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The Political Economist.

CANADIAN DISCONTENT AND DEPRESSION— ANNEXATION.

ALTHOUGH, according to the latest news from Canada, political excitement had somewhat subsided, yet the question of "annexation" continued to be freely and generally discussed. From those who entertain this and kindred questions only from political motives, we entertain little apprehension. Their number is small. The bulk of the people, both French and British, are attached to their own institutions as recently established. The great majority of those who are in favour of a connection with the United States, have adopted this plan not as a matter of choice, but as, what appears to them, the only means of reviving their depressed interests. This opinion, however strong and general it may be, seems to have been arrived at on partial and insufficient grounds. The persons who now suffer, are the farmers and millers in Upper Canada, and the lumber dealers in Lower Canada.

In Upper Canada, a large number of flour mills were erected between 1844 and 1847, with a view to the advantages which the Canada Corn Bill of 1843 offered, by the grinding of American wheat in the colony, and its introduction into the home markets at the low colonial duty. In the neighbourhood of St Catherine's, and on the Welland Canal alone, mills were erected capable of grinding 2,500 barrels of flour daily; which to this time have found little or no employment. When we last heard of them, they were all standing still. On the opposite banks of the Lakes, in the towns of the United States, there is ample employment for all their mills. There, too, wheat—except when it is very high in Europe—commands a price from twenty to twenty-five per cent more than on the Canadian side of the lakes and the river. The Canadian farmers and millers feel it a great hardship to be excluded by a considerable duty from the markets of the United States, when the producers there have been admitted into fair competition with them in the markets of Great Britain. At first sight it may appear a curious anomaly, that in two countries lying close together, each producing a surplus of grain for exportation, and each resorting, at least in part, to the same market, such different prices should at any time prevail. But it must be borne in mind, that in the United States there is an immense home

market. They have a population of twenty-one millions, a large majority of whom, in the Northern and Eastern States, are consumers and not producers of grain. It therefore frequently happens, that in those parts of the Union the price of grain is regulated exclusively in respect to the home demand; for which it is worth more than for shipment. On the other hand, Canada has a population of one million and a half, nearly all producers of grain. To find a market for the surplus, after supplying the markets of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, they must resort to Great Britain. Their prices are therefore always regulated by those of this country, making due allowance for freight and charges. It is under these circumstances, that wheat is frequently from 1s 6d to 2s a bushel higher on the American side of the St Lawrence than on the Canadian side.

It is this circumstance, also, which of late has added so much to the value of property on the south bank of the river and the lakes, compared with the north bank, which has induced emigrants to adopt the former rather than the latter, and which in those districts has provoked so much discussion on the advantages of "annexation."

In other parts of Canada the extreme depression of the timber trade, which is very erroneously attributed to the effects of foreign competition in the home market, is attended with extreme dissatisfaction. No doubt, as we showed in our last number, the importation of timber from Canada has considerably declined in the present year. At the same time, it is proper the colonists should know that the importation of foreign timber has been reduced even more. In the first six months of the present year the quantity of colonial timber imported was 123,229 loads, against 190,250 loads in 1848—showing a reduction of 67,021 loads. In the same period the importation of foreign timber has fallen from 209,897 loads in 1848 to 96,460 loads in 1849—being a reduction of 113,437 loads. Each has suffered alike from the collapse of speculation in buildings and railways.

It cannot, then, be a matter of surprise, while these great colonial interests are in a state of such depression, that all the commercial classes should share in their sufferings. We were quite prepared for the complaints which reach us from Quebec and Montreal. Already, however, there are some symptoms of improvement, and a promise of more. The completion of the canals connecting the St Lawrence with the Western Lakes is only beginning to show the effects of those well-considered national undertakings. The revenue derived from the traffic on these canals for the first six months of the present year already shows an increase upon that of 1848 of fifty per cent. But it will not be until next season, when these great improvements will have been perfected, and when the act for repealing the navigation laws will have come into force, that the full advantages of these changes will be experienced in the waters of the St Lawrence. The completion of the canals will render that route by far the cheapest to the seaboard, for the produce of the Western States, as well as of Upper Canada. The repeal of the navigation laws, which will open the trade of the St Lawrence to the ships of the world, will enable that produce to be conveyed on the best terms to the markets of Europe. And what holds good for the shipments from the Western States will be equally so with respect to the shipments into those states. The St Lawrence must become the great highway between the ocean and Lakes Erie and Ontario and the whole of the countries adjacent to them, as well on the American as on the Canadian side. The proposed formation of a ship canal from the St Lawrence to Lake Champlain will, when it is completed, divert the traffic from the Western States to New York, through the Canadian canals and the St Lawrence, from the present route through the Erie Canal, which is becoming quite inadequate for the traffic. We know it is common to object to the advantages which Canada is likely to derive from the development of these new sources of trade, that the navigation of the St Lawrence is closed for four or five months of the year, while New York is open at all seasons. True, the port of New York is open, but the canals connecting it with the West are closed for even a longer period than the St Lawrence. These canals are closed generally about the 20th of November. We

have lying before us a statement of the dates when they have again been opened in each of the last five years. In each of the last three years they were opened only on the first of May. The earliest day during the whole period on which they were opened was on the 15th of April. The shortest period of their being closed is, therefore, five months. In this respect, then, the St Lawrence will labour under no disadvantage from which American canals are exempt.

So far as regards the trade of the St Lawrence and the commercial interests of Montreal and Quebec, these are no doubt most cheering and consolatory prospects. But so far as regards the complaints of the farmers and millers of Upper Canada, we must own that even these advantages offer no very certain remedy. It is true, that when the European markets are sufficiently high to induce shipments, the freights will be lower. But in this advantage the American grower will equally participate, when the European markets are better than his home markets; and this will only be the case when prices here are high. Even during the past year, large as the imports of grain into this country have been, a very small portion of them have come from the United States. From the first of September 1848, to the middle of July 1849, the whole exports from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, of flour and wheat, amounted to the equivalent of 760,000 quarters of wheat, while in the same period our entire imports amounted to 4,740,857 quarters. With prices somewhat lower in this country than prevailed last autumn, and with only a usual crop in the United States, their own market will often be better than ours; and prices on the American side of the St. Lawrence will continue higher than on the Canadian side.

This is the great fact which lies at the bottom of the discussion in favour of "annexation." It is plainly admitted not to be a matter of choice, but of necessity. But, before too much importance is attached to this question, let us first consider at what cost the advantages of "annexation" to the United States would be purchased by Canada; and, next, if there is no easier and more favourable solution even of this difficulty.

In the first place, Canada possesses an advantage in her present relation with Great Britain, which even against the great policy of Imperial legislation, she is likely to retain for some years to come; we allude to a high protecting duty upon timber. In 1842, the duty on colonial timber was 10s 6d the load, and on foreign 5s. When the first reduction on foreign timber took place, that on colonial was reduced to the nominal rate of 1s the load. Since then the duty on foreign timber has been reduced to 15s, the present rate. We are therefore now in the predicament that protection cannot be abolished till we can altogether dispense with the revenue from timber. No government would attempt to increase the duty on colonial timber, and therefore to continue to derive any revenue from timber, implies the continuance of protection. If the differential duty on foreign timber only had been reduced in the first place, which would have been a sounder fiscal step, it would now have been possible to equalise the duties at 6s or 8s a load, without any loss to the revenue, and with a great gain to the consumer.* As it is, while the revenue from this source may have suffered, Canada has benefited. The imports have increased from 700,000 loads in 1842 to 1,200,000 loads in 1848. Is Canada prepared to sacrifice such a market for her timber, as the price for a free admission for her grain into the United States?

Again: At present Canada has the advantage of importing the manufactured goods and the products of Europe, subject only to the small revenue duty of 7½ per cent; upon which, in the United States, high protective duties, varying from 25 to 40 per cent, are levied for the benefit of the corporations in New England. Are

* To show that such an arrangement of the duties is already engaging the attention of commercial men, we cannot do better than quote the following letter recently received:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I feel confident it is the intention of the Government to remove the duty payable upon timber as soon as the revenue will permit such a sacrifice of income, but in the meantime the consumer could be benefited without any sacrifice of revenue if the duties were levied in the following manner:—

Taking the quantities duty-paid last year at the present duties, the income would be,

	£	s
Deals, battens, &c., from British Possessions ... 486,904 loads at 2s	48,690	8
Foreign	364,335	0
Timber, &c., from British Possessions	598,474	14
Foreign	355,521	15
Loads	1,805,234	
	£709,589	17

If the duty was charged all round at 16s per load without distinction, and without taking into consideration the increase of consumption which would result from a reduced price, the revenue derived from these duties would be 902,617; and if a 5s duty was levied, which would not be a very great addition to those at present payable upon deals, &c., and timber from the Canadas, it is very likely that a very small loss of revenue would result, at the same time that a very great boon would be conferred upon the consumers of this country. The immediate effect would be, that boards and inferior qualities of deals and battens, which now find their way to France, Belgium, Spain, and the Mediterranean, owing to the present duties in this country acting as a virtual prohibition, would then be brought to be used for cheap purposes. Just now, owing to the most important market—France—having been for more than a year in such an unsettled state as to require only a very limited supply of wood, all the markets of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Norway, are glutted with cheap goods, for which there is no market.

Vessels bringing lumber have almost invariably no other cargo on board, and if a 5s duty was established, perhaps it ought to be levied upon the tonnage of the ships, as such a mode would probably much reduce the expense of Custom house officials, which at present is considerable; but no high duty could be levied in that way, as the difference in amount upon two ships of the same tonnage would be material, depending altogether on the construction of the ships.—I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,
London, July 12, 1849.

MERCATOR.

the Canadians prepared to be taxed to this extent, and correspondingly to have their import trade limited?

Annexed to the United States, Canadian timber would be subject to a duty in this, the only market, of 15s a load, in place of 1s. Annexed to the United States, the Canadians would pay a tax upon all their imports, varying from 25 to 40 per cent, to protect manufactures in which they have no share, in place of 7½ per cent. This would be a high price for admission into the American markets.

But is there no easier or more favourable solution of the complaints of the farmers and millers of Canada? We are glad to know that there is, and that already considerable progress has been made in the negotiations with a view thereto. It has recently been announced that a commissioner from Canada was at Washington for the purpose of negotiating a treaty for a perfectly reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States. Mr Merritt, the gentleman alluded to, is a distinguished member of the House of Assembly in Montreal. This negotiation has been pending for two years, and we believe we may say, was only prevented from being brought to a favourable conclusion by the change of Government and the termination of the session of Congress, before a bill could be passed for the purpose, which was introduced last year.

Canada re-enters upon the negotiation now with a case too powerful easily to be resisted. Canada asks from the United States a perfectly free trade in the natural productions of each country. Canada has already done everything on her part to entitle her to make the demand.

In the first place, when the British Possessions Act was amended in 1846, by which our colonies were empowered to repeal all differential duties in favour of the products of Great Britain, Canada, availing herself of this power, passed an act in 1847, reducing the duty upon American manufactures from 12½ to 7½ per cent, and at the same time raising the duty on British manufactures from 5 to 7½ per cent, thus placing the United States on precisely the same footing as Great Britain.

In the next place, in consequence of an understanding with the Government of Washington, that a corresponding Act should be passed through Congress, the Canadian Assembly passed an act last year, entirely repealing all duties upon the importation of American agricultural produce of every description.

In the third place, the Imperial Parliament has now not only admitted the United States on a footing of perfect equality with the colonies, and the British grower, into our home markets; but, from the 1st of January 1850, the American shipowner will be admitted on equal terms with the English shipowner into the trade of Canada in the St Lawrence.

Such are the claims which Canada is now urging upon the United States, and which it will be impossible for General Taylor to resist. The principle of this treaty has been already admitted more than once, in official correspondence. Mr Walker alluded to the mutual advantages of such an arrangement in his published report, as Secretary of the Treasury. A bill for the purpose has been twice introduced into Congress by the Government, and not passed, only because the session in both cases concluded before it could be got through. But we cannot for a moment permit ourselves to doubt that the American Government will keep faith with Canada, and will ratify either by treaty, or by an act of Congress, the understanding mutually arrived at in 1847, and on which Canada has already acted. At the same time we cannot be surprised at the impatience exhibited by the Assembly in Montreal at the delay which has occurred; nor at the determination of many of the members to repeal the Acts of 1847 and 1848, which are so favourable to American manufactures and produce, should their just expectations on this head be disappointed.

If this arrangement shall be completed, and when the navigation and resources opened by the completion of the canals, and the repeal of the Navigation laws have been fully developed, which will be the case early next year, then Canada may fairly look forward to a period of prosperity unknown in any former part of her history. Then we may expect to reap the full satisfaction of having bestowed on that colony free and liberal institutions, with unfettered self-government.

ORGANIC REFORM.
THE DRURY LANE MEETING.

No one will deny that, theoretically, there are great imperfections and anomalies in our system of representation. It falls very far short of its due proportions if it be inferred, that, by the principles of the constitution, the members of the popular branch of the legislature are elected by all who can safely be entrusted with the franchise. Thousands are excluded whom the most timid conservative would not hesitate to trust. But so long as there is any discrimination whatever, and no one has yet been found rash enough to propose none, some general test of fitness must be adopted. No test has yet been proposed which would not be subject to the same objection—that would not exclude many, on a general principle, who, from individual worth, might safely be entrusted with the franchise. Residence and occupation are perhaps the best general test, both of the interest which men have in good Government, and of their fitness to use such a trust with prudence and discretion. As the desire to possess property is one of the strong-

est incentives to prudence, industry, and providence, its security and protection become the most important objects of the law. Security of property should be by far the highest aim of Governments, not alone, or even principally, on account of the immediate interests of its possessors, but, even more on account of its being the foundation of that social order on which all progress and amelioration of the human race depend. The majority of crimes, whether public or private, are mere attacks upon property. Where property is not secure, industry will never thrive; the people will not progress. If therefore any discrimination is to exist, if any general test of fitness for the discharge of so important a trust is to be exacted, it would appear that on public grounds, the qualification for voting should be based upon the possession of property, and a stake in good order. It is true that there is no particular charm in a rental of ten pounds a-year as the qualification for a borough, or an income of two pounds a-year from freehold property, as the qualification for a county voter; but if a limit is to be fixed at all, it must be fixed somewhere. It is true that there are thousands who do not come within these tests, who could offer higher individual claims, so far as intelligence and a stake in good order are concerned, than a majority of those who do. But which of these individual claims could be made a general test? to all general rules there must be numerous exceptions; and in every system, founded upon the adoption of arbitrary distinctions, there must be many and striking anomalies.

But while we admit these exceptions and anomalies, we entirely deny the existence of the practical evils, which are so lavishly charged upon our representation as it exists. All Government is a means to an end. Representation in the Legislature is valuable, only as it is productive of good Government, as it secures a due attention to the wants and the just wishes of the people. In this only true and valuable view of legislation, we entirely deny that the constitution of Parliament has proved deficient in popular qualities; we entirely deny that there is any evidence whatever that those classes, the lowest and the poorest, who are without a voice in the election of members, are not fairly and duly represented; or that property has turned its privileges to a partial or dishonest regard to its own interests. On the contrary, we confidently appeal to the legislation of the last thirty years for the most conclusive proofs, that the trust has not been abused—that as concerns the immediate interests of the enfranchised and unenfranchised portions of the population, the latter have received at the hands of Parliament more attention and consideration than the former. Public opinion has an influence stronger even than that of electors. We will appeal to facts.

It is common to talk of the oppression of the poor, through inequality of taxation. When Mr Hume spoke on Mr Disraeli's motion, he resolved the whole case of national distress into an undue pressure of taxation on the industrious classes, occasioned only by their not being fairly represented. Mr Hume said exactly the same in 1816, and again in 1819. He appears unconscious of all that has passed in the interim, notwithstanding the important share he has had in it. He is insensible to his own merits, honours, and successes. He complains that the public burthens are as heavy now as they were thirty years ago, because the income is as large. He confounds revenue with taxation. Since 1819, taxes, which yielded more than thirty-five millions of revenue annually, have been repealed; while others, in the whole barely amounting to ten millions, have been imposed;—leaving a clear balance in favour of the public of twenty-five millions a year. If the income has kept up, it has been because the number of consumers has increased; and that each person has, by the relief afforded, been enabled to command so much more with the same income. In 1820, the tax actually paid by the consumer on coffee, was 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s 6d the lb on colonial, East India, and foreign, respectively; now it is 4d on the two former and 6d on the latter. But the revenue from coffee in 1820 was only 342,000l; last year it was 710,000l. The tax in the last year was but one-third of the former rate, while the income was doubled. But the relief to the public is proportioned to the reduction of the tax, and the increase of the income is only a proof how much the public have benefited by the reduction. This is only one example of the many that could be stated. In 1819, the net income of the country was 52,600,000l; since then, taxes pressing on the consumer, to the extent of 25,000,000l annually, have been repealed, but the income is still about the same.

But as between the enfranchised and the unenfranchised classes the great question is—How have their respective interests been consulted in these great fiscal changes? the whole of the questions raised at the Drury lane meeting really resolve themselves into this—Have Parliaments, returned upon the basis of a property qualification, used their power to emancipate represented property and enfranchise unrepresented labour? Is the contrary not strikingly the truth? The whole of these changes are associated with the three names of Huskisson, Thompson, and Peel. What has been their policy? It may be summed up in one sentence:—to remove every restriction from trade and industry—to repeal every tax upon the food of the people—and to reduce to the lowest possible amount the duties upon those articles which constitute the luxuries and comforts of the poor. That industry might be free and unfettered, and employment plentiful and well-paid, every duty has been removed from the raw materials of manufactures of every kind—that

the necessaries of life may be abundant and cheap, the corn laws have been repealed, and the restrictions on the import of foreign cattle and meat removed—that the comforts of the poor might be increased, protection has been withdrawn from the colonies, and the lowest duty formerly charged on coffee reduced to one-third, and that on sugar to one-half, of the former rates.

But, in accomplishing these great and beneficial changes, has Parliament merely used the surplus revenue at its disposal from time to time? Has it merely been sufficiently disinterested to apply all it had to spare in this direction? No: it has proceeded more quickly. In order to enable Sir Robert Peel, in 1842, to make some of those great and important changes, it readily consented to adopt, upon property and upon other incomes, exceeding 150l a-year, a new tax, yielding upwards of five millions; and as readily in 1845, when the option was fairly placed before it, Parliament assented to renew that impost, in order to enable the Ministers still further to reduce taxes bearing on consumption, and thus further to relieve the working classes. Every individual on whom these new taxes were imposed was, in all probability, a voter. The great bulk of those who were most to be benefited by the change had no voice whatever in the election of the Parliament which passed those measures. The middle classes with votes acquiesced in the imposition of a new tax of a most distasteful character, in order that measures peculiarly beneficial to those without votes should be passed. We doubt if even universal suffrage would have accomplished as much. In the United States, it has not yet either emancipated the slave or secured free trade.

But, admitting all this, it may be said that, in this age of progress, these are not reasons why inconsistencies and anomalies should not be remedied. But before the country makes up its mind to start on a new field of agitation it will count the cost. The country has shown that it is willing to encounter great struggles for great practical objects. But this is not a time when, for merely the retical and speculative advantages, men will be found willing to make the enormous sacrifices which of late years they have cheerfully made, for an object of commensurate importance. Popular and organised agitation is an inconvenience, especially in a great commercial country, which only some great necessity can justify. If there is one thing more than another which this country now requires, after years of political excitement, railway and other speculation, a succession of failing crops, and the more recent depression arising from continental revolutions, it is peace, quiet, and repose. In private fortunes great havoc has been made. The capital of the country has greatly diminished. Our public securities have passed to a large amount into the hands of foreigners. The interest of our debt in that proportion is payable to continental, in place of English, capitalists. But the tide of prosperity has just turned in our favour; the manufacturing districts are gradually assuming an activity which they have not known for the last four years; the crops of every kind, and in every part of the kingdom, are once more abundant and promising. In our commercial connections with the world we have accomplished great advantages by the legislation of the past seven years; but, in order that we may reap the advantages which they are capable of affording, it is, above all things, necessary that we should have peace abroad and tranquillity at home. Nothing, in our view, could at this juncture be more fatal to the great interests of this country, and especially to those of the working classes, who are only beginning to recover from the deep depression in which they have been so long involved, than the distraction which must unavoidably attend any great agitation for organic change.

