 4 0

30 to 35 4 4 4 0 fine marks 5 0 6 0

SUGAR—Raw, continued s d s d Titlers, 22 to 28 lb 42 0 43 0

Lumps, 40 to 45 lb 0 0 0 0 Crushed 0 0 0 0

Bastards 38 0 39 0 Treacle 15 0 25 0

Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland 6 lb loaves 44 0 44 6

10 lb do 43 0 43 6 Superfine crushed 37 0 0 0

No. 1, crushed 35 9 36 6 No. 2 and 3 34 0 35 0

Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp 8 to 10 lb loaves 35 6 41 0

Crushed, 1 duty 36 0 37 0 TALLOW—Duty B.P. 1d, For 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt 0 0 0 0 St Petersburg, 1st Y C 55 9 56 0

N. S. Wales 0 0 0 0 Tar—Stockholm, p bri... 14 6 15 0

Archangel 16 0 0 0 TEA duty 1s 6d per lb

Congou, ord. to low...bd 0 9 1 0 good ord. to mid...bd 0 1 0 1/2

ra. str. a.2 d str. bk. lf. 1 1 1 6 fine and Pekoe kinds 1 6 2 4

Souchong 1 2 2 6 Pekoe, lowery 2 4 4 6

Orange 1 0 1 4 Scented 1 4 2 6

Scented Caper 1 2 2 0 Oolong... 0 11 2 2

Hyson 1 2 1 5 mid to fine 1 6 3 6

Young Hyson, Canton 0 8 1 2 fresh and Hyson kinds 0 9 2 0

Gunpowder, Canton 0 8 1 4 fresh and Hyson kinds 1 4 3 6

Imperial 1 0 2 3 TIMBER

Duty foreign 7s 6d, B. P. 1s per load Dantzic and Memel fir... 58 0 75 0

Riga fir 65 0 70 0 Swedish fir 50 0 53 0

Canada red pine 70 0 80 0 yellow pine, large 70 0 80 0

do small 50 0 50 0 Quebec oak 100 0 120 0

Baltic oak 75 0 130 0 African oak duty free... 180 0 210 0

Indian teake duty free... 200 0 240 0 Wainscot logs 18t each 60 0 100 0

Deals, duty foreign 10s B. P. 2s per load Norway, Petersburg stand... 9 0 14 10

Swedish... 10 0 12 0 Russian 11 0 15 0

Finland 9 0 11 0 Canada 1st pine 16 0 17 0

do 2nd 10 0 10 10 do spruce 7 10 11 0

Danfic deck, each 12s 0 26s 0 Staves duty free

Baltic, per mille £130 0 180 0 Quebec 70 0 72 0

Tobacco duty 3s per lb a d s d Maryland, per lb, bond 0 6 0 0

Virginia leaf 0 6 0 1/2 do strip 0 11 2 2

Kentucky leaf 0 6 0 11/2 do strip 0 10 1 1

Negrohead... duty 9s 0 8 1 7

Columbian leaf... 0 8 2 0

Havana 1 0 5 0

do cigars, bd duty 9s 8 0 23 0

TURPENTINE

Rough...per cwt 10 6 11 0

Eng. Spirits, without cks 40 0 0 0

Foreign do., with casks 39 6 0 0

Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lb.

Fleeces So. Down hogs £13 0 14 0

Half-bred hogs 13 0 14 0

Kent fleeces 13 0 14 0

S. Down ewes & wthrs 12 0 13 0

Leicester do 13 0 13 10

Sorts—Clothing, picklock 15 0 16 0

Prime and picklock 14 0 14 10

Choices 13 10 14 0

Super 12 0 13 0

Combing—Wethr mat 15 0 16 0

Picklock 13 0 14 0

Common 12 0 12 10

Hog matching 16 0 16 10

Picklock matching 14 0 15 0

Super do 12 0 12 10

FOREIGN—Duty free.—Per lb

German, 1st & 2d Elect 3s 4d 4s 6d

Saxon, prima 2 4 3 0

and secunda 2 0 2 10

Prussian, tertia 1 8 1 10

COLONIAL

Sydney—Lams... 1 5 1 1 1/2

Scoured, &c 4 1/2 2 8

Unwashed 0 9 1 6

Locks and pieces 0 10 1 9

Slips and skin 1 4 1 9

Port Philip—Lams... 1 4 2 1

Scoured, &c 1 2 1 3 1/2

Unwashed 0 6 1 0 1/2

Locks and pieces 1 1 1 7 1/2

Slips and skin 0 8 1 5 1/2

S. Australian—Lams 1 4 1 9

Scoured, &c 1 3 2 2

Unwashed 0 9 0 11

Locks and pieces 0 7 1 1/2

V. D. Land—Lams... 1 5 1 11

Scoured, &c 1 5 2 8

Unwashed 1 1 1 3

Locks and pieces 1 0 1 6

Cape G. Hope—Fleeces 0 11 2 0

Lams 0 11 1 10

Scoured, &c 0 8 1 10

Unwashed 0 7 1 10

WINE duty 5s 6d per gal £ s d

Port...per pipe 42 0 65 0

Claret...hd 12 0 70 0

Sherry...butt 27 0 80 0

Madeira...pipe 50 0 95 0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, in the first 15 weeks of 1857-8, showing the Stock on April 10 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	Imported.		Duty paid.		Stock.	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
British Plantation.	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India.....	12879	16595	11825	24966	7716	9292
East India.....	22309	8313	16987	8415	16383	14762
Mauritius.....	15129	11384	10271	8565	9989	9625
Foreign.....	..	..	13823	19038	..	..
Foreign Sugar.	47368	36292	52906	65925	33488	33019
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	4713	2907	1595	770	4765	4590
Cuba or Havana.....	3280	7926	388	725	3741	5925
Porto Rico.....	625	1016	7	8	304	826
Brazil.....	1329	2163	33	426	1679	2742
	9947	14952	2023	1929	10389	14081

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

	s	d	per cwt
From British Possessions in America.....	27	3 1/2	
— Mauritius.....	25	3 1/2	
— East Indies.....	..	..
The average price of the two is.....	27	2 1/2	

MOLASSES AND MELADO.