So far as regards the remedying of any proved abuse, we think that no man who has considered what has been accomplished through Parliament, as it is constituted, during the last twenty years, can reasonably despond. At least, of this we are certain, that there is no reform which public opinion would support that could not be more easily obtained than those organic changes which were recommended to the public by the speakers at Drury lane on Monday night. For our own part, we are not disposed to despair of obtaining whatever can be reasonably and properly demanded from a Parliament which, within the last twenty years, has passed the Catholic Relief Bill, repealed the Test and Corporation Acts, emancipated the slaves throughout the British dominions, repealed the Corn Laws, destroyed colonial monopoly, and, as the final act for the establishment of perfect free trade, has, during the last session, swept away every vestige of restriction on our navigation. From these measures the country derives the best assurance that no reform which is really beneficial will be long withheld when it has once received the sanction of public opinion. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise if at such a time there should be a manifest indisposition to embark in a new agitation, the results of which, even if successful, would be so doubtful, while such a struggle could not fail to excite and inflame the passions of all classes.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

"A LETTER received in Paris from Vienna, states that the Government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians." This is good news, but it does not come too soon. Our latest date from Vienna is the 11th instant, and at that period the quarrel with Hungary seemed as far as ever from being settled by the sword.

By the very latest accounts it appears certain that a great battle has been fought between Paskiewitch and Gorgey, but it is doubtful which gained the victory. The probability is, that it was the latter, as the former, who still commands the communications, would have been too happy to have a signal success to boast of, not to have instantly despatched the intelligence of it in every direction. Without tracing minutely the operations of the armies, it is obvious that for the invaders a critical period has arrived. A much longer time has already been occupied by their operations than was anticipated, and provisions, stores, and all the materials for continuing the war, begin to fail. Not to succeed is certain defeat; they must conquer at once or prepare for retreat, if not annihilation. The climate will fight with the Hungarians, and as the Austrian Government must now have obtained a conviction that to conquer them is not easy, it has no alternative but to negotiate. As that would be a reasonable proceeding, we are inclined to credit the report from Paris.

Whenever the negotiations begin there is every probability that they will be successful. The Hungarians are as tired of the war as the Austrians. Neither can gain by its continuance. Many of the most influential men amongst the former are closely connected with the latter. They have property both in Austria and Hungary. The two countries have been so long connected that a separation would be like tearing a limb from the body; and the terms offered by Austria, which the Hungarians would reject, must be most unreasonable. Nearly a month ago, we were informed by an Hungarian of authority that the leading men in Hungary were most desirous of peace, and the devastating contest that has since continued, without giving a decided superiority to either party, can only have increased their desire. We entertain a sanguine hope, therefore, that whenever the negotiations begin they will lead to a speedy peace.

All Europe, we believe, looks on the contest with intense disapprobation. There is no excuse for the enormous waste of life. No sufficient motive for beginning the war is apparent; there is no such motive for continuing it; that has long been discovered by both parties, who press on more from habit and pride than a conviction that anything can be gained by fighting. In the present condition of Europe, public opinion goes a long way to preserve and consolidate power, and the Austrian Government has outraged that by calling in the Russians, and continuing by their aid to shed the blood of the Hungarians. Even those who are cold in the cause of the Hungarians are loud in their condemnation of Austria. Russian aid has roused Western Europe against her, and if she does not hasten to make peace she will be placed under a general ban. That rouses the public indignation of England. It is the prominent topic at every meeting. Her own German subjects will be ashamed, and will turn against her. She would not have been so entirely shut out as at present from all influence in Germany, and all Germany would not have so readily thrown itself into the arms of Prussia, had Austria not outraged the public opinion of Germany and Europe by calling in the Russians to put down the Hungarians.

In this protracted, unnecessary, and dishonourable war, the loss of life has already been immense. Famine and pestilence are adding their victims to those of the sword, and the land seems the prey of death. But great as is the horror excited, at least in England, if not in the whole civilised world, at this destruction, it does not equal the horror with which we read of the cold-blooded executions ordered by the Austrian Government. A mock form of trial, of a priest for example, before a court-martial, is gone through, and then the victim is hurried to a cemetery and shot. This, indeed, took place in Italy. The man was a patriot and a philanthropist. If he owed no allegiance to Austria, that could only aggravate the barbarity; but, whether he did or not, to shoot him in cold blood can only be characterised as a brutal murder of a helpless victim by an irresistible power. Unfortunately for Austria, that is not the only example of such a barbarous proceeding, and it is generally believed that several similar executions have taken place in Hungary, and even in Vienna. To continue the war, and continue such cruelties, will render Austria the abhorrence of Europe. The opprobrium to civilisation caused by her conduct is already great, and she can only lessen it by hastening to conclude a peace that shall reconcile the Hungarians to a continued union with her.

ACTUAL AND IDEAL PROGRESS.

PEACE SOCIETIES AND COMMUNISM.

It is remarked by M. Thiers, that property existed first as a fact, and then as an idea. It was called into existence by wants instinctively felt, and by exertions instinctively made; and after it existed, men formed the idea or knowledge of property, as they formed the idea of a mountain or a river, from beholding it. We apprehend it is very much the same with every durable part of social progress, and that it exists in fact, before it is taken notice of and talked or written about. Such a statement is quite in unison with Lord Bacon's and Mr Lock's philosophy, which describes "man as only the interpreter of Nature"—as deriving all his accurate knowledge from the external world, and as having nothing true in his mind but what comes thither through his senses. He is at best an observer of creation, not a creator.

We are reminded of this general principle by two circumstances that just now find a prominent place in the journals. The first is, that peace has pretty generally taken the place on the continent of the revolutionary turmoil which prevailed there; and with peace, prosperity is returning. Peace, then, after only a temporary interruption, is established as a fact, and it has been, fortunately for Europe, a general fact for the best part of half a century. The wants of the different people of Europe, which are only an extension and refinement of the rude original appetites of man, and the exertions of merchants to gratify them—which, in like manner, are only an extension or continuation of the exertions instinctively made at the beginning to gratify rude appetites, whence arose all property—have united the different people of Europe in bonds of peace, and established it amongst them as essential to the prosperity, and even to the existence, of each. Statesmen in maintaining that peace, or in taking measures to avoid interrupting it, do but conform to an existing fact and an existing necessity, just as in establishing laws for property they did but copy the practices of mankind. The condemnation which has been heard in all parts of Europe of the recent interruptions of peace on the continent, whether occasioned by revolutionary disturbances or by the acts of governments, must have impressed this circumstance on every observer. Peace exists, and has for some years existed, amongst the nations of Europe, as a fact. They are bound together in amity by the laws of trade, and by a prosperity which cannot be disturbed in one without being broken in another.

The other circumstance is that a Peace Congress is to be held at Paris on next Wednesday. Men are there going to talk about the best means of continuing and preserving the peace that already exists. They have got their idea of it from the fact. We may be quite sure that it did not come into the minds of so many dissimilar persons from the imagination of each, though that may have given its own colours in each to the idea, but that it has in all a common origin, the actual existence of peace, combined certainly with a perception—more painfully felt in the counting-houses of Hamburg and London than by the somewhat idle gentlemen who will assemble on Wednesday—that peace has been temporarily and ruinously interrupted. We are great lovers of peace, we are closely united with those whose exertions mainly bring it about; it is their interest and ours that peace should be preserved, and we have only praise to bestow on those who recognise the value of peace, and would by their eloquence enforce and preserve it. We would, however, remind them that it has its origin not in observation, not in ideality, not in poetry, but in the common wants for ever extending, and in the instinctive exertions for ever making, by the different classes of productive labourers throughout the different nations of Europe. If it be not by their exertions brought into existence, and continued in existence as a fact, talking about it, at Paris and elsewhere, will be of far less utility than the winds, sometimes called idle, that work our mills and waft our ships from port to port. Let them exert themselves to induce the statesmen of France, as the best means of guarding against future revolutions and future disturbance, to abate their enormous expenditure, and remove their heavy fetters from the palsied and decaying industry of the French.

The gentlemen of the Peace Society, aiming to bring about what already exists, have some worthy rivals in the socialists and communists, who, like them, propose to accomplish what, if they open their eyes to facts, they will find has been already brought about. The real antagonism of communism and socialism is not property, which is one consequence of individual exertion, but individualism; and the great object of communists and socialists is to merge individualism in communism. They want organised or combined labour, and they want property to be more equally diffused amongst all classes. But what organised labour, ever conceived by charlatan schemers, can equal the actual organisation of industry, wherever division of labour prevails, and as it exists in fact between the cotton growers of Georgia, the mariners of Charleston or New York, the spinners of Manchester, and the iron workers of Sheffield and Birmingham? Though the countrymen of M. Louis Blanc have shut themselves out, or have been shut out by very ignorant, very self-willed, and therefore very mischievous, statesmen, from the organised labour of the civilised world, there exists, it is plain—the offspring of the wants and the exertions of industrious men in every country who trade together, or exchange their products one for the other—an organisation of industry that is complete perfection compared to his idle and unnecessary schemes. What he and his disciples propose to accomplish by much trouble and violence, actually exists as a fact, however little observed unfortunately in France, through the whole trading and civilised world.

Now as to communism, which he and others would revolutionise society to accomplish, it, too, already exists. His and their labours are not more mischievous than they are superfluous. There is, for example, a complete communism of knowledge. It is not monopolised by any class or condition or race or nation, but is universally diffused, or is universally diffusing itself; and because it is of no value unless imparted, there is an intense desire in every man who has a revelation vouchsafed to him, to spread it over all the world, and attach his name to some imperishable fact. When we analyse our actions, we ascertain that the great object of man's exertions, after obtaining a supply of

the means of subsistence and where these are secured the sole object, is to obtain the approbation, the respect, the esteem, the love, of others. For that, men toil and fight and brave pain and death. As mankind increase in numbers, the influence of the mass over individuals increases. There is therefore in the desire we all have for the approbation of one another, and the increase of population, a wise provision for merging individualism into communism. The Manchester manufacturer labours for the cotton grower, and the cotton grower labours for the Manchester manufacturer. Witney's gin for cleansing cotton, and Arkwright's machine for spinning it, have cheapened cotton clothing for the whole world; not for Witney only and the Americans—and not for Arkwright only and the English, but for every wearer of a cotton garment on the face of the earth. Already men labour and learn in order to improve and benefit others; and the best kind of communism, a natural communism, the growth, like property, of men's wants and their industrious exertions, exists as a fact, though the communists who talk about it, and would upset society to promote it, have not observed it.

We do not suspect that the Peace Society can effect the same kind of mischief by talking about peace as the communists have effected by talking about communism. But if they do not rightly understand the origin of the fact, they may do something to disturb the peace they are anxious to promote. To make war, in order to establish peace, is not unexampled either in monarchies or republics. We have lately had, at some of our public meetings, men breathing war in order to give peace to Hungary. It is barely possible, therefore, if the Peace Society should look on their own exertions and the exertions of Governments as the only or the best means of preserving peace, and overlook the fact that its existence is mainly due to the common wants and common exertions of the industrious classes, particularly of those traders who connect the other industrious classes of different nations, the Society may do some mischief by provoking actions only calculated to hasten war. We know the rectitude of the intentions of the members of Peace Societies; we honour the philanthropy that dictates their exertions; but it is possible that the wisdom of some amongst them may not be equal to their philanthropy, and their sharp words may only serve to whet the warrior's sword.

OXFORD STUDENTS AND TRADESMEN.

A RECENT case in the Insolvent Debtors' Court has received much attention from the press. A Mr Charles Throsby applied to be discharged from his debts, which together amounted to "about 750l, the greater portion of which was due to tradesmen in Oxford, contracted by the insolvent while a student at the University. Among the creditors were a hosier and hatter for 74l 7s 6d; a tailor, tobacconist, 43l 5s; perfumer, 25l; saddler, 16l 15s 4d; hosier, 12l 16s; horse dealer, 30l; jeweller, 11l 10s 6d; fruiterer, 15l; wine merchant, 19l 16s—all of Oxford; and two tailors, one of London, a creditor for 60l, another at Albrighton, Staffordshire, for 40l." The insolvent was about 19 years of age when he went to college; he is the son of a gentleman of property in Australia, who allowed him 250l a year. He came to England in 1841. From 1843 to 1846 he was an undergraduate at Exeter College, Oxford, and at the end of that time he became a student of the Middle Temple. He attributed his insolvency to the proceedings of a Mr Randall, his detaining creditor. He had paid some tradesmen appointed by the college authorities, whom he was obliged to pay, but had amused himself in driving coaches on the Cheltenham and Oxford road, and had given a good deal of his money to the coachmen.

The detaining creditor is a hatter and haberdasher of Oxford, who between 1843 and 1846, had supplied him with goods at London prices, who made a liberal abatement for ready money, but who at the end of two years charged interest on the sums not paid. The insolvent had received credit soon after his arrival at Oxford, and had gone on dealing without ever paying the bills. Mr Randall thought it was a sufficient reason to trust him, that "he was an independent member of the University, paying his own expenses, and not enjoying any exhibitions or benefits from his college." He regarded him as a gentleman and a man of honour; but never inquired concerning him of his tutor. He never stopped or checked the insolvent's orders; but after the first year, the insolvent had only what was necessary. A large portion of the gentlemen at Oxford have their bills paid after they leave the University, and the knowledge of this and the expectation that all such bills will be paid, induce the tradesmen to trust the students. There had been some attempts made to compromise the matter, and the insolvent's father, who had met with reverses, had authorised the application of 300l to the payment of his debts, provided all the creditors would consent to release his son. Some of them declined to accept any kind of compromise, and the result was that the Commissioner ordered the insolvent to be discharged, conditionally upon 250l being paid into court. These are the facts of a case which has led some of the press to throw a good deal of vituperation on Oxford tradesmen.

We have no intention to defend the system of giving almost unlimited credit to students; but it is not worse than the general system of giving credit to young men, and men of every age, in

every part of the empire. There is no young man of any expectations, or even of no expectations, if decently connected, who may not obtain credit in the metropolis, or in country towns, to his own and his family's injury. Young men are as easily ruined in this way in London as at Oxford. It has been the case, too, for many generations. There are few parents who have not, either in their own persons or those of their friends, had examples of the same practice in their young days, and who are ignorant that as long as there are indiscreet youths, and tradesmen anxious to get money by the ordinary ways of business, it will take place. They therefore are bound, as far as they can, to guard against it, and not rely on tradesmen refusing credit.

At Oxford there is a warrant for credit which is frequently wanted in other places. The young men sent there must be of some standing in society, and of tolerable expectations. They are accredited to the tradesmen by being placed on the college books. They are at once, if without exhibitions or benefits from their college, stamped as gentlemen who have the means, or whose friends have the means, and are willing, as the tradesmen have learned from experience, to pay their expenses. So far as supplying them with necessaries goes, tradesmen who trust them within reasonable bounds are not to blame. It is said that, before trusting the students, the tradesmen should apply to their tutors or their colleges for information concerning them; but, unless that were the authorised and general practice, any one tradesman who adopted it would lose all the custom of the students;—and he can scarcely be expected to put a stop to his own business in order to save improvident youths from running into debt.

If there be any system to blame, it is not the credit given at Oxford, which is by no means peculiar to the tradesmen there, but the system of giving young men very considerable incomes to spend, or franking them there as gentlemen having considerable incomes, and exercising no control over them. Mr Throsby seems, unfortunately, to have lost his guardian, who died, and he was thus left apparently without that advice and control young men so much need. To send young men to college with the means of obtaining credit, without any person to watch their conduct closely, is the error, and the running into debt is the necessary consequence. Fond or indolent papas, who are anxious to find an excuse for their own negligence or their sons' folly, are very glad to throw all the blame of that on the trusting tradesmen; but they ought not to be screened at the expense of the latter.

The Commissioner said "he was happy to exonerate the insolvent from any charge of contracting his debts by false representations, or by any means that trenched on morality or gentlemanly conduct, beyond his having involved himself in unnecessary expenses;" so that it is not immoral nor ungentlemanly for Oxford students to spend the allowances they receive from their fathers on coach driving, and neglect to pay every tradesman, except some one or two favoured ones whom the college obliges them to pay. There prevails a great deal of loose morality on this subject. "Who suffers?—it is only a shabby fellow of a tradesman," are common phrases. Gentlemen think it good sport very often to bilk such a person, and profligacy is encouraged until it finds its way, when the father, from a change of circumstances, is unable or unwilling to pay, into the insolvent court. To express sympathy with such proceedings is to encourage them. Neither the young men nor their parents should be exonerated at the expense of the Oxford shopkeepers. In the common contests of the world they must take care of themselves; they are in most cases—at any rate, they think themselves—fully a match for the traders; and when they go to the wall, or rather get into gaol, in consequence of their own folly, they should not receive support and sympathy from the press.

Perhaps on such a question the Press may not be impartial. Time out of mind there has been a feud between improvident men of letters and prudent men of business. If tradesmen have taken unfair advantages, the wits have had their revenge by lampooning tradesmen. Amongst the conductors of the Press are to be found a considerable number of University men, and they bring into the Press the prejudices and opinions of students. The gentlemen of the Bar, and Commissioners of Insolvent Courts, belong—whatever may be their origin—to the same class, and share to some extent the feelings adverse to trade, which descend from titled emperors and great landowners to our public seminaries, and too often give a bias to the opinions expressed in the public journals.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

AT Devizes, on the 9th inst, a woman was found guilty, on very clear evidence, of poisoning her child; and she is suspected of having poisoned nine others. "My children," as she said, "do all die when they are about a month old;" yet the jury recommended her to mercy, on the ground that she might have time to repent. They appear to have strong religious convictions, and they shrunk from the responsibility of being accessory to that terrible fate after death which they believe may be avoided or meliorated by her repentance. To the natural repugnance to shed blood, they add a religious dread of consigning a fellow-creature to everlasting perdition. But England is crowded full of men who entertain that belief. It is common—it is continually taught—and is with them a strong motive for objecting to the punishment of death.

It is almost universal. It makes clergymen anxious to bring about a declaration of repentance at the foot of the gallows; it leads graceful ladies to visit convicts, in order to awaken in them a sense of guilt and a hope of pardon, and has led to many scenes in the prison and at the gallows, at which scorners have scoffed. Some respect ought to be paid to this feeling. Great criminals seem of all human beings the most unfit to be hurried to their account; and when the dread of being accessory to that induces a recommendation to mercy in such cases as this, it is obviously strong enough to bias the minds and the finding of juries.

At Shrewsbury, towards the end of last month, Mercy Catherine Newton was tried for the second time on a charge of murdering her mother, and a doubt prevailing in the minds of some of the jurors as to her guilt, they could not agree in their verdict. They knew that were they to utter the irrevocable word Guilty, nothing could save such a criminal from death; and their repugnance to be led to the conclusion that she was guilty was much enhanced by their dread of being accessories to her death. We are not justifying a departure in any men, whether jurors or others, from the truth; neither saying nor implying that it would be justifiable in a juror to give up his doubts of a prisoner's innocence, because a verdict of guilty would only consign him to transportation and not to death; but punishments repugnant to a general sense of right or fitness give a bias to men's opinions unknowingly to themselves, and bring them to conclusions which, unbiassed, they would not adopt. Such punishments, therefore, lead to untruth, to verdicts not justified by the facts, and of course they lead to injustice. They are the parents of crimes.

We are quite aware that numerous objections are now started to every kind of punishment; and that there are none which are not complained of as inflicting more evil than promoting good; but we cannot allow any considerations of possible consequences to stand in the way of stating facts, and honestly telling out the truth. It is given to man to choose one of many lines of conduct, but it is not given to him to determine the consequences of his choice. They are ordained by a superior power, and he cannot alter them. In that fact, admitted, we believe, by every philosopher, lies the proof of a superintending, ever-watchful Providence. It is not for us, therefore, and not for any man, to prefer our imagination of what may possibly occur to the plain dictates of morality. We must all endeavour to do right, and trust the issue to Him in whose hands are the issues of life. It is right, in our view of the matter, to state the facts which militate against capital punishments, although the consequences should be to bring the notion into discredit, that society would fall into anarchy were the present system of punishment abolished. The jury at Devizes, and the public at large, find the cherished belief in immortality—in punishment and reward after death, incompatible with inflicting death as a punishment; and sooner or later, partly on account of this incompatibility, it must be given up. We must not, therefore, conclude, as some of the journals have hastily concluded, that justice is not done, and will not be done, because a supposed criminal, like Mercy Catherine Newton, is not tried for six months; and that another criminal, when found guilty, is not punished with death. The perpetual superintendence we have adverted to is not, therefore, suspended for one moment; and the consequences of actions are not, therefore, altered—the moral government of the universe is not, therefore, abrogated—and justice will not cease to reign though Rebecca Smith be not hanged on the gallows, and Mercy Catherine Newton be not a third time brought to trial.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest arrival from the United States confirms the anticipations already expressed in the *Economist*, that the productiveness of the "diggings" was much overrated, and that the delusion practised would bring about great losses and calamities. The following are a few extracts on the subject. The *New York Herald*, the foremost in encouraging the delusion, now says:—

An important feature of this late intelligence from California is the fact, that provisions and merchandise of all descriptions bear a very low price, and can be purchased at as low rates as rule on the Atlantic coast for the same articles. When we consider the vast sums that were invested in adventures of goods to California, and the great number of vessels that were freighted thither with such articles as are now selling there so cheap, as well as the confident expectation of those who despatched them of realising great profit, we must infer that serious losses have been incurred by those who engaged in the business, and that more or less insolvency and bankruptcy will ensue. This unexpected blow will soon be felt in this and other cities. When the California excitement first burst forth on the Atlantic coast, immense cargoes of merchandise, of all descriptions, were despatched there, and these exportations were continued up to a comparatively recent period. Upwards of four hundred ships, with merchandise and passengers, were sent thither, involving an outlay of some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars of capital. Those cargoes which were first sent there were sold at prices enormously high, and yielded a very handsome profit to the owners and proprietors. Our last intelligence from that celebrated region informs us that prices for all kind of goods had reached a ruinously low mark, not near sufficient to cover expenses. Now a great many ships, with similar freights, had yet to arrive there from New York and other cities on the Atlantic; and the natural consequence of the glut in the market which their arrival will cause, will be a still further depreciation.

The *Universal* of July 13 gives the following passages of a letter written from Placer Stanislaus, dated June the 20th:—

I am now here about a fortnight, and am working from morning till night, with the crowbar in my hand, without being able to make enough to pay for my very bad dinner. I am sleeping on the bare earth, with the heavens for a ca-

nopy. You can have no idea of my sufferings, as the heat during the day is intense and the night very cold. A good deal of snow has fallen during the last four nights.

I cannot describe to you how deceived we have been with regard to this country. There is as an immense difference between the description and reality as between day and night. Many who came here for no other purpose than to dig gold have left, and every day numbers are leaving, for San Francisco, and many remain here because they have not the means of leaving. It is really heart-rending to see so many young men, who have done well at home, perish here for want and misery.

The company of St Pauquenot, of Tepic, consisting of thirty-three men, have not found more than an ounce of gold on an average.

From the *Amonia Social* of Guadajajara:—

The placers are, as I have told you, at the foot of the Snowy Mountains, that run in the direction of N. E. W. Nobody can form an idea of the immense trouble and labour it requires to dig the gold. At an average, not more than two out of a hundred find anything; and, even if found, you cannot get it with the facility as was generally supposed—viz, with the point of a knife. It is necessary to make excavations two or three yards (varas) broad, and one vara or more deep, working with crowbars on a hard soil, and sometimes in water till up to the knees, shivering with cold, just as in any other mine. Only strong men, who are accustomed to this kind of labour, are able to bear it; and they run the risk of not finding anything at all, and if lucky, it does not pay them for the labour, as the largest piece I have seen did not contain more than about twelve dollars' worth of gold, and that out of an immense heap of earth. Nor can I describe the sufferings and privations of those who go to the placers.

At this date (28th of April) there may be at the mines say 18,000 people, of which there are, to my opinion—

- 8,000 Mexicans;
- 4,000 Peru, Chili, San Luis, and Central America;
- 2,000 Spaniards, English, French, &c.;
- 1,000 Californians;
- 3,000 Americans;

Of these there are—

- 1,000 engaged in building cars, or other labour;
- 2,000 " in business;
- 2,000 gamblers and drunkards;
- 8,000 who work in the mines; each of whom does not work more than four days a week, at an average, as the population is very migratory, and absent themselves frequently, trying, in opposition to every advice, to push on to the Altar del Sacrificio, each of whom is compelled to be his own driver, cook, &c.

Facts and Figures.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

EXCISE DUTIES.—By a return of the last session, moved for by Mr Hodges, it appears that out of nineteen articles on which Excise duties were charged in 1800, six now only remain chargeable—viz., bricks, hops, malt, paper, soap, and spirits. With the exception, however, of paper and soap, the rates of duty now chargeable on these articles are higher than in 1800; on paper, the rate is about the same, on the average, but it is differently charged; on soap it is less. The following return shows the rates of duty chargeable in 1800, of the six articles remaining chargeable in 1848, and the dates when the others were repealed:—

An Account, "specifying the different ARTICLES subject to EXCISE DUTIES in Great Britain in the Years 1800 and 1848, and the RATES to which they were respectively subject."

Articles of Excise.	Rates of Duty in		
	1800	1848	
AUCTIONS.	£ s d		
Estates, houses, annuities, &c.....	0 0 6	in the pound	repealed from
Household furniture, horses, &c.	0 0 10	—	April 8, 1845
BEER.			
Strong	0 7 10½	per brl, imp. measure	repealed from Oct. 10, 1830
Small.....	0 1 3½	—	
Table.....	0 2 11	—	
Twopenny ale	0 3 3	—	
BRICKS AND TILES.			
Bricks—All kinds of bricks.....	0 5 0	per 1,000	
Small			5s 10d per 1,000, and 5 per cent
Large.....			10s per 1,000 and 5 per cent
Tiles—Plain.....	0 4 10	per 1,000	repealed from May 20, 1833
Pan or ridge.....	0 12 10	—	
Small paving	0 2 5	per 100	
Large paving	0 4 10	—	
All other	0 4 10	—	
CANDLES.			
Tallow	0 0 1	per lb	repealed from Jan. 1, 1832
Wax and Spermaceet.....	0 0 3½	—	
CYDER AND PERRY, AND VERJUICE.			
Cyder and Perry—Retailers.....	0 17 6	per hogshead	repealed from Oct. 10, 1820
Factors or agents	1 3 0	—	
Verjuice	0 9 2½	—	
GLASS.			
Crown, plate, flint, and white	1 12 2½	per cwt.....	repealed from April 5, 1845
Crown and German sheet	1 4 2	—	
Broad.....	0 8 0½	—	
Common bottle	0 4 0½	—	
HOPS	0 0 1	12-20 per lb.....	2d per lb and 5 per cent
HIDES AND SKINS.			
Tanned—Hides, calf-skins, &c.....	0 0 1½	per lb.....	repealed from July 5, 1830
Goat-skins	0 4 0	per dozen	
Sheep-skins	0 2 3	—	
Other skins.....	0 0 6	per lb.....	
Tawed—Horse, mares, &c.....	0 1 6	per hide	
Steers, Cows, &c.....	0 3 0	—	
Calf-skins, &c.	0 0 1½	per lb	
Slink calves, with hair on	0 2 0	per dozen	
Do, without hair on.....	0 1 0	—	
Goat and beaver	0 2 0	—	
Buck, doe, &c.	0 0 6	per lb	
Sheep and lamb.....	0 0 1½	—	
Dressed in Oil—Hides and Skins	0 1 0	—	
Calf-skins	0 0 6	—	
Sheep and lamb	0 0 3	—	
All other hides	0 0 6	per hide.....	
Vellum	0 3 5½	per dozen	
Parchment	0 1 8½	—	

MALT.			
From barley in England	0 1 4½	per bushel, imp. measure	2s 7d per bushel, and 5 per cent
Do, in Scotland.....	0 0 8	—	
From bere or bigg, in Scotland ...	0 0 8	—	2s per bushel, and 5 per cent
PAPER.			
Writing, drawing, printing, &c...	0 0 2½	per lb.....	1½d per lb and 5 per cent on all kinds of paper
Coloured and whitened brown.....	0 0 1	—	
Brown	0 0 0½	—	
Pasteboard, millboard, & scaleboard	0 10 6	per cwt.....	
Glazed paper	0 6 0	—	
PRINTED GOODS.			
Silks, ¼ yard wide	0 1 1½	per yard.....	repealed from March 1, 1831
Silk handkerchiefs.....	0 0 4½	per yard square	
Foreign calicoes and muslin	0 0 7	—	repealed from July 5, 1836
Linen and stuffs.....	0 0 3½	—	
Paper stained	0 0 1½	—	
SALT.			
Salt imported	0 13 4	per bushel.....	repealed from Jan. 1, 1825
Salt, or rock salt, in England	0 10 0	—	
Do, in Scotland	0 4 0	—	
Do, from Scotland into England	0 6 0	—	
Rock salt exported	0 0 1	—	
Glauber or Epsom salts	0 10 0	—	
Mineral Alkali	1 0 0	per ton	
SOAP.			
Hard.....	0 0 2½	per lb	1½d per lb and 5 per cent
Soft	0 0 1½	—	
STARCH.....			
	0 0 3½	—	repealed from Oct. 10, 1834
SPIRITS (British).			
In England.....	0 5 4½	per imperial gallon	7s 16d pr gal.
In Scotland { Lowlands	64 16 4	} pr gal of still's content	
{ Highlands	7 16 0½		3s 8d —
SWEETS AND MEAD.			
Sweets	2 10 5	per brl, imp. measure...}	repealed from Oct. 10, 1834
Mead.....	0 1 3	per gal, imp. measure...}	
VINEGAR.....			
	0 0 3½	per gal, imp. measure...}	repealed from July 4, 1844
WIRE.			
Gilt wire	0 0 9½	per oz	repealed from July 5, 1826
Silver wire	0 0 7	—	

—Inland Revenue Office, Broad street, May 12, 1849.—No. 287.

WOOL (No. 329, Mr. Simeon).—The quantity of foreign and colonial wool imported into the United Kingdom in 1848 was 69,343,477lb, of which 6,540,410lb were re-exported, leaving 62,803,067lb for home consumption. In 1847 the quantity imported was only 62,592,598lb, and the quantity re-exported was 4,809,725lb, leaving for home consumption 57,782,873lb, and as the exports of woollen goods and yarn were only 6,516,809lb in 1848, with a consumption of 62,592,598lb of wool, while in 1847 the exports amounted to 7,897,702lb in 1847, with a consumption of only 57,782,873lb, it follows that the home consumption of woollens during 1848, in spite of the great depression in trade, must have been greater than even in 1847. The following return, 1, shows the quantity of foreign wool imported from each country, by which it will be seen that the Australian colonies now furnish 29,939,416lb, that India furnishes 5,997,435lb, and that Germany furnishes 14,428,723lb, while the imports from Spain, our old chief source of supply, have dwindled down to 106,638lb. It will be seen that there is a small import from China. 2. The quantities re-exported, which are chiefly to Belgium and the United States:—

An Account of the Quantities of SHEEP and LAMBS' WOOL, Foreign and Colonial, Imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1848; distinguishing the Countries from which they came; and of the quantities Re-exported during the same period, and the Countries to which they were sent.

From—	Quantities Imported into the United Kingdom.	Sheep and Lambs' Wool Foreign and Colonial.
Russia, Northern Ports.....		335,521
— Ports within the Black Sea.....		2,013,488
Norway		2,559
Denmark		1,381,356
— Iceland and Faroe Islands.....		129,538
Prussia		70,919
Hanover.....		438
Hanseatic Towns.....		14,428,723
Holland.....		91,247
Belgium.....		499,941
France		127,553
Portugal Proper		782,689
Spain		106,638
Gibraltar		286,075
Italy: viz., Duchy of Tuscany.....		3,831
Naples and Sicily		91,298
Austrian Territories.....		641,608
Malta		94,145
Kingdom of Greece.....		13,150
Turkish Dominions, exclusive of Syria and Egypt.....		467,780
Syria and Palestine.....		222,520
Egypt.....		583,810
Morocco.....		38,735
Colonial Territory of the Cape of Good Hope		3,497,250
St Helena		932
Mauritius		8,222
British Territories in India		5,997,435
China		6,342
West Australia		129,295
South Australia		2,762,672
New South Wales		22,091,481
Van Diemen's Land		4,955,968
New Zealand		95,151
British West India Islands: viz., Antigua		730
Jamaica.....		6,763
St Vincent		441
Bermudas.....		10
United States of America.....		55,992
Brazil.....		60,457
Oriental Republic of the Uruguay		3,251,563
Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic		1,066,516
Chili		635,522
Peru		2,375,783
Total		59,343,477

To—	Quantities Re-exported from the United Kingdom.	lbs
Sweden		61,850
Prussia		1,562
Mecklenburg		784
Hanseatic Towns		226,336
Holland.....		480,745
Belgium		4,318,288
France		282,958
Spain		2,400
Italy		3,682
British Settlements in Australia		3,360
United States of America.....		1,159,045
Total		6,540,410

Of English wool the quantity exported in 1848 was 3,978,842lb, almost entirely to France, Belgium and Holland:—

An Account of the Quantities of BRITISH SHEEP and LAMBS' WOOL Exported from the United Kingdom in the Year 1848; specifying the Countries to which they were sent.

Countries to which Exported.	British Sheep and Lambs' Wool.
Sweden	448
Hanseatic Towns.....	2,448
Holland.....	513,286
Belgium	1,572,328
Channel Islands	224
France	1,882,703
British North American Colonies	123
United States of America	7,642
Total.....	3,978,842

—Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom-house, London, 31 May 1849.—No. 329.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS.

In another part of this paper will be found tables stating the distribution of the various articles of cotton, linen, woollen, and silk manufactures to the various markets of the world, from the five ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, carefully compiled from Custom House returns, for the first six months of the present year; to which we refer the reader for much important and interesting information, and to which we may have occasion shortly to refer at greater length.

Agriculture.

WHAT MAY BE DONE BY HIGH FARMING?

THE controversy which is now going on in relation to high farming, is both wholesome and instructive. Wholesome, because it tests the views of the sanguine and energetic farmers by all manner of doubts and objections; and instructive, because the most backward and desponding classes of agriculturists cannot analyse, even though it be only to carp at and discredit, any plan of high farming without bringing out facts illustrative of the advantages to be derived from improved cultivation. Mr Caird's pamphlet, giving a clear and concise account of Mr McCulloch's management of Auchness farm, in Wigtonshire, is a tract which forms an endless topic for discussion, and the columns of our contemporary, the *Mark Lane Express*, is the battle ground of the high and low farmers. It seems to be assumed by most of the objectors that Mr Caird's account gives too favourable a view of the capacity of land for production, and that, by so doing, it tends to create in the minds of landowners an undue estimate of the value of their land. It is said to be a landlord's pamphlet. A little consideration will show the utter unsoundness of such objections. They are in fact but another form of that ignorant jealousy which induces many farmers to conceal their actual produce lest their rents should be raised. But the objections and the jealousy are solely dependent on the vicious system of yearly tenancies with which such high farming as that described by Mr Caird is altogether incompatible. It is shown that on Auchness farm of 260 Scotch acres—about 320 imperial acres—5,000 loads of manure are every year collected and applied to the green crops, besides 256l expended in guano and bones, and 270l in the purchase of food for stock over and above that grown on the farm; that two-fifths only of the farm are in grain, the remaining three fifths being in green crops; and that the results of that system are 417l expended in labour; a stock of 5 cows, 130 cattle fed fat, 150 sheep fed on turnips, 10 work horses, 2 riding horses, and 3 young horses are kept on the farm; and the total gross average produce of stock and crop is 2,518l, and that this gross produce is to be compared with 642l produced on the farm by the former tenant.

To this statement it has been objected that it is incredible, and impatient demands are made for the production of a balance sheet. And some objectors have been quite elated by the discovery that there may probably have been some expenses incurred in the management of the Auchness farm, of which Mr Caird has given no account. Now, it should be observed that Mr Caird professed to give no statement of the profit and loss account of the tenant, whose farming operations he described; he added the gross produce, the amount of labour and outlays in foreign manure and artificial food; he stated the large quantity of live stock maintained, and compared these with the produce, outlays, and stock, of the previous tenant. There was not even any amount of capital stated as employed on the farm, but it was remarked that one element of the tenant's success was that the "farm has always been too small for his capital rather than the capital too small for the farm." Why then should it be complained by the low farmers that no balance sheet is given? No doubt the inference was, that the outlay had produced a profit, but the more or less must have varied with the season and prices and other circumstances. What has been shown, is, that a certain large produce can,

by a certain system, be raised on 260 acres of land; whether a like produce may be raised on other farms of the same extent, with a profit, will mainly depend upon the skill and experience of the farmers. An adequate capital is indispensable to success in high farming; but capital alone, without skill and practical intelligence, will not produce profitable results. The men who show what may be done by high farming, do not undertake to point out a royal road to profitable husbandry; they are indeed fully aware that the larger capital and increased activity necessary to farm highly, render high farming somewhat more hazardous than routine farming, where a farmer can live by routine farming. But all our routine farmers say, that with the present aspect of farming business they cannot live, and they cry out for aid. The answer of the men who recommend high farming, is, "rely on your own skill, apply capital to your land liberally, but with judgment, and you may not only live, but live better than formerly."