	Imported.	Duty paid.	Stock.
West India.....	1065	4065	1100 | 2218 | 831 | 10321

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consumpt.		Stock.	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
West India..	750285	896040	518265	380610	484335	519480	1434500	1546020
East India..	143910	50040	69390	131460	3670	11745	223740	149715
Foreign....	46780	35655	49230	38670	369	315	156285	105645
Vatted....	494325	461565	391500	372870	16185	37530	200070	131355
	1437360	1443330	1028385	922950	506520	569070	2014695	1929725

COCOA—Cwts.

	Imported.	Duty paid.	Stock.
B. Plantation	9003	1268	789
Foreign....	1350	1778	212
	10353	13846	1001

COFFEE—Cwts.

	Imported.	Duty paid.	Stock.
B. Plantation	2760	6314	790
Ceylon....	27211	32220	5478
Total B. P.	29974	38534	6268
Mocha.....	10528	13182	1535
Foreign E. I.	5023	4164	729
Malabar....	22	..	..
St. Domingo	..	..	..
Hav. & P. Rico	..	9	90
Brz. & C. Rico	9863	24181	3513
African....	160	435	33
Total Frgn	25596	41961	5900
Grand Total	55567	80495	12166

PEPPER.

	White.....	Black.....	NUTMEGS..	Do., Wild	CAS. LIG..	CINNAMON	PIMENTO..
	tons	tons	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	bags
White.....	99	58	771	1118	3255	3428	7775
Black.....	765	630	326	197	424	2018	1331
NUTMEGS..	..	..	771	1118	3255	3428	7775
Do., Wild	..	..	326	197	424	2018	1331
CAS. LIG..	..	..	771	1118	3255	3428	7775
CINNAMON	..	..	326	197	424	2018	1331
PIMENTO..	..	..	771	1118	3255	3428	7775

Raw Materials, Dyestuffs, &c.

	COCHNEAL	LAC DYE..	LOGWOOD	FUSTIC...
	serons	serons	serons	serons
COCHNEAL	5574	2743	..	..
LAC DYE..	736	1862	..	..
LOGWOOD	923	1677	..	..
FUSTIC...	428	768	..	..

INDIGO.

	East India..	Spanish....
	cheats	serons
East India..	5063	3710
Spanish....	1207	4718

SALTPETRE.

	Nitrate of Potass..	Nitrate of Soda....
	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass..	4344	2828
Nitrate of Soda....	1009	3283

COTTON.

	American..	Brazil..	East India..	Liverpool, all kinds...	Total.....
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
American..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil..	..	313	..	..	..
East India..	36015	30161	..	..	..
Liverpool, all kinds...	800646	633305	46530	30300	532770
Total.....	836661	663782	46530	30300	569915

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR APRIL.

	Date due.	Amount per Share.			Number of Shares	Amount.
		Already paid.	Call.	£ s d		
Belgian Eastern Junction.....	1	deposit	3 0 0	..	2,125	6,375
Bristol and South Wales Union.....	15	..	2 10 0	..	12,000	30,000
Dublin and Drogheda, 5 per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prof., 1857.....	1	5	2 10 0	..	6,831	17,077
Eastern Union, 5 1/2 per cent., 10/100	15	6	2 0 0	..	10,000	20,000
Great Luxembourg, 20/100 Obligations	1	15	5 0 0	..	25,000	125,000
Great Southern and Western, Ireland, 4 per cent. Prof., 20/100	1	19	1 0 0	..	50,060	50,060
Lancaster and Preston, 11 1/2	20	8 1/2	2 10 0	..	11,736	29,340
Trinidad.....	20	1/4	0 17 6	..	30,000	26,250
Total.....						304,041

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM.—A meeting of English shareholders in this company was held on Wednesday. The chairman explained that at the meeting in Belgium last year he had induced the Belgian board to offer to resign, with a view to enable the English shareholders to improve the management, but they found that the qualified shareholders in England were not willing to take office, and so the matter fell to the ground. They agreed, however, that Captain Shaw should be the managing director to look after the traffic. That agreement was to be in force for one year, and he had given a report full of details, and he (the chairman) thought the result of his management was very satisfactory. The traffic had been increased and the expenses had been kept down. He thought the proposed dividend of 7 1/2 per share for the year 1857 should be declared; it was clear that it was honestly earned, and there was not one penny charged to capital.

ROYAL SWEDISH.—A general meeting of shareholders in this company was held on Tuesday. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said its issue was delayed in consequence of their proposition for the disposal of the line to the Swedish Government having been referred to a committee of the Swedish Diet, and their final decision was not known until the 15th of March, after which the directors lost no time in preparing and submitting the report. It informed them of the unexpected failure of the intended sale of the line. He said unexpected, because he thought no one could have contemplated such a result. Under those circumstances the directors suggested that an explanatory memorial should be at once presented to the Swedish Government, complaining of the treatment the company had experienced at the hands of the Diet, which had declined to purchase the railway even at a valuation, refused the alternative of granting a guarantee, and actually (contrary to the understanding on which the original subscribers came forward and took their shares) passed an Act authorising an opposition trunk line to the south of the Malarn Lake. He then explained that the nine mines from Arboga to Kopjog would have been completed if the subscribed capital had been taken up. It would, however, require 15,000 or 20,000 to complete that portion; but, under the circumstances of the traffic being unsatisfactory, the directors thought it advisable to wait and see the result of the traffic on the portion opened before raising or spending any more money.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, April 12.—The railway market was heavy at the opening, but later in the day the advance in the funds led to a partial recovery, and the final quotations, though not so high as at one period, were in some cases better than on Saturday. London and North-Western, Midland, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Caledonian improved 1/4 to 1/2 per cent., while South-Eastern, Sheffield, and North-Eastern stocks were slightly lower. In colonial descriptions, Great Western of Canada advanced from the increase in the traffic. Indian guaranteed lines were firm, in sympathy with the rise in the new debentures, and East Indian closed 1/2 per cent. higher. French, except Eastern of France, fractionally receded. American securities were generally without alteration. The second and third series of Canada bonds were quoted 1 per cent. lower; New South Wales debentures, on the other hand, improved. Mines were flat. In joint stock banks a reduction occurred in Egypt, City, and Union of Australia; London Chartered of Australia, however, advanced, and a recovery took place in Provincial of Ireland.