Then, so far from the advocates of high farming being too favourable to the interest of landlords, it is rather the reverse. They invariably show that the landlord must first render his land fit for a good farmer by additional expenditure in fixed capital, and must then grant secure tenures and liberal covenants to the tenant. Does any one suppose a landlord will expend much capital in providing accommodation on the farm without the prospect of receiving a return in form of interest or rent? Or does any man who knows anything of good farming, believe that a tenant cannot well afford to pay increased rent for extra accommodation? But the truth is, that as the standard of cultivation becomes higher, as more capital is deemed to be necessary to manage a given quantity of land, competition, which has much to do with keeping up rents, will be diminished, and the intelligent farmer will have a far better chance of making a good bargain with his landlord than he has hitherto had. An East Lothian Farmer, who has published in the *Scotsman* an account of his visit to Auchness farm, from which we shall presently quote a few passages, says that he "has no doubt, taking into account the crops of potatoes raised, and the price obtained, that Mr McCulloch must be clearing upwards of 1,000l a-year." It will be remembered that a part of Auchness farm consists of peat-moss, which has been reclaimed, and on such land potatoes have not been affected by the prevalent disease. Of course, Mr McCulloch applies all his land to this kind of potato growing, and during the last two years must have made large gains thereby. Yet we find the editor of the *Mark Lane Express* carping in capitals at the notion that 1,000l a-year could, under circumstances, be cleared by the cultivation of 320 acres of land. But a little reflection will satisfy any man conversant with the cultivation of land, that profit from farming depends more upon the amount of capital judiciously used on land than on the extent of land cultivated. Look into the details of husbandry, and the matter is simple and intelligible. Forty loads of manure on two acres of turnips, or green crop, will produce as much, probably more, feed than the same quantity of manure spread over four acres; but in the former case there will be only one-half the amount of rent and taxes, one-half the expenditure in ploughing, seed, labour in hoeing, and so forth, while assuming the crop to be fed off, just double the manure will a second time be left on the land. It is possible that to obtain these forty loads of manure on the smaller quantity of land, greater outlay must be made in the first instance. Then take the succeeding crops, say of barley or oats, there can be no doubt that as much of corn and straw would be grown on the two acres on the high system as on the four upon the low system; while, again, the ploughing, the seed, the rent, and the taxes are only half under the former system, the produce being the same. Next comes the clover, which is a crop which always increases largely under high culture; and, lastly, we have the wheat, which is nearly certain to be doubled under high culture. In reaping the grain, the difference of price paid between a good and a bad crop is very trifling; so that throughout the whole rotation it may be roundly stated that, by high farming, one-half the cost is saved, where double the amount of produce is obtained. A larger capital will perhaps be employed in the higher system, which will be an abatement from its profit; but by applying the principle of the above estimate to practical cases, it will be found that the high cultivation of a small area is the true road to profitable farming. The main object of the modern farmer ought to be, to keep a large quantity of live stock, and to so manage that stock as to derive from it a direct profit. He must not go to the barn's door for everything.

We see not the slightest reason for doubting either the gross produce or the estimated profit on Auchness farm. We could show many farms in England on which, there is no doubt, an equal gross produce is grown, and where the skill and enterprise of the farmers are meeting with ample reward.

The following account is given by the East Lothian Farmer of Mr Caird's own farm:—

Baldoon has been long known as a crack farm, the Earl of Selkirk nearly 100 years ago having begun to cultivate it on scientific principles. It is now the property of the Earl of Galloway, and has been farmed by Mr Caird for seven or eight years, by whom it has been all thoroughly drained. It contains upwards of 500 Scotch acres, of which about 140 are a deep dry loam, lying on small round hillocks free from rock, which form a peculiarity in the features of this part of the country; and these hillocks all appeared to be excellent soil. About 360 acres are rich alluvial clay, mixed with sand and shells, and so perfectly flat that the tides at high water prevent all current in the ditches, and render sluices for the drains necessary. There were, say 130 acres of wheat on the farm, all good, and some of it magnificent, being fully taller than an ordinary sized-man. The oats, about 50 or 60 acres, were, however, a very indifferent crop, the clay soil not seeming to suit them so well as, from the rich pasture, might have been supposed. There were 40 acres of superb potatoes, the principal variety being "pay-the-rents," and about 30 acres of turnips, the latter, though mostly on the clay land, being a good braird and looking well. The beans, without being particularly strong, were healthy and growing. The remainder of the farm was excellent one and two-year-old pastures, with the exception of a couple of fields round the house, which were never ploughed. Mr Caird has a dairy of 100 nice Ayrshire cows: we counted 60 in one byre, and 34 in another. These cows are let, at the fixed sum of 104, we believe, for each, to a person technically named a

"buir" or "boynier," who has the sole charge of them, and the disposal of their produce. Mr Caird, of course, supplies him with all the implements requisite for the business, and besides pasturage and forage, the stipulated quantity of 4½ tons of turnips and 10 bushels beans for each animal. The beans are converted into meal, and given to the animals during summer, in order to enable them to give the greatest possible quantity of milk.

Having afterwards been over Auchness farm, the East Lothian farmer says,—

There were some forty cattle in the byres, and ten pasturing on the old grass round the offices, which will enable a comparison to be made betwixt pasturing in the field and house feeding. The byres were most excellently ventilated, and as sweet and clean as a dining-room. The urine from each beast going at once into a covered drain leading to the dung-house, is there, by means of wooden spouts, allowed to trickle through any desired portion before it reaches the tank below, where it can be again pumped up on the dung, or conveyed away by the water-cart and applied directly to the land. The dung-house being completely covered must make the manure of far richer quality than any made in the open air, where it is liable to be washed by the rain and dried up by the sun. The outlay annually made in the purchase of artificial food for them, enables him first to make a profit off the cattle, and then by the careful preservation from loss or deterioration of their manure, he has the means of growing extensively the finest and most valuable green crops, after which he is sure of obtaining an abundant grain crop.

There were nearly eighty acres of potatoes on the farm, every drill of them looking more vigorous in the growth than any to be seen in the Lothians. Perhaps we should except those grown as a first crop on the moss, as they were rather late, though healthy. Potatoes are grown after potatoes on this moss. The second year's crop we thought could not be excelled until we saw those grown as the third crop. This moss in its natural state was simply a moss-hag, not worth 6d an acre for any purpose; by draining it, and covering it with a dose of apparently worthless gravel from an adjoining bank, crops are now grown upon it, as valuable at least twice or thrice the fee-simple of the land, including all the outlay that has been made upon it, even though it had been double of what Mr Caird states it.

We saw another field of forty acres that had only been two years in Mr McCulloch's possession, which was also in potatoes. The previous tenant had to give it up, though the rent was only 15s an acre. The soil was a soft sand, and it had been divided formerly into five or six fields. The whole of the fences had been taken out, including one on the top of the bank, which was a steep descent to the sea-shore. The bank being sand, ten feet was taken off the top and carted on to a mass of stones or shingle on the sea-beach, at the rate of 1,000 carts an acre, by which means four and a half acres additional were made arable, and having been copiously manured, the potatoes were looking as well upon it as on the rest of the field. The drills were thirty inches wide, and were at the time we saw them closing in. Mr McCulloch said he expected from twelve to fifteen tons an acre over the whole field, and should the disease not overtake them there is every prospect of that yield. There were fifty acres of turnips, the whole of which looked well, except three or four acres, being those earliest sown, which were touched with the disease known as "fingers and toes."

There were fifty acres of splendid wheat and twenty-five acres of good oats. It struck us that both crops would yield decidedly more than Mr Caird states as the average produce, and that he has by no means overstated the productiveness of the farm. While the soil naturally is anything but fertile, the largest portion being a moorish sand, a part mere sea-sand, and about equal quantities of good red land and moss, the whole has become productive by Mr McCulloch's skilful management, and he certainly has most judiciously seized and turned to account every natural advantage. *Herein consists his merit. He has done and is doing what has not been done before.* The soil and the climate are both favourable to the growth of green crops, and he turns these to the best account. Mr Caird does not profess to give a balance-sheet of Mr McCulloch's doings; but, even adding a few hundred pounds to the expenditure stated, we have no doubt whatever, taking into account the crops of potatoes raised and the price obtained, that Mr McCulloch must be clearing upwards of 1,000l a-year.

And the shrewd East Lothian justly adds,—

But before landlords are entitled to say to their tenantry "go and do likewise," they must be prepared to act in the same liberal spirit as Colonel McDonnell has done in this instance. The same ample and convenient buildings must be supplied for the feeding of stock, the soil must be made thoroughly dry, complete possession of the farm must be given to the tenant, and the absurd attempt of laying down the manner of cropping each field for the next twenty-one years must be no longer dreamt of. Instead of Mr Caird's pamphlet being a landlord's production, we say that it is a work calling upon the landlords to do justice to their tenantry as well as for the tenantry to exert themselves.

It is certain that the general adoption of high farming does not depend on farmers alone, but must be the result of better arrangements between landlords and tenants than commonly subsist in England at present.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Taylor and Bright's Circular.)

Hull, August 14, 1849.

With diminished arrivals during the week, the previous import has got pretty well worked off, and the quantity of good conditioned grain now on sale is only moderate. The blockade being raised, we have already four large steamers in from Hamburg, which among them do not bring more than 500 qrs of all descriptions of grain. Hamburg letters of the 10th report much rain and quite broken weather, general complaints as to potato disease, and no disposition to ship grain to this country; the Upland houses sent their stocks to warehouse on receiving the unexpected report of the 6th inst from Mark Lane.

Our farmers again showed much firmness at to-day's market, and millers generally being bare of stocks, sales were practicable for fine qualities at fully last week's prices; secondary samples were 1s lower. Fine foreign was unaltered in value; the bulk of the present supply is inferior, for which the demand is very limited; and low prices are taken.

Circulars have been received from—

Messrs Sitt, Day, and Co.—Sandars and Claxton—Taylor and Bright—Higgin and Co.—B. S. Gaden.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, August 16, 1849.

M. Passy completed on Friday last the series of his financial measures by the presentation to the Assembly of a bill for the establishment of an income tax. The bill was received with general displeasure by the Right of the Assembly. M. Passy recalls in the *expose des motifs* of the bill that the budget of 1850 will not balance, and there will be a deficiency of 320 millions if no extraordinary resources are found out. He, therefore, proposes to establish a tax of 1 per cent upon every kind of income. It will be a sort of imitation of the income tax of England. The public debt, the railway shares, the profits of trade, the salaries of clerks, the rents of farmers and landlords, &c., will be equally taxed.

Though a similar system of taxation is already established in England, it is considered in France as impracticable. According to the bill, every citizen would be obliged to go to the assessor and declare what were his resources, and nobody would be disposed to confess the truth, so that the expenses for gathering such a tax would amount to more than half the sum gathered. I am certain that it would give rise to perpetual riots in the country, where the peasants would never consent to pay it.

Beside the difficulty of assessing and gathering such a tax, it will meet with great opposition from the Right of the Assembly, as they will consider it a first step towards communism. If a tax of 1 per cent is once established upon the incomes, the Government will soon be brought to demand 2 or 3 per cent, in order to meet the financial difficulties of the State. Therefore, it is very probable that the bill will not be adopted by the Assembly unless it be completely modified by the majority. It seemed, indeed, that M. Passy had no hope of obtaining such a bill from the Chamber; but he had announced a deficiency for 1850, and he was obliged to propose a remedy.

M. Passy supposes that the income tax will yield 60 millions of francs to the State. It would certainly produce twice as much as this if every one would pay according to his real income.

It is probable that this income tax bill, and the debentures of 500 francs proposed for the extraordinary works, will not be adopted, and M. Passy will be obliged to abandon the Cabinet after losing his reputation of a good financier.

The Paris and Avignon Railway will not be granted without difficulty to the Anglo-French company, with the conditions of the bill and of the *cahier des charges*. The following is a summary of the conditions:—The sections of the line now completed or in execution will be delivered to the company on January 1, 1850, as well as the material which will be ready. If the credit of 34 millions, inscribed in the budget of 1849 for the works of the Paris and Lyons Railway, be not laid out before the 1st January 1850, the spared sum will be delivered to the company in the course of 1850. As soon as the company has taken possession of the lines, they must continue the working of the sections which have been already worked by the State, and begin to work the sections not yet completed, without exceeding, for the working of the whole line, a period of four years. The railway will have two rails throughout its length, the gauge must be 1 metre 44 cents, or 1 metre 45 cents (4 feet 8½ inches.) The State shall deliver the earthworks, bridges, tunnels, &c., throughout to Lyons, within four years. According to the tariff, the maximum charge for passengers is 0.10 cent per kil. for the 1st class, 0.07½ for the 2nd, and 0.055 for the 3rd. The State guarantees to the company a minimum of interest of 5 per cent upon 240 millions of francs during 99 years; but the annuity shall never exceed 12 millions. A sum of 15½ millions of francs is allowed, which will serve for the caution money of the company, and shall be returned to the company by tenths, when it has been proved that three times as much has been laid out upon the railway.

The Assembly had its last sitting on Saturday last, and will not meet before the 1st of October next. The principal pretext which had been argued in favour of the prorogation was the dearth to legislative work; and in the last week of the session the order of the day was so overloaded that the representatives were obliged to vote many bills of importance without debates. Such was the case on the state of siege, which was adopted in one sitting. It was decided, in the same sitting, that the state of siege would be raised in Paris and in all the first military divisions, but should be maintained at Lyons during the prorogation.

In consequence of the raising of the state of siege all the democratic papers, which had been arbitrarily suspended, might have reappeared. But one only, the *Reforme*, could begin its publication, and its very first number was seized for a leading article on the 13th of June. This article was not indeed conciliatory to the Government, but there was barely sufficient matter for the act of rigour. It is probable that the authorities were so severe in order to force, at once, the papers of that opinion to be very prudent.

The President continues his excursions through the provinces, in order to obtain some popularity. But he has met with some disagreeables. At Havre he was harangued by the mayor, who delivered a very republican speech, and Louis Napoleon's answer proved that such language was not very agreeable to him. When he protested at Tours against the reports of a *coup d'etat*, he was obliged to adopt such language because he had recognised that the moment was not favourable, but he was not satisfied to hear from others what he had himself declared at Tours.

The 15th of August has passed without the *coup d'etat*, which had been announced for that day. There was no review of the troops and of the National Guards, because it had been said that they would avail themselves of the review to proclaim Louis Napoleon consul for life or emperor. The friends of Louis Napoleon, as M. Laity, M. Vaudrey, and all those who surround him, are furious that their counsels have not been followed.

We have received to-day two papers of Turin, which announced

the Pope's death. But if such a serious piece of news were true it would not reach us *via* Turin, but it would have been sent directly by M. Oudinot, who has been at Gaeta since the beginning of this month.

The following are the variations of our securities from Aug. 9 to Aug. 14:—

	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents have declined	0	5	at	54
The Five per Cents improved	0	15		89
The Bank Shares were without change at				2,275
Orleans declined	5	0		770
Rouen	7	50		520
Marseilles	1	25		220
Northern	2	50		422
Strasbourg	1	25		352
Nantes	1	25		305
Vierzon was without change at				302

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The Treasury has posted up this evening an advice declaring a reduction in the rate of interest of the *Bons du Tresor*. It is now fixed as follows:—

From 3 to 5 months at 5 per cent.

From 6 to 7 months at 5½ per cent.

For one year at 6 per cent.

The rate was before at 5 per cent for three months, at 5½ per cent from 3 to 6 months, and at 6 per cent from 6 to 11 months.

This measure has given an impetus to the *Rentes*, which were rather buoyant.

The 3 per Cents varied from 54f to 54f 30c, the 5 per Cents from 89f to 89f 30c, the Bank Shares from 2,275 to 2,280. Orleans were at 767f 50c, Rouen at 525f, Havre at 245f, Northern at 422f 50c, Strasbourg at 353f 75c, Nantes at 303f 75c, Vierzon at 302f 50c, Marseilles at 220f.

Correspondence.

SAVING BANKS.

THE following letter from Archdeacon Keating has been suggested, as we are informed in a private letter, by the failures of the banks of Killarney and Tralee, within his diocese, and which have been attended with such disastrous consequences to many hard-working and provident poor families;—qualities which, if rare in Ireland, it is the greater pity to see discouraged by disappointment:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—The late parliamentary investigation on the practical working of Saving Banks has elicited some striking facts relative to those institutions, which deserve the serious consideration of government. It appears from the evidence taken before the Committee, that the losses sustained during the last year by the sale of stock at a reduced price, compared with the rate of purchase, amounted to 270,000l, and that had the whole of the deposits been withdrawn—a contingency that might happen—the deficit would have exceeded four millions sterling, a liability which the empire was pledged to discharge as a sacred obligation to the poor.

An entire change in this vicious system is, therefore, indispensable.

The separation of Saving Bank affairs from the Treasury, has long been advocated on political, as well as financial grounds. According to the published returns, upwards of 31 millions are inscribed in their names with the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and it is fairly objected that so large a capital of a tangible nature, and capable of being diverted from its original destination, should be committed to the undefined guardianship of the Exchequer, which may involve the minister in trouble and embarrassment at a season of difficulty and distress. The example just exhibited in France, teaches an instructive lesson, and indicates the remedy to be applied.

Nor is this the only point in which a remedy is required.

The failure of several district banks in meeting their engagements, and the abuses that have crept into others, have entailed painful sacrifices on the creditors, followed with the usual consequences of distrust in the stability of these institutions. In order to correct these evils, and to obviate such glaring defects, a scheme is suggested for the constitution of Imperial Saving Banks, on a safe and solid foundation, combined with modifications of a character designed for a more extended sphere of usefulness. The provisions embrace four departments, with distinct offices organised for self-support, without any cost to the State, consisting of one for deposits on government guarantee; the second for deposits to be lent out on the security of landed property; the third for the negotiation of loans and the discount of notes; and the last for conceding benefit annuities.

The leading articles of the project are comprised and embodied in the following resolutions:—

1. That Imperial Saving Banks be established, and a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Crown for their direction, control, and administration.

2. That the assets of all existing Saving Banks, be transferred to the Commissioners in trust, and that the selection of managers, secretaries, and other officers, be confided to their discretion, as well as the regulation of salaries, and the stipulations of bail.

3. That from and after the day of 1850, and on the first Monday of every subsequent month, the Treasury shall be empowered to grant to the Commissioners Imperial Saving Bank Exchequer Bills, specially appropriated for that purpose, and marked "Unalienable," equal in value to a similar amount of money or stock received in lieu thereof, and bearing a fixed interest at the rate of 3l 6s 8d a-year, and payable at the expiration of twelve months, with the option of renewal, for which notice must be given.

4. That the Commissioners be authorised to issue, in exchange for deposits, Imperial Debentures, for sums not less than 1l or more than 20l, entitled to interest at the rate of 7d per pound a-year, and redeemable in twelve months. In case the principal is not demanded, the interest paid to be stamped on the back of the debenture.

5. That deposits may be accepted by the Commissioners for sums not less than 100l, and not to be reimbursed before the lapse of five years, for which bonds shall be delivered, signed by the proper officer, with coupons attached for dividends of 3½ per cent, payable half yearly. The proceeds to be employed in the purchase of old mortgages, or expended in contracting new ones, secured on landed property, at an uniform rate of 4 per cent. The difference of interest being intended to cover arrears and to defray incidental expenses.

6. That the several Loan Societies be amalgamated and connected with the Banks established in their respective localities, and placed under the management of the Commissioners, steps being taken to increase the means at their dis-

posal, the surplus profit already accrued, which is considerable, being rendered available for that object, and loans to be advanced on the lodgement of debentures, as well as promissory notes discounted.

7. That the benefit annuity department be conducted by the Commissioners in accordance with approved statutes sanctioned by experience, and under revised estimates. The terms and rules to be printed for circulation.

8. That an annual report of the proceedings of the Commissioners be presented to parliament.

It is necessary to offer a few observations on the details of the foregoing plan. As the duties of the Commissioners will require assiduous application and undivided attention, adequate remuneration should be awarded in proportion to the labours performed. The members chosen should be endowed with the qualifications of energy, zeal, and efficiency. Intrusted with an arduous task, and armed with extensive powers in the discharge of their executive functions, they will of course be made amenable to parliament for their acts. With respect to the first department, it is well known that the facility of obtaining a safe and eligible mode of investment, for the permanent and temporary deposit of small earnings, stimulates honest industry, encourages economical habits, and checks visionary speculation. The financial arrangements are peculiarly adapted to accomplish these objects.

The substitution of exchequer bills for stock, and of debentures for pass-books, which is the mainspring of the whole movement, will relieve the public from risk, and free the government from responsibility.

The payments being spread over successive periods, and due at stated times, can be easily liquidated by the Commissioners, instead of being subjected to weighty demands at moments the most inopportune. One at least of the disturbing elements will be removed from the Bourse, and a portion of the floating debt withdrawn, an influence so sensibly felt during commercial panics and monetary derangements. The debentures created under the new law will represent real capital, and possess undoubted solvency, which are the primary ingredients of credit, and will aid in completing the uses of paper currency, in conjunction with a gold standard. Being readily convertible into cash, through the medium of the Loan Office, no inconvenience can ever be felt by the depositors.