TUESDAY, April 13.—The railway market, after several fluctuations in connection with the settlement, closed slightly firmer than yesterday. Caledonian advanced 1/2 per cent., a large amount of this stock having been lately absorbed by purchases on Scotch account. Sheffield, South-Western, and South-Eastern also improved. Great Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire receded 1/2 and 1/4 per cent. respectively; and Midland, London and Northern-Western, and Eastern Counties left off fractionally lower. A further rise took place in Great Western of Canada. Indian guaranteed lines were firm, and an advance occurred in Madras. French were generally flat. In other foreign descriptions, Lombardo-Venetian declined, while Pernambuco recovered to 1/2 to 1/4 discount. American securities were without alteration. Victoria bonds closed 1 per cent. higher. Mines were dull and heavy. The transactions in joint stock banks were limited, and show no change of importance.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.—Notwithstanding the final arrangements for the settlement show that stock has been absorbed to some extent by the public on the late decline, the railway market has been flat to-day from a preponderance of speculative sales. In colonial descriptions, Great Western of Canada relapsed, and Grand Trunk showed increased weakness. Geelong and Melbourne, however, advanced 5s, and a general rise occurred in the Indian guaranteed lines. French closed about the same as yesterday. The transactions in mines were rather numerous, but in some cases the highest prices were not fully maintained.

THURSDAY, April 15.—The railway market continues depressed, and a further general decline has taken place, the final prices being at the worst point of the day. The public continue to invest moderately on the fall. Indian guaranteed lines were comparatively firm. French were flat. Mines were dull and heavy.

FRIDAY, April 16.—About an average amount of business has been transacted in the railway share market this morning, but prices have exhibited a further decline. In the foreign and colonial undertakings scarcely any business has been transacted.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE HIGHEST PRICES OF THE DAY ARE GIVEN.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Name of Company, and London prices (T. F.). Includes sections for Ordinary Shares, Lines Leased, Preference Shares, Foreign Railways, and Mines.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent., Name of Railways, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile per week, and Miles open in 1857 and 1858.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.
 Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

	Under 2 oz	Under 4 oz
Aden and Arabia, via Marseilles	80 9	1 0
— via Southampton	80 6	1 0
Africa, West Coast, by packet	80 6	1 0
Alexandria, via Marseilles, Br. P.	80 9	1 0
— via Southampton	80 6	1 0
— French packet, via Marseilles	80 6	1 0
Algeria	80 4	0 8
Antigua	80 6	1 0
Archipelago, E.I., via Marseilles	80 9	1 0
— via Southampton	80 6	1 0
Ascension	80 6	1 0
Australia, S and W., via Southampton	80 9	1 0
— via Marseilles	80 6	1 0
Austria, via Belgium	80 8	1 4
— via France	80 8	1 4
Azores, via Portugal	80 6	1 0
— by Brazil packet	80 6	1 0
Baden, via Belgium	80 6	1 0
Barbadoes	80 6	1 0
Bavaria, via Belgium	80 6	1 0
— via France	80 6	1 0
Belgium (paid)	80 6	1 0
— (unpaid)	80 6	1 0
— via France	80 6	1 0
Belgrade, via Belgium	80 6	1 0
— via France	80 8	1 4
Beyrout, via Belgium	80 6	1 0
Serbia	80 6	1 0
Bermuda	80 6	1 0
Borneo, via Marseilles and India	80 9	1 1
— via Southampton and India	80 6	1 0
Brazil	80 6	1 0
Bremen, via Belgium (closed mail)	80 8	1 4
— via France	80 6	1 0
Bucharest, via Belgium	80 11	1 7
— via France	80 13	1 9
Buenos Ayres	80 6	1 0
Cadiz, via Southampton	80 6	1 0
— via France	80 8	1 4
California and Oregon	80 8	1 4
— via United States	80 6	1 0
Cape of Good Hope	80 6	1 0
Canada	80 8	1 4
— via Halifax, or Canada packet	80 6	1 0
— United States packet	80 6	1 0
Candia, via Belgium	80 6	1 0
Ceylon, via Marseilles	80 9	1 1
— via Southampton	80 6	1 0
Chili	80 6	1 0
China, via Marseilles (Hong Kong exp)	80 9	1 1
— via Southampton	80 6	1 0
Constantinople, via Belgium	80 11	1 7
— via France	80 13	1 9
— via Marseilles by French packet	80 6	1 0
— ditto by British packet	80 8	1 4
Costa Rica	80 6	1 0
Cuba	80 6	1 0
— via United States	80 8	1 4
Curaçoa	80 6	1 0
Dardanelles, via Belgium	80 6	1 0
Dererara	80 6	1 0
Denmark, via Belgium	80 10	1 6
— via France	80 9	1 5
Dominica	80 6	1 0
Ecuador	80 6	1 0
Egypt, via Marseilles	80 9	1 1
— via Southampton	80 6	1 0
— via Belgium	80 6	1 0
France (prepaid)	80 4	0 8
— (unpaid)	80 8	1 4
Galatz, via Belgium	80 6	1 0
— via France	80 8	1 4
Gibraltar	80 6	1 0
Greece, by French Mediterranean packet	80 11	1 7
— or paid to Trieste	80 11	1 7
— via Belgium	80 11	1 7
— via France	80 6	1 0
Hamburg, via Belgium	80 8	1 4
— via France	80 6	1 0
Hanover, via Belgium	80 8	1 4
— via France	80 8	1 4
Havana	80 6	1 0
— via United States	80 8	1 4
Heligoland, via Cuxhaven	80 6	1 0
Holland, via Belgium	80 8	1 4
— via France	80 6	1 0
Honduras	80 6	1 0
Hong Kong, via Marseilles	80 9	1 1
— via Southampton	80 6	1 0
Ibrail, via Belgium	80 6	1 0
— via France	80 8	1 4
India, via Marseilles	80 9	1 1
Ionian Islands, via Ostend	80 6	1 0
— via France and Austria	80 8	1 4
— via Liverpool	80 6	1 0
Jamaica	80 6	1 0
— via Savanna, U.S.	80 6	1 0
Java, via Marseilles and India	80 9	1 1
— via Southampton and India	80 6	1 0
— via Belgium and Holland	80 8	1 4
Lagos	80 6	1 0
Lombardy, via France	80 9	1 1
— via Belgium	80 6	1 0
Lubeck, via Belgium	80 8	1 4
— via France	80 6	1 0
Luxemburg, via France	80 6	1 0
Madeira	80 6	1 0
Malta, via Marseilles	80 9	1 1
— via Southampton	80 6	1 0
— via Marseilles, by French packet	80 9	1 1
Mauritius, far as Ceylon, via Marseilles	80 9	1 1
— ditto, via Southampton	80 6	1 0
Mexico	80 6	1 0
Moldavia, via Belgium	80 6	1 0
— via France	80 8	1 4
Monte Video	80 6	1 0
Naples, via France	80 11	1 7
New Brunswick, via Halifax	80 6	1 0
— via the United States mail packet	80 6	1 0
New South Wales	80 6	1 0
Newfoundland	80 6	1 0

A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

Patent Office Seal of Great Britain. Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie Pharmicien de Paris. Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR.

No. 1, 2, and 3, a Lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket, as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, adapted for both sexes.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates. It has restored bodily and sexual strength and vigour to thousands of debilitated individuals, who are now enjoying health and the functions of manhood; disqualifications for marriage are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.

TRIESEMAR, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of Three Days, eradicates all traces of Gonorrhoea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, Gleet, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, non-retention of the Urine, pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and those Disorders which Copavi and Cuba have so long been thought an antidote for.

TRIESEMAR, No. 3, is the great Continental Remedy for Syphilis and secondary symptoms. It searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes; it constitutes a certain cure for Scoury, Scrofula, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, and is a never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English Physician treats with Mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot restore.

Price 11s, free by post 1s 8d extra, forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 33s, by post 3s 2d extra, which saves 11s; and in £5 cases, a saving of £1 12s; from Daniel Church, 78 Gracechurch street, City, and to be had wholesale and retail in London of Bartlett Hooper, 43 King William street; and Waite, 17 Strand; Prout, 249 Strand; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; and Sanger, 150 Oxford street.

PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS.

New and Improved Edition, enlarged to 126 pages. Illustrated by 100 Anatomical Coloured Engravings on Steel, just published, price, free by post, One Shilling.

A MEDICAL WORK ON THE

A physical exhaustion and decay of the frame, from the effects of indiscriminate excesses, and the injurious consequences from the use of mercury, with observations on the obligations of marriage, and directions for obviating certain disqualifications. By R. and L. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, who may be consulted as usual (see page 179.) Sold by J. Allen, 26 Warwick lane, Paternoster row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150 Oxford st; and Gordon, 146 Leadenhall st, London.

The Cordial Balm of Syriacum is employed in both sexes to renovate the impaired powers of life. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, impotency, and barrenness, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. Price 11s per bottle, or four quantities in one for 35s, which saves 11s. The Concentrated Detergent Essence, for purifying the System from contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula, &c. Its action is purely detergent, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s, and 33s per bottle, also a saving of 11s. Perry's Purifying Specific Pills constitute an effectual remedy in either sex for all cases of gonorrhoea, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 12s per box. Sold by Daniel Church, 78 Gracechurch st; Bartlett Hooper, 43 King William st; W. Edwards, 67 St Paul's churchyard; J. Sanger, 150 Oxford st; Hannay, 63 Oxford st; Butler, 4 Cheap side; Prout, 229 Strand; and all medicine vendors throughout the Kingdom.

CURTIS ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.—SHILLING EDITION.

Just published, the 77th Thousand, with numerous plates, in a sealed envelope, price 1s, or sent, post-paid, by the Author, for 1s stamps.

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE

Cause and Cure of Premature Decline, with plain directions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour; being a Medical Review of the various forms and modern treatment 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., with observations on a new and successful mode of detecting Spermatorrhoea, and other urethral discharges, by microscopic examination; to which are added, curious and interesting cases, with the Author's recipe of a preventive lotion.

By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, LONDON. At home for consultation daily, from 10 to 3, and 6 to 8. Sundays, from 10 to 1.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"CURTIS ON MANHOOD.—Shilling Edition.—77th thousand.—This is a truly valuable work, and should be in the hands of young and old. The professional reputation of the author, combined with his twenty years' experience as medical referee in the treatment of nervous debility, &c., fully accounts for the immense circulation which this popular and ably written medical treatise has obtained."—SUNDAY TIMES, 23rd March, 1856.

"CURTIS ON MANHOOD.—It is the duty of all men to study the laws of their body, no less than those of a civil mind. In the pages of this work will be found golden rules for regulating the one and preserving the other."—MARK LANE EXPRESS, March 31, 1856.

"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."—SUN, Evening Paper.

Sold, in sealed envelopes, by the author; also by Gilbert, 49 Paternoster row; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann 39 Cornhill, London; Glat, Bull street, Birmingham; Heywood, Oldham street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church street, Liverpool; Campbell, 136 Argyle street, Glasgow; Robison, 11 Greenside street, Edinburgh; Powell, Westmoreland street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.

WEDDING, VISITING AND BUSINESS. A Copper Plate Elegantly Engraved and 50 best Cards printed for 2s. Sent post free by Arthur Granger, Cheap Stationer, &c., 308 High Holborn.

DR ROWE ON INDIGESTION.

Just published, price 2s 6d, the fourteenth edition, **ON NERVOUS DISEASES,** Liver and Stomach Complaints, Low Spirits, General Debility, and Diseases of Warm Climates; the Result of Thirty Years' Practice. By G. ROBERT ROWE, M.D. Also, preparing for publication by the same Author, The Second Edition, **ON DISEASES OF FEMALES,** with Important Notes, London: John Churchill, New Burlington street.