A plain and simple process will thus supplant a clumsy and complicated machinery, accompanied with an interminable series of fractional accounts, and an accumulated mass of cumbrous documents. By pursuing the course recommended, confidence will be restored, and the national faith maintained inviolate. With regard to the Loan Office, it is generally admitted that the system, judiciously conducted, has invariably proved eminently successful in developing individual exertion, which seldom fails in reaping the accustomed fruits of contentment and wealth. But these advantages being chiefly derived from the instrumentality of banks, the benefits have hitherto been almost exclusively confined to the affluent ranks, the humble portion of the community being almost debarred from the favour of accommodation, by bodies formed for pecuniary transaction on an extensive scale; and the same remark applies to exchequer bills. It seems advisable, therefore, to abolish restrictions, and to extend this branch in a way conducive to the welfare of the operative classes, by placing within their reach a participation in its beneficial agency.

With this view, permission should be accorded to discount promissory notes of an approved description, for sums not exceeding 20*l*, nor a longer date than twelve months, at 5 per cent interest, thereby avoiding all interference with ordinary banking business—and by being enabled to advance loans on the lodgement of debentures, the whole design will be perfected.

As to the third department, it is certain that a first charge on fee simple estates, held under a clear title, ascertained by counsel's opinion, presents the most unexceptionable species of security, while in this instance, reciprocal gain will result and mutual harmony arise by lightening the burdens of the proprietors, and at the same time by giving the tenants a direct interest in the soil they cultivate, multiply those artificial links which bind and strengthen human society.

To facilitate the assignment of deeds and the conveyance of indentures, it will be expedient to confer additional privileges on the Court of Chancery, as to questions affecting legal and equitable rights, searches of registration, &c., &c., by which litigation may be prevented and costs avoided. The Incumbered Estates Act passed for Ireland will materially assist operations of the kind in that quarter of her Majesty's dominions.

With respect to the last department, it is needless to dilate on the acknowledged utility of Benefit Associations, the merits of which are so justly appreciated, wherever tried, holding out as they do, inducements during the vigour of youth, to prepare moderate comforts and competent independence under the infirmities of age; but it is desirable that the direction should be under the superintendence of the Commissioners, in preference to being left to the voluntary care of private persons, however honourable, prudent, or discreet.

This brief outline exhibits the distinguishing features of the contemplated enactment. It remains for statesmen, versed in such matters, to legislate on this important subject, and on them the moral obligation rests.

It is impossible to deny that the prosperity of a country mainly depends on the intelligence of its inhabitants, and the wisdom of its institutions.

An anxiety to better their position, is an instinctive feeling prevalent among mankind, but the error usually committed lies in vainly aspiring to grand things which few can attain, and sadly neglecting those minor things which every one may command. For reasons like these, it is essential that the policy of rulers in the guidance of domestic concerns should be based on the broad and comprehensive principle of opening equally to all, without exception, sources of suitable occupation and channels of reproductive employment—strictly to preserve internal order—to spread the arts of civilisation and peace, and while the varied gradations of society must ever exist and be upheld, to unite its component parts when broken and scattered, by cementing and moulding them into the shape of a Great Joint Stock Company, in which every citizen might hold a share. Poverty will then diminish, dissatisfaction cease, and that pure patriotism which is evinced in genuine devotion to one's native land, become universally cherished.

Much is expected from the present cabinet. They fortunately possess both the power and the will to do good. Under circumstances so propitious, a confident hope may be indulged that another session will not be allowed to pass without their devising a matured and well digested measure, calculated to ameliorate the condition of the people, and tending to promote the progressive improvement of the United Kingdom.

August 10th, 1849.

MICHAEL J. KEATING.

Archdeacon of Ardfert.

COFFEE CULTURE IN JAVA.—THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—I feel obliged to you for having given my letter a place in your paper of last week; more I could scarcely expect from so strong an advocate of free trade as yourself. I would not again have troubled you, but for the piece of advice with which you favour the Ceylon coffee planters, and which I think, however well intentioned on your part, is given without having a full acquaintance with the system of coffee cultivation in Java with which you urge us to compete. I have taken some trouble to ascertain the real facts of the case, from a party long resident in the island, and intimately acquainted with its trade and

cultivation: you will therefore, I trust, excuse my placing before you the following extracts from his report:—

"The present system of coffee cultivation in Java was introduced by Governor Van der Bosch, in February 1833, when it was declared, that for the future all coffee grown on government land (comprising nearly the whole cultivation as lords paramount of the soil) must be delivered to government at a fixed price, to be settled every year, and which for the current one was 25 guilders or florins per picul of 125 lbs Dutch, 136 lbs English; from this, 2-5ths or 10 guilders was deducted as rent due government, 3 guilders for transport to seaboard, and 4 per cent commission to the European and native authorities. This system had the effect of soon bringing nearly the whole of the coffee cultivation under the control of government.

"The price now paid the native (June 1848) is reduced to 10 copper guilders (a description of coin about 20 per cent worse than the currency above alluded to, and which may be taken at about 12 to the pound sterling); the native therefore receives equal to about 15s per picul, a price that would soon lead him to abandon the cultivation, were it a matter left to his own judgment; but it is not so; the government determine the extent of planting in each year, the residents in the different districts receive their orders; these are communicated to the native regents, and through them to the district chiefs, who enforce the order on the village headmen and their people, the European authorities in the meantime taking care that the work is done, but always commanding through the chiefs, and dividing per centage with them. There is no fetching of slaves from Africa, nor of Hill Coolies from Bengal, nor yet the enticement of high wages to draw Tamils from Tangore; neither is there any advance or expenditure on the part of government; the cost and risk are entirely borne by the natives—no coffee brought to the government store—no payment made.

"A Javanese family, consisting of a man, his wife, and two or three children, usually plants and takes care of 800 to 1,000 trees, grows its own rice, and otherwise provides for its daily subsistence, besides making and repairing roads, and being called upon to do a vast deal of other casual labour; comes there a yearly trifle from the coffee, so good; if not, they get on with the world without it; their masters, however, taking care that the quantum of trees is kept up."

In reply to a query, as to the quantity of coffee gathered by each labourer in the course of the day, my informant answers as follows:—"The Javanese, with his wife and children, pluck the coffee from the tree as it ripens, and what they gather in one day, neither he nor any one else cares either to weigh or measure. All the coffee must be plucked and carefully prepared, or else his *nether man* will experience the effect, so he may as well make a virtue of necessity, and do his work quietly and effectually." If this is not slavery, I think you must admit it is but little removed from it; and by such means it is that, since Governor Van der Bosch's time, the production of coffee in Java has been about trebled, or increased from about 300,000 to 900,000 piculs. I could give you further details, showing that the yearly gains of a Javanese family from their coffee cultivation vary from 27s 9d to 46s 6d sterling, the latter where the soil and situation are particularly favourable, each tree producing on an average a pound of coffee, or about four piculs, for a family. To the government, however, it is the same, or, at least, comparatively so; the fixed price regulates all. A bad or good season will of course affect the revenue derived from the produce of the soil; but, viewing the government as it really is, the great coffee planter of Java, it is sheltered from all the vicissitudes of its less fortunate brethren in other climes, having an advantage even over the slave states, where the proprietors must at least maintain their labourers. There appears only one exception to the system of coffee cultivation in Java which I have detailed. It is this:—in one or two of the more favourable districts, the natives, being forced to cultivate coffee more extensively, are relieved from the land tax, but in such case they get less for their coffee; for instance, in the Prinsinger Regencies, the price fixed is only 7 guilders copper per picul of 225 lbs; (query, 136 lbs?) taking the exchange before noted, this is equal to about 10s 6d for rather more than 2 cwt! (query, 1 cwt?) Surely, I need not say more to prove the utter hopelessness, whilst such a system prevails, of the competition you urge upon us. Had we not been led to believe that we were protected from all such rivalry when we entered on our speculation, we might better have merited the charge of want of foresight which has been brought against us. In conclusion, I beg to assure you that any measures, either of economy or otherwise, which you can suggest to enable us to overcome the acknowledged difficulties of our position will be most thankfully acknowledged by at least one

London, Aug. 10, 1849.

CEYLON PROPRIETOR.

P.S. I have confined my remarks to Java, though you say "Java and other countries," as I believe there is now no other country, not excepting even the Brazils, with their slave-trade labour, which we cannot beat either in price or quality.

If our correspondent is alarmed at the competition of the Dutch government, from a belief that the cultivation of coffee is so cheap in Java, that a large revenue is now derived from that source, and that a higher or lower market price is a mere question with them of a little more or a little less revenue, we believe his apprehensions to be entirely unfounded. Considered as a source of income, Java has been a serious loss to Holland—a large drain upon her finances. In a majority of years, there has been a considerable loss on sugar and coffee planting. The Dutch Trading Company, with the old King William at its head, who first undertook the cultivation of sugar and coffee, with all the privileges and support which the government could give, were too glad to transfer it to the government itself, and to confine themselves to conducting it, merely as a company of agency. We have taken much pains, from time to time, to ascertain the real character and nature of the culture of Java, and have had many opportunities of consulting official papers on the subject, and we must say, that the more we have inquired into it and understood its effects, the more we have been disposed to believe that the system adopted by the Dutch government has been highly beneficial to the people, and has tended more rapidly to the improvement of the island than any other could have done. Prior to the introduction of this system, in which from the first the government fortunately secured the co-operation of the chiefs and headmen, the people of Java were living in the most savage state, and the country was overrun with gangs of the most desperate robbers and murderers. The roads were extremely bad and few in number. The subsistence of the people very precarious. About one-third of the sugar and coffee culture is carried on by European planters, entirely independent of the government, some of the most extensive of whom are Englishmen who have been settled there for many years. One of these, Mr Denniston, when in England last year, gave very interesting evidence before the Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee. All those who have lived in the island during the period referred to by our correspondent, speak of the great and rapid improvement which has taken place in the condition of the peo-

ple and the improvement of the island. Good roads have been extensively made. The land has been cleared. Rice in great abundance is produced. The people are well fed, and with very moderate work. The government supplies lands for rice and for coffee and sugar plantations; and each village has the privilege of supplying itself with fuel from the government plantations, kept up for the purpose. The lands are cultivated by villages or communities, under their own native chief or headman. So far labour is compulsory, that every man and his family must do their share, or must leave the village. They are not allowed to remain and be idle. But they may select their own residence, and change it as frequently as they please; but wherever they settle, they must be content to do their share of the common work which supplies the community with rice, fuel, and which grows coffee and sugar for the government at fixed prices, a portion of which pays for the rent of the rice, as well as the coffee and sugar, lands. In most cases, the price received from the government is divided among the people in fixed proportions for certain quantities of work performed or of time employed, and may be termed fixed wages.

But one thing has always been remarked to us as the great secret of the success of the Dutch cultivation in Java—viz., the strict impartiality and rigid justice of their regulations, and the firmness with which, under all circumstances, they are executed to all classes alike.

No doubt Java has the enormous advantages of a rich soil, a dense population, who have fortunately been induced to settle down to habits of industry, whose wants are very few, and which, by the modern system of cultivation of village lauds, are supplied with ease and certainty.

But large as the production of Java is, which with Sumatra may be reckoned at 1,100,000 cwt, it is but *one fifth* of the consumption of Europe and North America, which cannot be estimated at less than 5,700,000 cwt; and we rejoice to find that the Ceylon coffee planter can now compete with every other country, not excepting even Brazil, the produce of which is 2,300,000 cwt, or double that of Java. Leaving Java out of the question, there is still a demand above what that island can supply, amounting to 4,600,000 cwt. The whole production of Ceylon as yet is but 350,000 cwt. If, then, Ceylon, in price and quality, can beat all other countries (Java excepted), what reason is there for fear that the Ceylon planters will not be able to maintain their ground in the general markets of the world, in which, if they were to double their present production, the difference would make no sensible impression on the price of the whole. But as long as they seek to limit themselves to the small consumption of this country, which a demand for protection necessarily implies, every small addition to their crop will only deprive them more certainly of the fancied advantages of that system. We again repeat,—if the production of colonial coffee exceed the quantity consumed at home, protection must be a dead letter and a delusion.

One of the greatest difficulties under which the Ceylon planter labours, is the want of good roads. The measures already taken to remedy this evil will soon, we hope, produce their fruits. The next point to which attention should be turned, is to increase the facilities for procuring labour from the Coast of India, and by measures tending to *improve the habits and increase the wants* of the natives of Ceylon, to induce them ultimately to become steady and useful labourers. By a steady and persevering co-operation between the resident English and the local government, much may be done by a firm and wise administration of the law to increase security, to improve the people, and to conduce to the general prosperity of the island. We much fear that in our colonies the real interests of British planters and merchants are too often sacrificed by political discord and partizanship.

SMOKE CONSUMING.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—In your number of the 4th instant, a correspondent states, that he consumes his smoke, "at a small loss of fuel," the annual cost being only about 5*l*. As he adds, however, that the whole annual cost of his fuel is only 35*l* to 40*l*, it follows that, though the loss is positively small, it is relatively great, being from an eighth to a seventh of the whole quantity used. This on the quantity used by myself would amount to about 250*l* a-year.

But this is not all. Your correspondent states, incidentally, that, though he uses a six-horse power boiler, he only requires three-horse power of steam. As his boiler therefore is only used at half its power, it is evident that he can have recourse to *slow firing*, which, according to the best experience, is of essential importance in consuming smoke. But for this circumstance, his loss of fuel would be much greater, as a greater proportionate quantity of cold air would require to be admitted. Now, though it may be a small matter to have a six-horse boiler instead of a three-horse one, it would be hard to make the proprietors of 200 or 300 horse-power double their whole establishment; and in many confined situations it would be physically impossible to find the requisite room.

Altogether, your correspondent's statement seems to be one of those loose generalisations which people are apt to build on very narrow premises, and which legislators are too ready to adopt as the basis of very oppressive enactments. In common with many manufacturers, I am most anxious to avoid all annoyance to my neighbours, and have spared neither trouble nor expense in erecting smoke-burning apparatus, but without the desired result; and I hold it to be unjust in the legislature to insist on the consumption of smoke without distinctly specifying the means by which the object can be attained, under all circumstances, and at a reasonable cost.

I am, &c.,

A MANUFACTURER.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

THE QUEEN and the Royal family have occupied the week in making a progress through parts of Ireland and Scotland, details of which progress will be found under the head of Scotch and Irish news.

The Duke of Leuchtenberg, son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia, arrived at the Russian Embassy in London, on Saturday. He put into Southampton in the Russian steam-frigate *Kamtschatka*, from Cronstadt. He spent several days in the early part of the week in London, and left again on Thursday morning.

METROPOLIS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—John Oliver Hanson, Esq., has been elected a Director, in the room of the late James Pattison, Esq.

SYMPATHY WITH HUNGARY.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster who are friends to the cause of Hungary took place on Thursday evening at the Hanover square rooms, which were filled to overflowing. There were several ladies present. Mr Lushington, M.P., took the chair, and the meeting was addressed amongst others by Lord Nugent, Lord Dudley Stuart, and Mr Wyld, M.P. The tone of the meeting was very warlike—some what more so than the chairman approved, as may be judged from the following passage from his speech:—"It was impossible to carry their sympathy for the Hungarians too far; but in a meeting of this description, some who attended it had been carried away by enthusiasm, he might say by delirium, to express a wish to go to war. (Tremendous cheering for some minutes, followed by "one cheer more.") Did that mean that they would go to war? (The question was answered affirmatively by renewed and still more vigorous cheering.) Then they would make allowances for him if he differed from them."—On Wednesday evening a similar meeting of the residents of the Tower Hamlets was held at the Butler's Arms inn, Bethnal green road.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—We understand that the English and American delegates combined will leave the London bridge station by special train on Tuesday morning, the 21st, at eight o'clock, and expect to reach Paris the same night. A considerable number of the American delegates have already reached England; one of these gentlemen, the Hon. Mr Darkee (member of the House of Representatives), travelled 2,000 miles from the far West before embarking at New York, purposely to attend the Congress. There will be a very large attendance from this country,—from London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Norwich, Plymouth, Southampton, Oxford, Nottingham, Aberdeen, Leeds, Leicester, Bath, Bradford, Huddersfield, Cheltenham, Brighton, Coventry, Colchester, Chelmsford, Dundee, Glasgow, Gloucester, Ipswich, Jersey, Lincoln, Maidstone, Northampton, Oldham, Preston, Paisley, Rochdale, Sheffield, Stockton, Sunderland, Wakefield, York, Youghall, and from a vast number of smaller places. The following members of parliament have expressed their intention of being present:—Messrs Cobden, Hindley, Ewart, Thompson, Wyld, Smyth, Heyworth, C. Villiers, M. Gibson, J. Brotherton; and among other well-known public men, we may mention Joseph Sturge, Douglas Jerrold, the Rev. John Burnet, Henry Vincent, George Dawson, Edw. Miall, C. Gilpin, the Rev. T. Spencer, J. S. Buckingham, G. Wilson, Dr Pye Smith, Dr Lee, LL.D., F.R.S. The French Government have expressed their approval of the proposed demonstration in favour of international peace.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—An aggregate meeting of the metropolitan association was held at Drury Lane Theatre on Monday. The advertisements announced that the chair would be taken at seven o'clock, but full two hours before that time the various avenues to the theatre were besieged by hundreds of eager applicants for admission, and within a few minutes of six, the hour at which the doors were thrown open, the pit, the galleries, the public boxes, and, in fact, every part of the house except the stage, the stalls, and a few private boxes, which were reserved for those who were to take an active part in the proceedings, and their immediate friends, were filled to overflowing. As the hour for commencing the proceedings approached, the reserved seats began to fill, and sometime before seven every available space was occupied, and the theatre became crowded to excess. In the dress circle and in the private boxes were a number of elegantly dressed ladies, and the company in the stalls was, in the same manner, agreeably diversified. There could scarcely have been fewer than 4,000 to 5,000 persons present. Amongst the friends of the cause on the stage were Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., President, Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Charles Lushington, Esq., M.P., Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., George Thompson, Esq., M.P., Lord Nugent, M.P., Count Pulzki, Summers Harford, Esq., the Rev. Thos. Spencer, M.A., Wm. Arthur Wilkinson, Esq., William Williams, Esq., Thomas Prout, Esq., Sir Francis Knowles, Bart. The proceedings were very spirited and unanimous, and some of the most radical sentiments were those uttered by the two noblemen.

REV. BAPTIST NOEL.—We understand, from good authority, that the Episcopal chapel in Gray's inn lane has been taken for the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; but whether in connection with any of the existing religious denominations we have not heard. The late proprietor, the Rev. Mr Mortimer, has, it is understood, been anxious to dispose of it.—*Morning Post*.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.—The French government has accorded to Mr Jacob Brett the authorisation to establish on the coast of France a submarine electric telegraph between Calais and Boulogne, which, crossing the Channel, will go to Dover on the coast of England. The treaty entered into with Mr Brett guarantees certain advantages to the French government, and leaves all the expense at the charge of Mr Brett, assuring him, however, a privilege for ten years in case the experiment should succeed. The works must be terminated by the 1st of September 1850, at the latest; but it is probable that they will be finished sooner.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The Registrar-General's report states that the deaths in London during the week ending Saturday, August 11, were 1,909. The mortality is somewhat less than it was in the previous week. The deaths from all causes in the six last weeks were 1,070, 1,369, 1,741, 1,921, 1,967, and 1,909; of which 293, 639, 1,062, 1,173, 1,308, and 1,185, were by diseases of the zymotic class. The excess of 901 deaths over the average is due to diarrhoea and cholera, which were fatal to 173 and 823 persons. The deaths from cholera during the last six weeks were 152, 339, 678, 783, 926, and 823. The decrease is gratifying; but it is right to observe that the improvement is chiefly confined to West London, Poplar, St George, Southwark, Newington, Camberwell, and Lambeth. The epidemic of 1832 broke out in three successive eruptions; the first, commencing in February, was at its maximum in April and subsided; the second rose rapidly from June to July, and sank again down to the second week of August; its course was very much like that pursued by the present epidemic. The deaths returned by the parish clerks in the three weeks from July 17 to August 7, in 1832, were 968, 793, 661; which, allowing for the defects in their returns, and for increase of population, are equivalent to 2,323, 1,903, 1,586, or 5,812 deaths in 1849, when the deaths registered in the corresponding weeks were 1,931, 1,967, 1,909, or 5,807 in the three weeks July 21 to August 11. A third eruption in 1832 broke out at the end of August, and extended to the first weeks of September. A fourth in 1833.

THE CHOLERA.—Return of cases of cholera reported to the General Board of Health on the 16th of August. In London and vicinity—attacks, 359; deaths, 157. In England and Wales—attacks, 408; deaths, 192. In Scotland—attacks, 27; deaths, 15. Total attacks, 793; total deaths, 364.

PROVINCES.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—On Saturday the critical operations connected with the lifting of this great fabric to its permanent level, 100 feet above high water mark, were commenced, and the great tube is now making its way majestically upwards. The raising is going on at the rate of six feet a day, and the

machinery acts most admirably. The tube, after being raised through each stage by the hydraulic press, is sustained by the chains until six feet of masonry are built under. Then means are taken to obtain a fresh hold, and the operation repeated as before. The number of these separate lifting operations required will be about fifteen, and as there will be one a day, the whole operation will take a fortnight, including the process of building up beneath. In the mean time the preparations for the floating the next tube are complete, and the operation will take place as soon as the machinery for lifting can be shifted, in order to raise it as soon as it is floated, so that the first train will very soon cross the Straits.

REPRESENTATION OF KIDDERMINSTER.—The Liberals of this borough have found a candidate in the person of Mr Thomas Gisborne, formerly M.P. for Nottingham. The hon. gentleman arrived at Kidderminster on Thursday week, and addressed the electors. He concluded his speech after the manner of Sir E. Bulwer at Leominster, by hoping that the electors would at once let him know their minds. If any elector held back thinking to receive one shilling either in money or money's worth, that elector would be mistaken. If Mr Gisborne maintains this determination his election will be doubtful. The canvass of Mr Best, the Conservative candidate, is said to be satisfactory to his friends. Slight disturbances occurred on Wednesday evening. The new writ has been issued, and fixes the election for next Tuesday week, the 28th inst.

DONCASTER WOOL MARKETS.—Some idea may be formed of the increasing importance of these markets, from a comparison of the quantities sold in 1848 and 1849, respectively. In 1848, from June to August fair inclusive, the quantity sold was 43,800 stones. In 1849, for the same period, it was 71,800 stones, showing an increase in 1849, over that sold in 1848, of 28,000 stones.—*Sheffield Times.*

REPRESENTATION OF WEST SURREY.—Mr Briscoe is still the only candidate in the field. The Tories have tried Mr Freshfield, Mr Shaw, and Mr Colquhoun, but at present without being able to persuade any one to risk so doubtful a contest. The protectionists have resolved to get up a requisition to Felix Sadbroke, Esq., of Headley House, Epsom, to allow himself to be put in nomination.

REPRESENTATION OF SUNDERLAND.—Mr Hudson has "authoritatively" intimated to certain conservative parties who have volunteered the selection of a fitting candidate for the representation, in the event of a vacancy arising, that his present intention is to retain his seat in parliament, at all events till the commencement of next session.—*Newcastle Guardian.*

FREEHOLD LAND MOVEMENT.—The *Birmingham Mercury* called the secretary of the Freehold Land Society, which meet in Newhall street, here yesterday, and assured us that two thousand six hundred pounds and upwards were received on the last four subscription days! We refer to the Society's advertisement, which is full of the most heart-cheering information. Nineteen thousand pounds' worth of land—freehold land, by this one society has already been purchased for its members, and almost sixty acres will, in a few weeks, be in possession of working men, conferring county votes upon each. Between eight hundred and nine hundred allotments will, in the course of the next two months, have been effected by this institution. We are glad to be able to announce, says the *Hants Independent*, that a decided step has been this week taken towards the establishment of one of these societies at Southampton. A preliminary meeting has been held, and a committee formed, for making the necessary arrangements; and, from the spirit with which the project was welcomed, we have no doubt that the society will be started under the most favourable auspices. In Ipswich an initiatory movement has been commenced. Public meetings are announced to take place at Darlington, Barnard Castle, Stockton, and Sunderland, to form freehold land societies.

SEVENTY LIVES LOST.—**MERTHYR TYDVIL, Aug. 12.**—On Friday a dreadful explosion of fire damp occurred at Mr William Thomas's colliery, situated about two miles from the village of Aberdare. The shock was felt for miles round. Soon after the fatal event a most melancholy scene took place—mothers hurrying in search of their sons, wives in search of their husbands, their cries rending the air as corpse after corpse, blackened and mutilated, was brought to sight. Sixty disfigured corpses were brought from the pit, and then it having become fatal to descend the pit, the brave men who had, in such a praiseworthy manner, rescued the few that escaped, gave over, though it was believed that there were a great many others down, living or dead; 105 men and boys were in the pit at the time of the explosion, very few of whom have been brought out alive. Seven horses also were killed. It is confidently asserted that the cause of this most awful catastrophe was the negligence of one of the colliers in going to a dangerous heading without a safety lamp. It is scarcely three years since twenty-eight human lives were destroyed by an explosion of the same nature and near the same pit.—*Globe.*

CHOLERA IN THE PROVINCES.—**MANCHESTER.**—We regret to observe a considerable increase in the numbers both of new cases and of deaths since our last. **LIVERPOOL.**—There is reason to fear that the sultry damp weather of the last few days has aggravated this disease, the number of new cases reported for Saturday being 127. **SALISBURY, Aug. 15.**—The progress of the disease is decidedly checked, the number of attacks being neither so great, nor the attacks so malignant, as during the height of the visitation. **PLYMOUTH, Aug. 15.**—The cholera during the last 36 hours has shown decided evidence of abatement. At the Board of Health last evening only four deaths were reported. **BRISTOL, Aug. 16.**—Our accounts to-day as to the progress of this dire disease are still more unfavourable. In Bedminster it has increased very much, and several deaths have occurred in Baynton's buildings and other parts of the district. In Bristol it continues much the same, but in the out-parish of St Philip and Jacob the returns are rather more favourable. **LEEDS.**—There is no material change in the amount of the attacks of cholera, and the deaths arising therefrom, in this borough, since the report of Tuesday. **BRADFORD.**—The *Bradford Observer* of Thursday, says:—"There have been 15 deaths reported from cholera since our last publication. The sultry depressing weather on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, contributed much to the spread of the disease throughout the union."

SCOTLAND.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.—The royal squadron left Belfast on Sunday, at a quarter past two o'clock p.m., and after a very rough and stormy passage across the Mull of Galloway, put into Loch Ryan, on the Scottish coast, at a quarter past five in the evening, where they anchored for the night. At half-past four on Monday morning the squadron got under weigh, and proceeded to the Clyde, where they arrived at half-past eight. On Monday, Her Majesty proceeded from Greenock up Loch Long and Loch Goyle, with the intention of crossing to Loch Lomond, and going through the Lake on to Dumbarton, but the weather being so unpropitious, her Majesty was obliged to give it up, and return to Rosneath. Prince Albert, however, attended by Mr Anson, Sir James Clark, and Captain Robinson, R.N., crossed to Loch Lomond, and traversed the Lake, and proceeded to Dumbarton, where the *Fairy* yacht was in waiting to convey him to the *Victoria and Albert* yacht at Rosneath. His Royal Highness returned by Greenock, and arrived there soon after eight o'clock p.m.

The weather on the Tuesday morning was equally unpropitious for the Royal progress to Glasgow, where the *Fairy* arrived a little before twelve.

The Lord Provost having been received on board, presented an address, when Her Majesty, using the sword of Colonel Phipps, conferred on his worship the honour of knighthood. After the presentation of further addresses, the Royal party landed.

Nothing could exceed the hearty and clamorous enthusiasm which greeted Her Majesty at every step of her progress.

After paying a visit to the Cathedral, the Royal cortege passed down High street to the College, where Her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal children alighted. Her Majesty was received by the Principals and Professors, and was conducted to the Faculty hall, where an address was presented.

Her Majesty then proceeded through the other streets embraced in the route, and on arriving at the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, alighted, partook of refreshments, which had been laid out for the Royal party in the Ladies' Waiting Room, and then, shortly after two, left in a handsome carriage provided for the occasion, with special engine, for Perth, where Her Majesty arrived at half-past three, after a pleasant journey. She was met at the station by the magistrates, and conducted to the Royal George Hotel amid the rejoicings of the people.

On Wednesday morning the Royal party started for Balmoral amidst the hearty cheering of the assembled throng, and the firing of a royal salute from Bellwood Battery. Her Majesty proceeded by way of Scone, Cargill, New Bridge of Isla, Meikleour, Blairgowrie, Spittal of Glenshee, and Castleton of Braemar.

THE CROPS IN SCOTLAND.—In our last report we stated that the crops in Mid-Lothian, East-Lothian, and Peebleshire, were generally all that could be wished for. We have since traversed Selkirkshire, Roxburghshire, and part of Berwickshire, and in all these three extensive districts we have found our expectations realised. The grain crops are rapidly advancing to maturity. Barley is, in many instances, within a week of harvest, and the oat and wheat crops are only a few days behind the barley. The whole exhibit a rich luxuriance, and nothing but the most untoward weather can mar our certainty of abundance. There is no disease in any of the cerealia, and we have not heard of a single complaint, even from our brethren of the plough (proverbial for grumbings). The hay harvest is far advanced, and both in quality and weight that crop is highly satisfactory. Potatoes are a most luxuriant crop, and not a single instance of failure has been heard of by us. August 10, 1849.—*Edinburgh News.*

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.—Her Majesty left Dublin on Friday under circumstances such as any monarch might feel justly proud of. The whole line of progress might be considered as if lined with human beings,—young and old, rich and poor,—all manifesting one generous spontaneous feeling of love and loyalty.

On the Royal carriage stopping at the Kingston terminus, every hat was doffed along either side of the platform, and every head was bent forward to catch a first glimpse of the Queen.

Her Majesty and the Prince were escorted to the water's edge by a distinguished cortege who came down with them, and attended her Majesty to the gangway. Her Majesty took a warm farewell of the distinguished groupe around her. Amidst the pealing of cannon and the cheers of all, the Queen stepped on board, followed by the Prince, the Royal children, and her suite. The Royal yacht at once moved off, and her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the children, proceeded aft to the elevated space near the taffrail, where she was in full view of the people, and remained there so long as she could have a distinct view of the features of the people who stood on the pier at which she embarked. Her Majesty then paced the deck for a little time, and, on approaching the extremity of the pier near the lighthouse, where vast numbers of the people had congregated, she parted with the two ladies-in-waiting with whom she had been up to this time in conversation, looked towards the crowd, ran along the deck with the sprightliness of a young girl, and, with the agility of a sailor, ascended the paddle box, which, as our readers are aware, is a tolerably high one, and was almost at its top before she was observed by Prince Albert, who for some time previously had been standing on its summit viewing the surrounding scenery. Her Majesty, on reaching the top of the platform was assisted by Prince Albert, and, taking his arm, she gracefully waved her right hand towards the people on the pier. After some time she waved a white handkerchief, appeared to give an order to the commandant, and immediately the paddles ceased to move, and the vessel floated on with the impetus it had already received. Her Majesty remained in this position, (the vessel moving very slowly and as close to the pier as was compatible with safety,) waving her handkerchief, and receiving the plaudits of the thousands who crowded the extremity of the pier.

After a run of ten hours the Royal yacht reached Belfast, and on Saturday morning the Queen made a more than triumphal entry into the industrial capital of Ireland, amidst every possible manifestation of enthusiasm on the part of the people. The Mayor presented an address of welcome. Her Majesty was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood. The Queen, on landing, visited the Linen hall, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Zoological Gardens, and the Queen's College. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the populace. All that affectionate loyalty or chivalrous devotion could suggest was manifested throughout the entire of the Royal progress. Her Majesty returned to the Custom house, and re-embarked on board the *Fairy* at six o'clock.

Her Majesty set sail for Scotland at mid-day on Sunday.

MR BRIGHT, M.P., has arrived in Dublin, on his way to the west and south. The honourable gentleman intends to remain some weeks in this country.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—There no longer remains a doubt that the fatal distemper has made its appearance in more than one district of the west. It would, however, be premature to despond, especially when it is recollected that the breadth planted has far exceeded that of any previous year, and that, already a vast portion of the crops is both safe and sound, so that, at the worst, the failure can be but partial, and the consequences less fatal than those of former seasons. A letter from Saintfield, in the county of Down, says:—"I have seen the disease in my crop for the last two or three weeks, I first observed it among those planted about the 1st of May in moory land. It has not, however, made much progress among these up to the present time, nor has the vitality of the plants been much affected. But among those planted in March, in a clayey soil, the disease has latterly been making rapid progress. I hear of the appearance of the blight in other places of this neighbourhood."

THE CHOLERA.—The *Ballinacloe Star* says:—"We regret to have to announce that this fearful disease has, for the third time, re-appeared in our town, and in the workhouse."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The week's news from Hungary is not very definite. A report arrived some days since that Paskiewitch had been entirely routed by Gorgey, and as no contradiction has appeared, it begins to be regarded as a fact. The Imperialists have taken Szegedin. The Hungarians still retain possession of Raab and the surrounding country, and letters in the *Deutsche Reform* state that the Hungarians under Klapha have taken possession of Wieselburg, and that their outposts are at Paarendorf, about six German miles from Vienna.

The communication between Vienna and Pesth on the right bank of the Danube is entirely interrupted, and the friends of Hungary in Vienna protest that Pesth itself has been occupied by the Hungarians.

ROMAN STATES.

Rome has now *de facto* returned under the temporal dominion of the church, General Oudinot having formerly resigned the provisional authority with which he was invested, and Cardinals Della Genga, Altieri, and Vannicelli, having established themselves in the Palazzo della Consulta on the Quirinal.

The first acts of the Pontifical Commission are significant. They are the re-establishment of the ecclesiastical courts; the decree abolishing all the laws without exception promulgated since the 16th of November 1848; the dismissal of all the persons who served under the republic, and the appointment of those only who refused to serve it; the violent reactionary proclamation issued by the commission; and, above all, the measure by which the value of the paper money has been reduced 35 per cent on its nominal value.

The inquisition has also been re-established.

The execution of the Padre Bassi by the Austrian authorities at Bologna, on the 8th instant, serves as another sample of Imperialist atrocities. The Padre Bassi was not an Austrian, nor did he bear allegiance to that power. He was a native of Bologna, of which he had been for many years one of the curés, and where he was renowned for his persuasive eloquence, as well as for his philanthropy. He took up the cause of the liberal party at Rome with warmth, and remained firm to it to the last. The horror created by this execution at Bologna, where Bassi was so well known, was immense.

VENICE.

The *Concordia* announces two somewhat important successes by the Venetians. On the night of the 29th July, they attacked a strong post of the Austrians, and captured a large quantity of provisions. About the same time, a Venetian flotilla from the Ionian Islands, laden with provisions, beat off the Imperial fleet, and entered the Lagoon in triumph. By land, the Austrians have fallen back, extending and weakening the line, if not virtually raising the blockade.

PRUSSIA.

The Second Chamber elected its President, on the 10th. The result of the first scrutiny gave 285 vote-tickets, of which 13 were found uniscribed. Of the remaining 272, Count Schwerin had 176, Simson 84, Stiehl 7, Schaffnebeck 2, Count Arnim 1, Von Aurswald 1, Lensing 1. This is important as indicating the strengths of the respective parties. The ministers had declared that they should resign if Simson were elected. Count Schwerin passes for a man of excellent intentions, and his election is on the whole not unsatisfactory.

AMERICA.

Accounts from the city of New York extend to the evening of the 31st ult. The excitement in relation to the question of slavery appeared momentarily to slumber. Two facts only of interest are mentioned in the journals; the first being an announcement that the Governor of the State of Maine had vetoed resolutions, adopted by its legislature, in a spirit hostile to the extension of bondage; the second, that several "coloured servants," otherwise slaves, had been embarked at New Orleans by their masters *en route* to California. There are no indications, however, that any general attempt will be made thus insidiously to poison the constitutions of the new states on the Pacific shore.

Manufacturing industry appears still to be spreading in the southern states; and we find in the journals several statements of enterprises of this nature set on foot. The public authorities of Milwaukee had subscribed to promote the formation of a railroad to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi.

The Indian outbreak in Florida had excited some alarm, though doubt existed as to the extent of the rising.

Another fire had devastated St Louis; it originated, on the 29th ult., on board a steamer, and three vessels, which had but just arrived from the Missouri river full of freight, were burnt to the water's edge. It was feared that some lives were lost. There had been farther Irish riots at that city also. A convention was about to be held in Georgia to promote the scheme of a railroad to the Pacific.

The cholera was still advancing in the United States; and although it would appear to have partially left the western rivers, yet its grasp had been felt on the lake shores. The New York journals teem with reports touching the ravages of the scourge. At New York, during the week ending on the 28th ult., the deaths were several hundreds in number—according to one statement, 100 per day. At St Louis, in the week ending the 30th ult., there was a comparative decrease of 183 deaths. The accounts of the growing crops of cotton in the region of Mississippi and Louisiana are of a most discouraging and melancholy character. Great injury has been inflicted by the recent heavy rains.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers have been received to the 7th of June. The agitation upon the question of constituting the Cape a convict settlement had most extensively increased, and, from one end of the colony to the other, meetings had been held, protesting against the introduction of convict labour. Of the Cape Town memorial, remonstrating and calling on the Governor to suspend the operation of any order in Council for the purpose, the *Zuid Afrikaan* says:—"The number of signatures attached to the memorial and protest of the 19th of May is now between 4,000 and 5,000. Separate memorials and protests have been drawn up, and are in the course of signature at Port Elizabeth and Graham's Town. The number of signatures to these will, it is expected, amount to many thousands. To these must be added, the memorials from the municipalities, from the clergy and congregations, and from various localities, forming altogether such an expression of opinion as perhaps never issued from any community before. And not a hand has been raised on the other side, except one; and that one has since signed its recantation." Parties were binding each other not to take into service for at least 12 months any strange labourers, especially English, unless their credentials were of the most indisputable description. In this and other ways it was hoped the efforts of the home Government to "demoralize" the Cape would be in part if not wholly frustrated. Sir Henry Smith's reply to the Cape Town memorial displays a conviction that the feelings of the colonists are not to be trifled with.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst, at Woodcote, the Lady Louisa Cotter, of a daughter.
On the 15th inst, at Leytonstone house, the lady of T. Fowell Buxton, Esq., of a son.
On the 14th inst, at 71 Chester square, the Hon. Mrs Hussey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst, at St Peter's church, Eaton square, Captain Katon, R. N., son of the late Admiral Katon, to Catalina Paulina, widow of the late Admiral the Hon. Charles Fleming.

On the 14th inst, at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Edward Bury, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at law, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Alexander Henry, Esq., M.P., of Woodlands, near Manchester.

DEATHS.

On the 11th ult., at Madeira, Henry Rimington, Esq., of Newstead hall, Yorkshire.
On the 15th inst, in Grosvenor crescent, Mary, the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Eddisbury, aged three weeks.