SPINAL DEFORMITIES.

Just published, 2nd edition, price 2s 6d, **CASES AND OBSERVATIONS** illustrative of the beneficial results which may be obtained by close attention and perseverance, in some of the most unpromising instances of Spinal Deformity, without the use of steel stays or other similar contrivances: with engravings illustrative of the cases. By SAMUEL HARE, F.R.C.S., &c., Author of "Practical Observations on Curvatures of the Spine," &c. London: J. Churchill, and may be had of all booksellers.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—

5,000 Copies of a Medical Book for Gratuitous Circulation.—George Thomas, Esq., having been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a Medical Work, by a Physician, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the medical work, containing every information required. Address, G. Thomas, Esq., Craven house, Newcastle upon Tyne.

AN ACT OF SINCERE GRATITUDE.

5,000 Copies of a Medical Book to be given away!!!—A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, having been cured of severe Nervousness, Pains in the Head, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, Debility, Prostration, and other fearful symptoms, not the least of which was the great mental anguish resulting from the terrors occasioned by the frauds of wicked pretenders, adopts this unusual mode of testifying his deep gratitude, by publishing for the benefit of others the means employed for his own marvelous restoration to health and happiness, to which he had long been a stranger. He will therefore send a copy of the remarkable book containing all the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamps, to prepay postage. Address: Rev. H. R. Travers, M.A., 1 North Cumberland place, Bayswater, Middlesex.

CAUTION.—The advertiser regrets to find that of late several disreputable quacks have dishonestly adopted his plan of puffing off their deceptive books.

NO MORE PILLS OR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

LET US AVOID THE DANGER AND

Expense of Pills and other Medicine in chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, debility, cough, asthma, consumption, &c., but eat DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which invariably cures them in a very short time, and saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. We extract a few out of the many thousand expressions of gratitude from invalids:—Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stewart de Decies: "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—STUART DE DECIES.".....Cure No. 49,832: "Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.—MARIA JOLY, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.".....Cure No. 52,012: "Rostrevor, County of Down, Ireland, 9th December, 1854. The Dowager Countess of Castletuart feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicine had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness, and irritability of many years' standing. This Food deserves the confidence of all sufferers, and may be considered a real blessing. Inquiries will be cheerfully answered.".....Cure No. 180: "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time.—W. R. REEVES, 181 Fleet street, London.".....No. 4,208: "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's health-restoring Food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.—REV. JOHN W. FLAVELL, Kildington Rectory, Norfolk.".....No. 32,836: "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health-restoring Food.—ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen.".....Cure No. 3,906: "Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food.—JAMES POTTER, Athol street, Perth.".....In canisters suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—1 lb, 2s 9d; 2 lb, 4s 6d; 5 lb, 11s; 12 lb, 22s. The 12 lb carriage free on receipt of Post office order BARRY DU BARRY and Co., 77 Regent street, London: FORTNUM, MASON, Co., Purveyors to Her Majesty, 160 Piccadilly; also at 60 Gracechurch street; 330, 430 and 431 Strand; 4 Cheap side; 49 Bishopsgate street, 150, and 198 Oxford street.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—PROFESSOR TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a Course of TWELVE LECTURES on GEOLOGY, having especial reference to the application of the Science to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The Lectures will commence on Friday morning, April 16th, at Nine o'clock. Fee £1 11s 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital. £2,000,000. Approved mercantile bills discounted for parties properly introduced. Money received at interest on deposit, repayable on call or at fixed periods.—By order of the Board, RICHARD PRICE, Secretary. Offices, 25 Birchin lane, Lombard street, London, April, 1858.

WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &C.—MARTER'S NEW AND IMPROVED SYSTEM

of WRITING, guaranteed to persons of all ages, and adapted to any pursuit, in EIGHT easy LESSONS, from 10s 6d. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, with mental calculation, and short-hand. Private tuition, at the convenience of the pupil.—Apply to Mr Marter, at the Institution, 93 Farringdon street, City, five doors from Fleet street. Established 1833.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. The Ladies are respectfully informed that this Starch is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheatstarch, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

THE RECENT CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE.

It is very important that such changes as have recently taken place in the temperature of the atmosphere should not be treated with indifference. The public should be watchful of the effects which they frequently have on the body. The skin and the nervous system suffer severely.—Erysipelas, Blotches, Bolls, Rheumatism, Colds, Sore throats, and the many other complaints of this nature, being frequently generated through the above cause. When symptoms of the above diseases show themselves they should be promptly attended to. Holloway's Pills and Ointment are wonderful remedies, and eradicate the above attacks immediately they show themselves.—Sold by all medicine venders throughout the world, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244 Strand, London.

ADOPTED LARGELY BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor. 2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage. 3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.

4th. It can easily be applied by any unpractised person. 5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths; also for lining iron houses, to equalise the temperature.

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

CROGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING FOR Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and DRY HAIR FELT, for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c. preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full Instructions, on application to CROGON and CO., 2 Dowgate hill, London, and at 2 Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

DR DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, IS THE BEST, THE MOST PALATABLE, AND THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.— JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c. "WHETHER CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO ITS COLOUR, FLAVOUR, OR CHEMICAL PROPERTIES, I AM SATISFIED THAT, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, NO FINER OIL CAN BE PRECURED."

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c. "THE OIL BEING MUCH MORE PALATABLE THAN THE 'FISH OIL,' DR GRANVILLE'S PATIENTS HAVE THEMSELVES EXPRESSED A PREFERENCE FOR DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL."

THOMAS HUNT, Esq., F.R.C.S. "THIS OIL GOES THREE TIMES FURTHER THAN ANY OTHER I HAVE TRIED."

EDGAR SHEPPARD, Esq., M.D. "DR SHEPPARD BELIEVES A PINT OF DR DE JONGH'S OIL TO BE OF MORE VALUE THAN A QUART OF ANY OTHER TO BE MET WITH IN LONDON."

Sold only in Imperial half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; quarts, 9s; capsuled and labelled with DR DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

SOLE BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS, ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77 strand, London, W.C

SISAL CIGARS AT GOODRICH'S

CIGAR STORES, 407 Oxford street, London, near Soho square. Boxes containing 14 for 1s 9d, post free six stamps extra; 1b boxes containing 103, 12s 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." A large stock of the most approved brands. Orders amounting to 1 sovereign, sent carriage free within the London Parrels Delivery Circuit; amounting to 2 sovereigns, carriage free to any railway station in the United Kingdom.—The trade supplied.

MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM

A certain cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chlains, Old Wounds, Ringworm, Erysipelas, all kinds of eruptions of the skin, &c., is as delicate in its use as Eau de Cologne, and not being a greasy compound.—Sold wholesale and retail at the depot, 13 Catherine street, Strand, London, in pots, with full directions, at 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d; and in family jars, at 11s and 22s each; and by all medicine venders in town or country.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.—Price 1s 1/4d and 2s 9d per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unobscured testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

Sold by all medicine venders. See the name of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

KNOW THYSELF.—THE SECRET

ART OF DISCOVERING THE TRUE CHARACTER OF INDIVIDUALS from the peculiarities of their HAND-WRITING has long been practised by MARIE COUPELLE with astonishing success. Her startling delineations are both full and detailed, differing from anything hitherto attempted. All persons wishing to "know themselves," or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating sex and age, inclosing thirteen penny stamps, to Miss Couperle, 69 Castle street, Oxford street, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the Mental and Moral Qualities, Talents, Tastes, Affections, Virtues, &c., of the Writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected.—"I am pleased with the accurate description you have given of myself."—MISS JONES.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT

HAIR, WHISKERS, &c. If so, use MISS COUPELLE'S CHINUTRIAR, which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in a few weeks, and restore the Hair in Baldness from whatever cause, prevent its falling off, strengthen Weak Hair, and effectually check Greyness in all its stages. If used in the nursery, it will avert Baldness in after life. Sold by all chemists, price 7s, or will be sent, post free, on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss Couperle, 69 Castle street, Oxford street, London.—Testimonials:—"I have ordered its use in hundreds of cases with success." DA WALSH.—"I have sold it for eleven years and have never heard a complaint of it." MR SANGER, Chemist.—"My hair is quite restored." E. JAMES, Esq.—"After nine years' baldness, its effects are miraculous." W. MAHON.

Just published, with numerous engravings, new edition, price 1s three by post for 13 stamps.

NERVOUS DEBILITY; ITS

Causes, Symptoms, and Cure: an Essay on Spermatorrhœa, Indigestion, and premature exhaustion of the System, being the result of a long and extended practice in the treatment of those complaints, and intended as a source of easy reference for the non-professional reader.

By S. LAMERT, M.D., 37 Bedford square, London.

Few diseases are more prevalent, less understood, and consequently more erroneously treated, than those classed as "nervous." Thousands of invalids, whose prolonged sufferings have been an enigma to their friends, trace their position to nervousness and indigestion, but in most cases, the immediate cause of those complaints remains unknown to them, and any treatment, in the absence of this knowledge, becomes uncertain, or even fruitless. The object of this work is to clear up some matters of vital importance that have hitherto remained obscure, and to point out to the nervous and hypochondriacal the means by which he may arrive at a state of health to which, in all probability, he has long been a stranger.

On the receipt of 13 postage stamps, this work will be forwarded (post free) to any address by Mr Geo Osborne, 4 Sherborne lane; or from the author, who may be consulted at his residence from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER

TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of the steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided—a soft bandage being worn round the body; while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr WHITE, 228 Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s, 21s, 26s 6d, and 31s 6d; Postage, 1s. Double ditto, 31s 6d, 42s, and 52s 6d; postage, 1s 6d. Post-office order to be made payable to John White. Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE

CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light of texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 16s each; postage 6d. WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 218 Piccadilly London.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTER-

SHIRE SAUCE is universally acknowledged to be the most valuable condiment, and experience has proved its efficacy in promoting digestion and preserving health. Sold by Barclay and Sons, Cross and Blackwell, and the principal dealers everywhere.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE OF PATENT PORTMANTEAUS, DESPATCH BOXES, Writing and Dressing Cases, Travelling Bags with square openings, and 300 other articles, forwarded upon receipt of two stamps. Also, their Catalogue of Portable Military Furniture for the barrack room, camp, or field.—J. W. and T. ALLEN, Manufacturers, 18 and 22 Strand, London.

BELL AND CO.'S PATENT

GELATINE, for making Jellies, Blanc Manger, &c. &c. In packets, at 6d, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 5s. Also, PATENT REFINED GELATINE. A pure and economical substitute for Russian glass, in packets, at 9d, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 5s. Sold Wholesale and Retail at 338 Oxford street, London; Savory and Moore, Bond street; Footnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Cross and Blackwell, Soho square; Barclay and Co., Farringdon street; also by the principal Chemists, Grocers, and Italian Warehousemen throughout the Kingdom.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors in Ordinary to Her Majesty, respectfully invite attention to their PICKLES, SAUCES, TART FRUITS, and other Table Delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention to wholesomeness and purity. A few of the articles most highly recommended are—Pickles and Tart Fruits of every description, Royal Table Sauce, Essence of Shrimps, Soho Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Bloaters Pastes, Strasbourg and other Potted Meats, Call's Foot Jellies of various kinds for table use, M. Sover's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, and Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce. To be obtained of most respectable Sauce Vendors, and wholesale of Crosse and Blackwell, 21 Soho square, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A Safe and Certain Remedy for Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

IMPORTANT TO CLERGYMEN, PUBLIC

SPEAKERS, AND SINGERS.

St Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1849.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with Hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, THOMAS FRANCIS, Vicar-Choral.

To Mr Keating.

Prepared and sold in boxes 1s 1/4d, and tins, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 10s 6d each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79 St Paul's churchyard, London. Retail by all druggists and patent medicine venders in the world.