On the 10th inst, at Paris, James Thomas Caldwell, Esq., commander in the Royal Navy, grandson of the late Admiral Sir Benjamin Caldwell, G.C.B., esteemed in his profession and beloved by his family and friends.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BRIGHTON AND CONTINENTAL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—Yesterday week two meetings of this company were consecutively held at the offices of the company, the Hon. Captain Hotham in the chair, the first an ordinary meeting to receive the report and the accounts of the company, the second an extraordinary general meeting, for the purpose of dissolving the company. The Secretary read the following report:—"The directors have to report to the proprietors that they have failed in inducing the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company to forego the claim made by that company, although they have used every exertion to effect that object. Under these circumstances but one course remains open to this company—viz., the settlement of this claim and the winding-up the affairs, for which purpose a special meeting will be called. The three steam-boats have, under the authority of the last general meeting, been disposed of. The sum of 10,000*l* has been received for the *New-haven*, and the prompt for the payment of the remaining two boats, viz., 16,000*l*, is now due, and will probably be paid in a few days." The report was adopted. The general statement of construction account to the 1st of July 1849, exhibited a balance against the company of 10,911*l* 7*s* 11*d*, upon a total account of 61,933*l* 7*s* 5*d*. The revenue account, which includes the 10,911*l* 7*s* 11*d*, exhibited a total amount of 25,492*l* 12*s* 4*d*. The claim of the London and Brighton Company was set forth at 13,000*l*. The accounts having been received, the ordinary meeting broke up, and the shareholders then resolved themselves into an extraordinary general meeting, and a resolution for the dissolution of the Company was carried.

Literature.

THE PROGRESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW OF STORMS, AND OF THE VARIABLE WINDS, with the practical Application of the Subject to Navigation. By Lieut.-Col. REID, C.B., F.R.S., John Weale, High Holborn.

The work of Colonel Reid is a remarkable example of scientific inquiries benevolently directed to give safety to life. Colonel Reid, having long resided at Bermuda, had his attention directed to the storms or hurricanes that so frequently desolate the West Indies, and from his observations he evolved a theory of the laws of storms. His theory called general attention to the subject. He interested the Admiralty in it, and the East India Company: more care was taken to record the progress of storms by various officers within the jurisdiction of these bodies, and the result is the collection of a vast mass of facts verifying Col. Reid's theory. The present work shows the progress that has been made since he published his "Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms," some years ago, and applies the knowledge thus acquired to the art of navigation. It enables mariners to perform more rapid voyages, and to secure their vessels against the consequences of hurricanes. Several storms have been carefully noticed in the Bay of Bengal, in the Arabian Sea, in the Chinese Sea, in the Southern hemisphere, in the Mediterranean, &c., and they all confirm the opinion that all violent storms are progressive revolving gales or whirlwinds. The same phenomena have now been observed in almost all seas and on both sides of the equator; but there is this difference, that the storms revolve in different directions on different sides of the equator,—the motion being from East to West on the North side of the equator, and from West to East on the South side. That difference at once suggests to the mariner the necessity—which experience had indeed before pointed out, but it was not reduced to a general rule—of pursuing different tactics as he encounters a hurricane North or South of the Line. The waves being under the influence of the winds, an explanation of the laws of storms must go a long way to explain the swells and long rolling seas that are sometimes met with when no storm is blowing; and Col. Reid has explained them by his development of the laws of storms. All his observations on these interesting subjects, and all the observations he has been the means of promoting and collecting, tend to improve the art of navigation, and make crossing the ocean as safe as crossing the land. Partly owing to his exertions, but chiefly owing to greater skill gathered from practice and experience, our sailing ships are much better managed than formerly. The regularity and safety with which our steam mail packets cross the Atlantic are in fact quite marvellous. From the extracts given by Col. Reid from numerous log-books, in which the force of the wind, the condition of the clouds, and a variety of other circumstances are accurately recorded, it is plain that science has operated most beneficially on art, and produced greater care, greater attention to minute points, and greater skill in ship captains and naval officers. Not only has Col. Reid laid down positive rules for guiding mariners in storms, but his attention to the subject has led many other minds in the same direction, and will, in the end, lead to a complete explanation of this part of meteorology.

The present volume contains a great mass of records of the progress of various storms, with explanations and remarks. To the

scientific mariner and to the meteorologist, it will be invaluable; and even to the general reader, as giving an explanation of many familiar phenomena, it is not without considerable interest. It adds to Col. Reid's reputation as an observer, all whose exertions tend directly to a kindly and benevolent end. The following is one practical lesson deduced from observation:—

A DECEITFUL EAST WIND.

When revolving gales are moving on a north-easterly progression over the British islands, it will be the first half of the gale which will give an easterly wind, or a fair one for sailing west from British ports. It is of importance to take advantage of the earliest part of the circuit of the wind after the change of wind to the eastward; for, when half the gale has passed over, the wind will become westerly, and this sometimes happens before ships are clear of the land and the narrow channels. On the 6th of January 1839, the wind becoming S.E., several very valuable ships sailed from Liverpool. The progressive storm traced by Mr. Caruthers, page 329, was at the time setting in on the west coast of Ireland; and the ships alluded to were wrecked, not far from port, when the wind changed to the westward. It is on such occasions as this that the barometer is of the greatest value.

By being ignorant of facts now well known, and therefore by not attending to the regulations laid down in the following passage, the fleet that was returning from the West Indies after Lord Rodney's great victory, was almost entirely lost:—

HEAVING-TO.

The recent disasters which have occurred to American ships, such as the *Dorchester*, *Medora*, *Ambassador*, and many others, have caused some inquiry; and it has been suggested by experienced men, borne out by the facts, that the disasters may be traced to the "heaving of ships to" on the wrong tack; that is, that vessels bound to the westward, from Europe, instead of "heaving-to" with their larboard-tacks on board in a south-west gale, as is too often the case, should heave-to on the starboard tack.

Col. Reid has the rare merit of improving science and increasing the welfare of mankind.

THE CROCK OF GOLD: *A Tale of Covetousness.* By MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. Arthur Hall; Virtue and Co., Paternoster row.

If books are written to give pleasure to readers, while they teach withal a good and wise lesson, commend us to Martin Farquhar Tupper's "Crock of Gold," with its stirring narrative, its striking incidents, and its hearty ending. What if the narrative is now and then hooked together rather awkwardly, what if the incidents, particularly many of them connected with the murder and the trial, outrage probability, what if the morality be sometimes questionable, or not exactly according to the course of nature? Nothing human is perfect; comparatively few will be aware of the discrepancies; those who are will not stop to note them, and the ignorant and the knowing, alike hurried on by the interest of the story, will not draw breath till they have come to the end. The purpose, therefore, for which tales are written, is completely answered, though fastidious criticism may find something wrong. Mr Tupper is not as careful and sustained as Dickens, but he is fuller of his own thoughts: his great fault is, that he makes them too prominent. He has a racy kind of knowledge, that Dickens, a man exclusively of the press and of the world, wants. Mr Tupper is to give us more tales. We are glad of it. Though he is unjust to the radicals, associating them with meanness; though he blazons forth in the patriarchal style the impossible virtues of country gentlemen; though what he encourage as virtues may perchance make fools and slaves of half mankind—his tale is a sparkling one, radiant with intellect, and sure to live and entertain many readers for many years. The avowal of teaching is perhaps too prominent; the teaching is not always good, but the tale is what a tale ought to be—readable and attractive. Mr Tupper seems to have a project of promoting morality by popular stories. If his design were made less conspicuous it would be more successful.

PAST AND FUTURE EMIGRATION; or, *the Book of the Cape.* Edited by the Author of "Five Years in Kafirland." T. C. Newby, Mortimer street, Cavendish square.

The plan for future emigration to the Cape, and for the better government of the colony, suggested by the author, is to remove the seat of government from Cape Town to some part of the Eastern provinces near the frontier; to treat only with one Kafir chief, Kreili; to fix the boundary of the colony at the River Kei; to establish a good military road between the Eastern provinces and Natal; to place the communication with the Kafirs under fixed rules; and to continually guard the frontier by an adequate military force. Pensioners are to be sent out and located, and the government is to build houses for emigrants. The author is a military man, and he wishes to have the colony arranged on some military principle. Some object is to be obtained different from that of the people providing for and taking care of themselves; and that object is likely to suit the Horse Guards better than emigrants. The Dutch of old made their ground good against the Natives, as the English made their ground good in America against the Indians, without Dutch and English armies, and we cannot understand why future colonists may not do the same thing. The military friends of the colonists propose to take too much care of them; and if the authorities interfered less with them and left them more to themselves, it would be better for all parties. We will not stop to examine in detail a scheme the principle of which we disapprove. The author's account of the care taken to drill our soldiers into usefulness is amusing, and may serve in some measure to illustrate the foolishness of the interference he advocates:—

THE MILITARY IN THE KAFIR WAR.

To commence with the Dragoons—never was a finer body of men so completely thrown away, as in this instance were the 7th Dragoon Guards, whilst employed in Kafir warfare; for which work, as a late writer observes, "they are as well adapted as a fine frigate would be, in drawing up the mud buckets for deepening the Thames."

In the first place, the small horse of the Cape is quite inadequate to carry the weight here put upon his back; the heavy Dragoon, when fully accoutred, riding, if we mistake not, somewhere up to the mark of twenty-two stone; then again, the latter is armed with a long, unwieldy carbine, which he cannot even re-load without dismounting. If to these evils it be added that he is a most marked object for the aim of an enemy whom he can seldom see, and never reach (for the Gwanga affair was a mere chance, and an exception to the general rule), we think every military reader will allow that the 7th Dragoon Guards would be much better employed at Hounslow or in the Phoenix Park, until an opportunity offered of showing their mettle against some foe "worthy of their steel," and of whom we have no doubt they would manage to give a tolerable account.

Turn we now to the Infantry. Let the reader picture to himself a British foot soldier amidst the wilds of Kafirland, in the self same costume that he has beheld him mounting guard at St James's Palace—see him struggling through the Bush, to get a return shot at a Kafir who has just had a crack at him—full of eagerness, and in his endeavours to follow the example of some "leather breeched, felt capped" little Hottentot, who dives through the dense thicket, with all the dexterity of the Kafir himself, our "British Grenadier" rushes heedlessly through thorns and brambles, regardless of their lacerating and abrading effects, until, about ten yards from his point of departure, he is suddenly brought up by a sturdy Mimosa branch, which carries away that highly useful and ornamental article of dress called the "hat cap," or "chaco," on stooping to recover which the fish-hook-like thorns of a "wack-ten-Beetje" bush, lay hold of his nether garments; meanwhile the "retire" shrilly sounds, followed by the "double;" and aware that the Kafirs know these calls fully as well as himself, he commences a desperate struggle with his tenacious thorny foe, from whose embrace he at last escapes, leaving, however, sundry portions of his clothes in its possession; he succeeds in getting out of covert just as the Kafirs are upon him, and breathless, torn and bleeding from hands and face, he may be seen scudding along and running the gauntlet of their not very deadly fire, to rejoin his company or battalion, with head bent well forward to prevent the accursed "chaco" from again deserting its post—musket at the long trail in one hand, whilst the other is fully employed in steadying his pouch, which, like a kettle to a dog's tail, is dangling and banging most unmercifully about him.

A large part of the work is controversial, the author taking a side against the missionaries, and severely attacking the Kafirs, whom they have protected. How the colonists are to deal with the natives is a very important consideration with them, but it is not likely to be easily settled by making either military men or missionaries the arbiters between them. The natives must be reconciled to the colonists by the benefits these can confer on them, or they must be subdued. The former is the more humane—the latter more in accordance with practice. It is that course, too, which we believe will be continued. Every now and then there will be a fight on the frontier, wherever it may be fixed; and the natives will be driven further and further back. Most of the author's statements rest on official documents; but the work is diffuse, and is more valuable for the facts it contains, than the manner in which they are brought together.

POEMS BY FRITZ AND LIOLETT. Sherwood and Co., Paternoster row.

A LITTLE volume of poetry of a mixed character, the intention of the writers being always excellent. We copy a specimen of their performance:—

FAITH.

Ye who think the Truth ye sow
Lost beneath the winter-snow,
Doubt not Time's unerring law
Yet shall bring the genial thaw.

God in Nature ye can trust;
Is the God of Mind less just?

Reap we not the the mighty thought
Once by ancient sages taught?
Though it wither'd in the blight
Of the mediæval night,

Now the harvest we behold:
See, it bears a thousand fold!

Workers on the barren soil,
Yours may seem a thankless toil;
Sick at heart with hope deferr'd,
Listen to the cheering word:

Now the faithful sower grieves;
Soon he'll bind his golden sheaves.

If Great Wisdom have decreed
Man may labour, yet the seed

Never in this life shall grow,
Shall the sower cease to sow?

The fairest fruit may yet be borne
On the resurrection morn!

A SKETCH OF EVENTS IN SICILY IN 1812 AND 1848, *Illustrated by Vouchers and State Papers.* Ridgway, Piccadilly.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH MEDIATION IN SICILY. By M. AMARI. *Translated from the French.*

THE interest attached to the temporary and unsuccessful struggle of the Sicilians to obtain a separate government and an independent political existence, is fast dying away. These works, intended to keep it alive, will now serve as materials for a history of the transactions. The author of the first reproaches our government with vacillation; and it is highly probable that, engaging in transactions in which it could only know a small part, and of which the character changed from day to day, it had doubts as to its own course, and wavered in adopting it. For the planners and promoters of a scheme of insurrection, it may be sufficient that they contemplate a worthy end, but in prosecuting it they are often hurried into the commission of wrong themselves, which may justly make those who wish well to the object, and who keep themselves calm, stand aloof from its execution. We are much more inclined to regret that Great Britain

‡ A Dutch name, which may be translated, "wait a little," the usual consequence of a collision with the crooked thorns of this bush.

ever interfered with the affairs of Sicily and Naples, than that she withheld the support she is accused of having promised to the former. She did too much, and is therefore blamed for not having done more. There is both ingratitude and disappointment in the censure. The author of the first-named production, is, we believe, a well-known nobleman, accredited by the Sicilians to this country, and his statements may be relied on. They are accompanied by numerous documents, and will be a useful guide to those who wish to study the Sicilian question. The second work is chiefly an examination of the statute or act of Gaeta which was assented to by France and England, but not adopted by the Sicilians.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Past and Future Emigration. Newby.
On the Present and Future Prospects of Farming. (Pamphlet.) By W. Thowld, C. E. Ridgway.
The Revolution in the Mind and Practice of the Human Race. By Robert Owen. Effingham Wilson.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

B. A.—Received.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 11th day of August 1849:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

L.		L.	
Notes issued	27,648,875	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,372,306
		Silver bullion	276,569
	27,648,875		27,648,875

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

L.		L.	
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	14,282,577
Rest	3,312,300	Other Securities	9,551,310
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	4,712,703	Notes	8,902,729
Other Deposits	9,953,425	Gold and Silver Coin	911,982
Seven Day and other Bills	1,117,461		
	33,648,889		33,648,889

Dated the 16th Aug. 1849.

J. R. ELSEY, Deputy Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
L.	L.	L.	L.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	19,863,616	Securities	23,281,187
Public Deposits	4,712,703	Bullion	14,560,857
Other or private Deposits	9,953,425		
	34,527,744		37,842,044

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,312,300l, as stated in the above accounts under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£508,443
An increase of Public Deposits of	1,073,847
A decrease of Other Deposits of	549,909
A decrease of Securities of	111,102
An increase of Bullion of	128,050
An increase of Rest of	1,453
An increase of Reserve of	625,395

The present returns show a decrease of circulation of 508,443l, and a large increase of public deposits, 1,073,847l. Private deposits have decreased 549,909l. Securities have decreased 111,102l, the decrease being chiefly of public securities. Bullion has increased 128,050l. The rest has increased 1,453l, and the reserve has increased 625,395l. The principal features of the returns are the continued decrease of the circulation, the decrease of private deposits, and the change from a decrease to an increase of bullion. For the money of the Bank there is a diminishing demand, while the money of private bankers is somewhat more employed.

In the course of the present week 240,000l in gold was received at the Bank on account of the Government of Russia, which will appear in the next returns.

The increased demand for money we intimated last week was felt this week, and the terms were rather higher. Two per cent was given for money placed at call, and it was inquired after: the best bills were discounted at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. A part of the demand was occasioned by an extensive sale of stock, by the settlement of the account, and by bills being sent from the manufacturing districts for discount. Doubts are expressed that the demand will continue, but they are probably not well founded. The rise in the price of cotton, the speculation that is beginning, the general prosperity of the manufacturing districts, particularly of the woollen districts, all seem to indicate a continued, though not great, demand for money. There was an expectation that the Bank would lower its rate of discount yesterday, but no such resolution was adopted, the appearance of the market being against the reduction. The Bank will not, we are sure, readily adopt a course which might give an undue impetus to speculation. In the United States there is a great redundancy of money as well as here; and there the competition of the Banks, surfeited as is said

with the precious metals, will induce them to be very free with accommodation, a circumstance which will suggest additional caution to our money dealers.

The following account of the Banks of New York is from the *New York Weekly Herald* of July 31st:—

The condition of the twenty-five banks and banking associations in the city of New York, on the morning of Saturday, June 30, 1849, as per quarterly reports on file in the Comptroller's office:—

BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.	
Resources.	dols
Loans and discounts, except to directors and brokers	45,289,524
Loans and discounts to directors	2,800,371
All other liabilities absolute or contingent of directors	425,570
Real estate	1,745,022
Bonds and mortgages	2,108,673
Stocks	153,407
Promissory notes other than for loans and discounts	4,083,083
Loss and expense account	19,549
Overdrafts	314,616
Specie	23,749
Cash items	9,586,308
Bills of solvent banks on hand	5,842,358
Due from solvent banks on demand	619,762
Due from suspended banks on demand	6,491,591
Add cents	4,833
	99
Total resources	79,082,000
Liabilities.	
Capital	24,657,890
Profits	3,544,155
Notes in circulation not registered	284,373
Registered notes in circulation	5,255,199
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	972,567
Due depositors on demand	27,227,134
Due individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors	60,426
Due banks on demand	16,296,564
Due banks on credit	40,000
Due to others, not included in either of the above heads	745,240
Add cents	52
Total liabilities	79,082,000

Compared with the returns of February 1849, the leading items present the annexed statement:—

	Feb. 24, 1849	June 30, 1849	Increase June 1849
Loans and discount	40,154,263	45,289,524	4,135,261
Specie	4,523,775	9,586,308	5,062,533
Circulation	5,170,134	5,255,199	85,065
Deposits	22,928,554	27,227,134	4,298,580

It appears by this that, in a period of little over four months, there has been an increase of twelve and a half per cent in the amount of loans, one hundred and ten per cent in the amount of specie on hand, and about eighteen per cent in the deposits. The increase in circulation has been only to a trifling extent. The increase in deposits, as regards the amount, has been nearly equal to the increase in loans, showing the inactivity of capital, and the little actual necessity for the expansion in the line of discounts. The banks are fairly surfeited with the precious metals. The amount of specie on hand, according to the returns for June, exceeds the circulation 4,331,169 dols.