100,000 WANTED.—SAUNDERS

BROTHERS' Stationery is the best and cheapest to be obtained. Note Paper from 2s per ream; Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 3s per 1,000; good blue wove Commercial Note Paper, 3s per ream; Letter Paper 6s; large size Commercial Envelopes, 4s per 1,000; Foolscap, 8s per ream; Linear Note Paper, 6s 6d per ream; Straw Paper, 2s 6d per ream. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c. Polished steel dies cut from 3s 6d. Orders over 20s sent CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the Kingdom. Price lists free. A SAMPLE PACKET of sixty descriptions of papers and envelopes sent post-free on receipt of four stamps.—SAUNDERS, BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 64 London wall, London (E. C.)

HOMEOPATHIC PATIENTS.

Dispensaries, and persons of delicate constitution are strongly recommended to use TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMEOPATHIC COCOA, which is prepared with the greatest possible care, upon well-tested principles, by which the redundant oleaginous and grosser parts of the nut are entirely removed, and its nutritious, grateful, and valuable properties fully developed.

Sold by most Grocers and Tea Dealers in Town and Country, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Soluble and Dietetic Coccos, and all kinds of plain and fancy Coccos and Chocolates.

See that each packet is labelled "Taylor Brothers," London.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—

CHARLES WATSON, M.D., Fellow and Honorary Vice-President of the Imperial African Institute of France, and Resident Physician to the Bedford Dispensary, 27 Alfred place, Bedford square, LONDON, continues to issue, on receipt of six stamps, "THE GUIDE TO SELF-CURE."

"The first man of the day in these complaints."—MEDICAL REVIEW, July, 1856.

"The true guide to those who desire a speedy and private cure."—UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

"The 'NEW AMERICAN DISCOVERY' shows the absurdity of the English mode of treating such complaints, will prove a blessing to the afflicted, who may safely and easily regain pristine health by adopting the means presented."—EVENING SUN.

For qualifications, vide Diplomas and the London Medical Directory.

PEMARTIN'S CELEBRATED SHERRIES.

RAIL PAID TO ANY STATION IN ENGLAND.

THOMAS NUNN AND SONS,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND LIQUEUR MERCHANTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1811),
21 LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET, FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, W.C.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the SHERRIES of the above eminent shipper: they are extremely soft and nutty, and so perfectly mellow and free from heat or the slightest approach to acidity, as to render them alike favourites both with the connoisseur and the invalid.

Very good.....	34s per dozen	£ 9 18s per 6 dozen	£20 15s per quarter cask
Superior.....	40s	£11 14s	£24 0s
Choice old.....	46s	£13 7s	£27 0s
Amontillado.....	54s and 60s per dozen.		

PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Very choice Old Pale Cognac Brandy, 72s; and Old Schiedam Hollands, 54s per dozen.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

By a process, which is patented, Pure White Zinc Paint is cheaper in use than White Lead.

ADULTERATIONS.—Adulterated Zinc Paint is worse than adulterated White Lead.

Comparatively few Painters and Decorators have ever seen real Zinc Paint in use. The numbers two or three qualities so generally sold as Zinc Paint are mere adulterations.

CAUTION.—The Officers of the H. E. I. Company are requested to observe that HUBBUCK'S Zinc Paint supplied them for years, is totally different from what has lately been sent out for the Company's Service in India, that being obtained by public competition among the Paint Grinders at a less price than the raw metal could be bought for.

Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT;" adulterated paint so marked will subject the sellers to legal proceedings.

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, PAINT and VARNISH WORKS, 157 FENCHURCH STREET

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SHOW OF

Bedsteads, fixed, with the Bedding complete, and the prices marked in plain figures, is at DRUCE and CO.'S Furniture Galleries and Show Rooms, 68, 69, and 58 Baker street, Portman square. Purchasers, before deciding, should visit this establishment, and view the immense stock of superior Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c. N.B. 500 Easy Chairs to select from; Iron Bedsteads, 6s 6d each; Carpets, 1s per yard under the usual price; Mahogany Dining Room Chairs, 19s each. A warranty is given.

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON

BEDSTEADS IN THE KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.—He has FOUR LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 11s; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 14s 6d; and Cots, from 15s 6d each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from £2 13s 6d to £20.

TEA URNS, OF LONDON MAKE

ONLY.—The largest assortment of London-made Tea Urns in the world (including all the recent novelties, many of which are registered) is on sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, from 30s to £6.

PAPIER MACHE AND IRON TEA-

TRAYS.—An assortment of Tea-Trays and Waiters wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier-Maché

Trays per set of three ... from 23s 0d to 10 guineas.
Ditto iron ditto ... from 13s 6d to 4 guineas.
Convex shape, ditto ... from 7s 6d
Round and Gothic Waiters, Cake and Bread Baskets, equally low.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 Illustrations of his illimitable stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, dish covers and hot water dishes, stoves, fenders, marble mantelpieces, kitchen ranges, lamps, gasaliers, tea urns and kettles, tea trays, clocks, table cutlery, baths and toilet ware, turnery, iron and brass bedsteads, bedding, bed-hangings, &c., with lists of prices, and plans of the sixteen large show rooms at 39 Oxford street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3 Newman street; and 4, 5, and 6 Perry's place, London.

TO EXPORTERS OF ALES AND

WINES.—Seymour's Patent Safety Straw Bottle Envelopes cost 7d per doz. here, and are selling, after use, in India and Australia at 2s per doz second-hand, for conveying bottled ales, &c., over the roughest roads in the world; thereby saving all breakage (which hitherto has cost 6s per doz. on ales), besides 20 per cent. in freight, and acting as refrigerators for 12 months. Send your next orders packed thus, and give your friends the opportunity of trying them.
Office, 37 Eastcheap, London.

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER

ALE.—Messrs S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are now registering orders for the October Brewings of their Pale Ale in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments:—
LONDON..... At 61 King William street, City.
LIVERPOOL..... At Cook street.
MANCHESTER..... At Ducie place.
DUDLEY..... At Burnt Tree.
EDINBURGH..... At Union street lane.
GLASGOW..... At 115 St Vincent street.
DUBLIN..... At 1 Crampton quay.
BIRMINGHAM..... At Temple street.
WOLVERHAMPTON At Exchange street
SOUTH WALES..... At 13 King street, Bristol.

Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private families that their Ales, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in Draught and Bottles genuine from all the most respectable wine and beer merchants and licensed victuallers, as "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.

When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS written across it upon red and white ground striped.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.

TRELOAR'S is the Best.—Prize Medals awarded at London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues containing prices and every particular post-free.—Warehouse 42 Ludgate hill, London, E. C.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZOR.

sold everywhere, warranted good by their makers, Mappin Brothers, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and of 68 King William street, City, London, where the Largest Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept

MAPPIN'S SUPERIOR TABLE-

KNIVES maintain their unrivalled Superiority—handles cannot possibly become loose—the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture.

	Tble. Kns.	Dot. Kns.	Carvers.
	per doz.	per doz.	cr pair.
Ivory 2½ in. Handle, balanced	20	16	6
Do. 4 in. do	25	18	9

MAPPIN'S SILVER-PLATED

DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in Mahogany Cases.
12 Pairs Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, in Case... 80
12 Do. Pearl Handles, do. 130
12 Do. Silver-Plated Handles do. 80

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER

PLATE.—Mappin Brothers, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumers in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68 King William street, London Bridge, contain by far the largest Stock of Electro-Silver Plate in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	King's
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Table Spoons, ditto	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, ditto	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons, ditto	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, ditto	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0

Messrs Mappin Brothers respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving addition of New Designs, free on application.—Mappin Brothers, 67 and 68 King William street, London Bridge: Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

DINNEFORD'S

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for acidities, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an effervescent aperient draught which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

Prepared by DINNEFORD and CO., Dispensing Chemists (and General Agents for the Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Bond street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the empire

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

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

"G. and J. Deane, London bridge," and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed, "G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 45 King William street, London bridge."

SERVANTS' LIVERIES, THE BEST

at moderate prices, furnished for cash payments by H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120 Regent street, and 22 Cornhill.

THE SYDENHAM TOP COAT

is made from the best materials, by workmen of cultivated taste, at the moderate sum of Two Guineas; the appreciation of the fashionable world of genuine and perfect articles of dress renders the success of the Sydenham Top Coat a certainty.—SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29 Ludgate hill.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—

This query can be answered by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29 Ludgate hill, the Inventors of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s 6d; for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trousers a perfect idea synonymous with a graceful, easy, and well-fitting garment.

THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING

SUITS are made to order from SCOTCH, HEATHER, and CHEVIOT TWEEDS, all wool and thoroughly shrunken, by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74 REGENT STREET, W. THE TWO GUINEA FROCK and DRESS COATS, the GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS, and the HALF GUINEA WAISTCOATS. N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

MILITARY OUTFITS FOR INDIA

and the COLONIES furnished at the shortest notice.

NAVAL OUTFITS, for the Royal or Mercantile Service, carefully and speedily provided.

PRIVATE OUTFITS, to any extent, supplied.

In the LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT every article is selected with the utmost regard to neatness and economy; and experienced females are in constant attendance.

Apply to S. W. SILVER and CO., Manufacturers, at their Warehouses, Nos. 66 and 67 Cornhill, and 3 and 4 Bishopsgate street (opposite the London Tavern), where their waterproof fabrics and India-rubber manufactures may be had in every variety.

LAWRENCE HYAM, MERCHANT

Clothier and Manufacturer, 36 Gracechurch street, City, London, solicits public attention to the immense variety in style and patterns of Men and Youth's Clothing, manufactured by him express for the approaching season. The system of business pursued is to charge one uniform and low per centage of profit, to ensure to the customer a garment warranted for strength and durability, combined with a fashionable and gentlemanly style. THE READY-MADE DEPARTMENT is celebrated for the extent and variety of its stock, consisting of every description of gentlemen's, youths', and boys' clothing, while the saving effected renders it important and entitles it to great consideration in large families. THE ODD-JOBS DEPARTMENT offers also peculiar advantages, the articles being men of celebrity and the material the best. CLERICAL and PROFESSIONAL men are specially invited: the black and mixture cloths being of a fast dye, and warranted for durability. An ordered suit of black for £3 3s; also the celebrated 17s trousers in great variety.—LAWRENCE HYAM, Merchant Clothier and Manufacturer, 36 Gracechurch street, City, London.

OUR UNIVERSAL PASSPORT

recommends modes for travelling in every country and habits current with all classes,—affords free access to all ranks of society and obtains general praise,—in short, the attire offered by E. MOSES and SON is a passport which has been tested and approved by all governments and nations throughout the civilised world. Our new book with the above title comprises lists of prices and directions for self-measurement; it can be had of E. MOSES and SON on application or post free. It contains various kinds of useful information, and a description of their

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

It is impossible in the small compass of this book to enumerate every article in general demand; suffice it to say, that the Spring and Summer Stock of E. MOSES and SON includes every article of utility, fashion, elegance, and comfort for all classes and all pursuits, and the superior quality, style, and workmanship, and the reasonable prices at which they are offered, have no parallel in the trade.

Spring and Summer Attire to Order and Ready-made, superior, fashionable, durable, and very cheap.

CAPES AND WRAPPERS.

Gentlemanly and seasonable articles, price only SIXTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE. Every novelty in Hosiery.

Hats and Caps of the most fashionable styles.

The Best Boots and Shoes in the trade at very reasonable prices.

London—Aldgate and Minorities, opposite to Aldgate church.

West-end Branch—New Oxford street and Hart street.

Country Branches—Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.

ANGOLA SUITS—THIRTY

SHILLINGS.—Gentlemanly suits in a new material called ANGOLA CLOTH.

A woollen substance in various colours, and very suitable for the present and approaching seasons. No event or circumstance of trade ever produced a complete Suit of Attire for Tourists, Travellers, Sportsmen, and others at the above price, for which they can be obtained in all sizes at E. MOSES and SON'S Establishments and their Branches.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON beg to state that they have no connection with any other house except their establishment and branches as follows:—

London—Aldgate and Minorities, opposite to Aldgate church.

West-end Branch—New Oxford street and Hart street.

Country Branches—Sheffield and Bradford, Yorkshire.