The Californian mines have contributed to the abundance of money, as the quantity of gold coined at Philadelphia shows:—

The coinage at the Philadelphia mint, during the first six months of the present year, was 2,999,774 dols, of which 2,375,379 dols were in gold:

Our Stock Market has been flat through the week, and the funds have been a shade lower. To-day they have recovered, and Consols for money closed at 92½. Our usual list shows the opening and closing price of Consols on each day of the week, and the closing price of the principal stocks last Friday and to-day:—

	CONSOLS.		Account	
	Money	Money	Money	Money
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Saturday	92½	92½	92½	92½
Monday	92½	92½	92½	92½
Tuesday	92½	92½	92½	92½
Wednesday	92½	92½	92½	92½
Thursday	92½	92½	92½	92½
Friday	92½	92½	92½	92½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent consols, account	92½	92½
— money	92½	92½
3½ per cents	93½	93½
3 per cent reduced	92½	92½
Exchequer bills, large	46s 49s	45s 8
Bank stock	194½ 9½	199 200
East India stock	...	250 6
Spanish 3 per cents	34½ 5	34½ 5
Portuguese 4 per cents	29 4	28½ 9½
Mexican 5 per cents	27 4	28 4
Dutch 2½ per cents	53 4	52½ 3½
— 4 per cents	82 4	82 3

The Railway Market has been generally flat this week, all the leading lines ruling lower: to-day however there was a partial rally on the Midlands and some others, but, on the whole, the market closed worse than last week. The following is our list of closing prices last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.	Closing prices this day.
	Closing prices last Friday.	
London and North Western	129 31	127 9
Midland counties	64 5	61 2
Brightons	37 ½ ex div.	36½ 7
Great Westerns	75 7	73 5
Eastern Counties	8½ 1	8½ 1
South Westerns	34 5	33 4
South Easterns	21½ 2	21½ 2
Norfolk	36 9	36 9
Great North of England	230 33	223 9
York and North Midland	29½ 30½	28 9
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	19½ 20½	19 20
Newcastle and Berwick Ext.	...	...
Lancashire and Yorkshire	19 17 dis.	20 18 dis.
North British	12½ 13½	12½ 13
Edinburgh and Glasgow	40 2	40 2
Hull and Selby	90 2	94 6

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Lancaster and Carlisle	52 4	52 4
North Staffordshire.....	5 5 dis.	6 1/2 dis.
Birmingham and Oxford	26 ex in.	25 6
Birmingham and Dudley.....	5 6 pm.	5 6 pm.
Caledonian	2 1/2	2 0 21
Aberdeen	19 20	19 20
Great Northern of France.....	3 1/2 dis. ex div	3 1/2 dis.
Central	11 1/2 12 1/2	11 1/2 12
Paris and Rouen	21 1/2	21 1/2
Rouen and Havre	9 1/2 10 1/2	9 1/2 10
Dutch Rhenish	7 1/2 6 1/2 dis.	7 1/2 6 1/2 dis.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Aug. 16	f.25 35	Sight
		25 25	1 month's date
Antwerp.....	16	f.25 4 1/2	3 days' sight
			3 months' date
Amsterdam	14	f.12 2 1/2	3 days' sight
		11 9 1/2	2 months' date
Hamburg	10	m.13 10 1/2	3 days' sight
		13 9	3 months' date
St Petersburg	4	36 1/2 d to 37 d	3
Madrid	9	50 60-100d	3
Lisbon	9	54 d	3
Gibraltar	9	50 d	3
New York	July 31	8 to 8 1/2 per cent pm	60 days' sight
		1 1/2 per cent pm	30
Jamaica	8	1 per cent pm	60
		1/2 per cent pm	90
Havana	20	per cent pm	90
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 17	25 d to 25 1/2 d	60
Bahia	22	25 1/2 d	60
Pernambuco	28	2 d	60
Buenos Ayres	9	2 9-16 d	60
Valparaiso.....	April 30	45 d	90
			30 days' sight
Mauritius	May 26	4 per cent pm	6
			30 days' sight
Singapore	June 3	4s 2d to 4s 3d	6 months' sight
		5 1/2 to 6 per cent pm	1
Ceylon	17	4 1/2 to 5 per cent pm	3
		3 1/2 to 4 per cent pm	6
Hong Kong	May 25	4s 4 1/2 d	1
			3
Bombay.....	June 25	1s 10 1/2 d to 1s 10 1/2 d	6
		1s 10 1/2 d	6
Calcutta.....	15		4
			1
Sydney.....	14	3 per cent pm	30 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris is 9 per mille, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10 1/2 d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 37; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 35, it follows that gold is 0 08 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 437 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10 1/2 d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 11; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 11 1/2, it follows that gold is 0 11 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London is 108 1/2 per cent, and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 1 08 per cent against England; but the quoted exchange at New York being for bills at 60 days' sight, there is a difference in interest on sending gold to New York, which added to the charges of transport would produce in the final result a loss of about 1 1/2 per cent on transmitting full weight sovereigns to America at the present rate of exchange.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£ s d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	per ounce 3 17 9
Spanish doubloons	0 0 0
Foreign gold in coin, Portugal pieces	0 0 0
New dollars	0 4 10 1/2
Silver in bars (standard).....	0 4 11 1/2

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent	198 1/2 9 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 200
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	93 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2	93 1/2 1/2
New 5 per Cent	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859 ..	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent	252 1/2 5	252 1/2	252 1/2	252 1/2	252 1/2	252 1/2
Do. Bonds, 4 1/2 per Cent 1000/81s p	78s p	78s p	78s p	78s p	78s p	78s p
Do. Bonds, 4 1/2 per Cent 1000/81s p	78s p	78s p	78s p	78s p	78s p	78s p
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent	100 1/2 2 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Do. Old Anns., 3 per Cent	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Do. New Anns., 3 per Cent	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Bank Stock for acct., 1751	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2
2 p Cent Cons. for acct., Sept. 11 ..	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2
India Stock for acct., Sept. 11	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2	92 1/2 1/2
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent ..	48s 6s p	49s p	46s 8s p	45s 4s p	44s 7s p	46s 8s p
Excheq. Bills, 1000/11d	48s 6s p	49s p	46s 8s p	45s 4s p	44s 7s p	46s 8s p
Do. 500/1	48s 6s p	49s p	46s 8s p	45s 4s p	44s 7s p	46s 8s p
Do. Small	48s 6s p	49s p	46s 8s p	45s 4s p	44s 7s p	46s 8s p
Do. Advertised	48s 6s p	49s p	46s 8s p	45s 4s p	44s 7s p	46s 8s p

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices printed on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices printed on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	3 ms	12 3	12 2	12 2 1/2	12 3
Ditto at sight		12 1	12 1	12 1	12 1
Rotterdam	short	12 3 1/2	12 2 1/2	12 2 1/2	12 3 1/2
Antwerp	3 ms	25 80	25 62 1/2	25 67 1/2	25 80
Hamburg <i>mes banco</i>		13 1 1/2	13 12	13 12 1/2	13 13
Paris, 3 days sight	short	25 50	25 40	25 45	25 50
Ditto	3 ms	25 75	25 57 1/2	25 62 1/2	25 75
Marseilles		25 75	25 57 1/2	25 62 1/2	25 75
Bordeaux		25 75	25 57 1/2	25 62 1/2	25 75
Frankfort on Main		122	121 1/2	121 1/2	122
Peterburg <i>sil. rble</i>		36	36 1/2	36 1/2	36
Berlin		6 29	6 29	6 29	6 29
Vienna	3 ms	12 21	12	12 18	12 21
Trieste	do.	12 24	12 15	12 21	12 24
Madrid		49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Cadiz		49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Leghorn		31 50	31 35	31 45	31 50
Genoa		26 75	26 60	26 70	26 75
Naples		40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Palermo		120 1/2 p.oz	120 1/2	121	120 1/2 p.oz
Messina		121	121 1/2	121 1/2	121
Lisbon	60 ds dt	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Oporto		53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Rio Janeiro		25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
New York		49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Aug. 13	London Aug. 15	Paris Aug. 14	London Aug. 16	Paris Aug. 15	London Aug. 17
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 }	F. C. 38 85	F. C. ...	F. C. 89 5	F. C. ...	F. C. ...	F. C. ...
March and 22 Sept. ... } .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 }	F. C. 53 90	F. C. ...	F. C. 54 0	F. C. ...	F. C. ...	F. C. ...
June and 22 December } .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January }	F. C. 2275 0	F. C. ...	F. C. 2275 0	F. C. ...	F. C. ...	F. C. ...
and 1 July .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month }	F. C. 25 35	F. C. ...	F. C. 25 35	F. C. ...	F. C. ...	F. C. ...
Ditto 3 months	F. C. 25 25	F. C. ...	F. C. 25 25	F. C. ...	F. C. ...	F. C. ...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	86	86	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	92 1/2	92 3	92 1/2	93	93	93
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	93 1/2	92 3	92 1/2	93	93	93
Ditto 3 per cent	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent scrip, 1849 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	98	98	98	98	98	98
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador Bonds.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ditto Deferred .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek Bonds 1824-25, 5 per cent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ex over-due Coupons .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, with coupons ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto ex coupons	27	26 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Peruvian Bonds, 6 per cent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Active, 4 per cent, 1849	52	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52
Ditto Deferred	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in £ sterling	107	107	107	107	107	107
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent div. from Nov. 1840	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ditto ditto 1838-39-1845 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto ditto 1848 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Coupons .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Passive Bonds	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ditto Deferred .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Venezuela 2 1/2 per cent Bonds	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ditto Deferred .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 10 gu. p. £ st. ...	...	...	...	...	76 1/2	...
Belgian Scrip, 2 1/2 per cent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent	85	85	85	85	85	85
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders ...	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Metallic, 5 per cent. Ex. 3s 1d .....	...	...	...	...	...	...

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	3l per ct	Australasia	L. 40	L. 0 0	0
20,000	5l per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	...
5,000	7l per ct	Ceylon	25	25 0 0	...
20,000	5l per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
6l per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	...	
60,000	6l & 7s bns	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	16 1/2
40,000	6l per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	...
10,000	6l per ct	National Provincial of England ..	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5l per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	5l & bns	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices, Aug. 17	Amer. Prices, July 24
United States ...	6 cent	1868 65,000,000	Jan. and July	108	117
Alabama ...	Sterling 5	1858 9,000,000	—	—	—
Indiana ...	4	1861 11,600,000	—	—	68 70
Illinois ...	6	1870 10,000,000	—	—	42 44
Kentucky ...	5	1868 4,250,000	—	—	105 6
Louisiana ...	Sterling 5	1849 600,000	—	—	—
—	5	1844 7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	88 9	—
Maryland ...	Sterling 3	1888 3,000,000	Jan. and July	90	99
Massachusetts ...	Sterling 5	1868 3,000,000	April and Oct.	105	—
Michigan ...	6	1863 5,000,000	Jan. and July	—	—
Mississippi ...	3	1870 5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	—	—
—	6	1861 2,000,000	May and Nov.	—	—
New York ...	5	1858 13,124,270	Quarterly	97 1/2	104
Ohio ...	6	1850 19,000,000	Jan. and July	—	—
—	6	1860 6,000,000	—	99 1/2	109
Pennsylvania ...	5	1870 41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	80 xd	85 xd
South Carolina ...	5	1866 3,000,000	Jan. and July	—	—
Tennessee ...	6	1868 3,000,000	—	—	101
Virginia ...	5	1857 7,000,000	—	—	—
United States Bank Shares ...	—	1866 35,000,000	—	—	3
Louisiana State Bank ...	10	1870 2,000,000	—	—	—
Bank of Louisiana ...	8	1870 4,000,000	—	—	—
New York City ...	5	1860 9,600,000	Quarterly	—	100 1
New Orleans City ...	5	1863 1,500,000	Jan. and July	—	—
Camden & Amboy R. R. Bond	6	1864 £225,000	Feb. and Aug.	—	—

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
7,200	3/10s	Albion ...	500	50 0 0	75
50,000	7/14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign ...	100	11 0 0	19 1/2
50,000	6/1 p cent	Do. Marine ...	100	5 0 0	5 1/2
24,000	13s 6d p sh	Atlas ...	50	5 6 3	—
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life ...	100	16 0 0	—
12,000	7s p sh	British Commercial ...	50	8 0 0	5 1/2
5,000	5/1 p cent & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life ...	100	10 0 0	19
4,000	3/1	County ...	100	10 0 0	60
—	14s	Crown ...	50	5 0 0	—
20,000	6s	Eagle ...	50	5 0 0	5 1/2
4,651	4 1/2 p cent	European Life ...	20	20 0 0	15
25,000	6/1 p cent	Freemasons ...	20	3 0 0	—
1,000,000	6/1 p cent	Globe ...	Stk.	—	—
30,000	5/1	Guardian ...	100	36 10 0	43
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire ...	500	50 0 0	220
7,500	12s	Imperial Life ...	100	10 0 0	15
13,453	1/1 sh & bs	Indemnity Marine ...	100	5 13 1	—
50,000	—	Law Fire ...	100	2 10 0	2 1/2
10,000	1/1 16s	Law Life ...	100	10 0 0	—
20,000	—	Legal and General Life ...	50	2 0 0	4 1/2
3,900	10s	London Fire ...	25	12 10 0	10 1/2
31,000	10s	London Ship ...	25	12 10 0	16 1/2
10,000	12s p sh	Marine ...	100	15 0 0	8 1/2 9 1/2
10,000	4 1/2 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life ...	50	2 0 0	2 1/2
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund ...	20	2 10 0	—
5,000	8/1 p cent	National Life ...	100	5 0 0	—
30,000	5/1 p cent	Palladium Life ...	50	2 0 0	2
—	—	Pelican ...	—	—	—
—	3/1 p sh & bs	Phoenix ...	—	—	141
2,500	1/1 5s & bs	Provident Life ...	100	10 0 0	26
200,000	5s	Rock Life ...	5	0 10 0	5 1/2
689,220	6/1 p cent & bs	Royal Exchange ...	Stk.	—	200
—	6 1/2	Sun Fire ...	—	—	203
4,000	1/1 6s	Do. Life ...	—	—	44
25,000	4/1 p cent & bs	United Kingdom ...	20	4 0 0	3 1/2 xd
5,000	10/1 p cent & bs	Universal Life ...	100	10 0 0	—
—	5/1 p cent	Victoria Life ...	—	4 12 6	4 1/2

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr share
315,400	4 p cent	Commercial ...	Stk.	—	78
2,065,668	6 p cent	East and West India ...	Stk.	—	134 1/2 4
1,038	1/1 p sh	East Country ...	100	—	21
3,638,310	5 p cent	London ...	Stk.	—	114 15
300,000	4 p cent	Do. Bonds ...	—	—	—
1,352,752	4 p cent	St Katharine ...	Stk.	—	90
500,000	4 1/2 p cent	Do. Bonds ...	—	—	—
7,000	2 p cent	Southampton ...	50	50 0 0	—

The Commercial Times.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1849.—The public are cautioned against retaining money orders too long in hand. By the 11th and 12th Vict. cap. 88, it is enacted that all money orders issued before the end of August 1848, and not presented for payment before the end of August 1849, shall be null and void. And by a regulation made under the authority of the same act by the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, every money order issued subsequently to Aug. 31, 1848, shall be void unless presented for payment before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued. Thus a money order issued in September 1848, will lose all value unless presented for payment before the end of September 1849.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 13th Aug., SYDNEY, April 14, per *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, via Deal.
On 14th Aug., CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, June 16, per *Clifton*, via Deal.
On 14th Aug., PENINSULAR, per *Jupiter* steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Aug. 4; Cadiz, 5; Lisbon, 9; Oporto, 9; Vigo, 10.

On 15th Aug., AMERICA, per *Caledonia* steamer, via Liverpool—Prince Edward's Island, July 28; Montreal, 30; Frederickton, 31; St John's, N.B., Aug. 1; New York, July 31; Boston, Aug. 1; Halifax, 3.
On 15th Aug., HAVANA, July 20, via United States.
On 15th Aug., CALIFORNIA, June 20, via United States.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 20th Aug. (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA. per *Ripon* steamer, via Southampton.
On 24th Aug. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.
On 24th Aug. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, and UNITED STATES, per *Niagara* steamer, via Liverpool.
On 27th Aug. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
The *Evaine* steamer is appointed to sail from Southampton on the 29th inst, for Gibraltar, Malta, and Constantinople: letters in time on the 28th inst.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	87,020	1,958	6,279	115	2,168	404
Weekly average, Aug. 11.....	s d 47 4	s d 25 8	s d 19 2	s d 26 7	s d 32 0	s d 31 1
— July 28.....	49 1	26 3	19 4	25 6	31 10	32 1
— July 28.....	48 10	26 1	19 6	26 1	32 5	32 0
— 21.....	48 2	26 7	19 4	28 6	32 1	32 4
— 14.....	47 1	25 3	18 9	26 11	32 1	30 9
— 7.....	45 4	25 11	17 11	28 1	32 1	33 10
Six weeks' average	48 1	25 11	19 0	26 11	32 1	32 0
Same time last year	49 2	29 9	20 10	29 11	36 0	34 1
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth, In the week ending Aug. 8, 1849.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas	Beans	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck-wheat & buck-wheat meal
Foreign ...	qrs 55,410	qrs 39,773	qrs 61,608	qrs 3,207	qrs 5,316	qrs 7,774	qrs 24,350	qrs ...
Colonial ...	1,609	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	55,019	39,773	61,608	3,207	5,316	7,774	24,350	...
Total imports of the week	197,050 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

There were extremely few arrivals in the corn market to-day, and the prices remained unaltered. The prices, too, were barely sustained on Monday, so that we have no alteration to report this week. Sales have been dull at last week's prices. It was expected that as the harvest progressed, should the weather continue fine and the wheat turn out well, that prices would decline; and that they have not declined must be taken as a proof that, as the harvest operations go forward, expectations are disappointed. Our own accounts give us reason to believe that the crops are turning out somewhat unfavourably. Several letters from different quarters concur in representing the wheat as much lighter in the ear than was expected, and it has not ripened well. A good fair average crop may be looked for, but nothing beyond this.

There is no doubt that in the northern part of France, the chief source of its supply of wheat, the harvest has been bad, and that, joined to the much larger demand that may be expected this year for home consumption in France, will certainly keep out of our market such large supplies of grain and flour as we received from that quarter last year. At any rate there seems no probability of a repetition of that insecurity which made every Frenchman who had wheat or flour to dispose of, send it to our market for sale. In Belgium, also, the crops have not turned out well, and whereas we have latterly derived considerable supplies from that country, in the course of the week a cargo of Polish Odessa wheat has been sold here for Antwerp.

As to the potatoes, accounts from various quarters mention the reappearance of the disease, though it is not general nor severe. Where the disease has appeared, it has not affected the size of the tubers, which are are full grown, but it has compelled, in some places, an early removal from the ground, and raised a doubt whether the root will keep. The appearance of most of the crops as they stand on the ground is very fine, but the substance does not correspond.

The produce markets have been in general dull through the week. The effect of raising the blockade of the Elbe and adjacent ports can yet scarcely be felt. A number of ships were on their way thither, and buyers will want to see what is actually in the market before they extend their operations. Sugar has remained at last week's prices, with a steady sale. Coffee has been firm, and some Ceylon has been sold at advanced rates for the continent. Rice has been unimproved.

The rise in the price of cotton in the United States and here, has begun to excite much attention. The late arrivals from the States speak despairingly of the crop, while there is every probability of the demand being large in Europe. Business is reviving at Havre, and in the manufacturing districts of France; so that a considerable rise in the price of cotton is expected. The rise that is justified by an increased demand and a failing supply, is, however, increased already by purchases on speculation; and we have complaints from the cotton manufacturing districts of depressed and irregular business.

From our woollen districts—which are profiting by the abundance of the raw material—we have only favourable accounts; and

they never were more flourishing than at present. In every place we believe the trade that is carried on is sound, and sure to be successful.

A decided increase of business is noticed in most branches of trade in the metropolis, as well as in the country. The letters from abroad speak more hopefully, and a further increase of business is confidently expected.

The following law for the abolition of duties on the Isthmus of Panama has been passed by the legislature at Bogota:—

On and after the 1st January 1850, the Custom house duties and government monopolies of tobacco and alcohol will be removed entirely.

The provincial legislature of Panama shall not be allowed, after that date, to impose any tax or duty on personal effects or baggage of any person crossing from one sea to the other. Such articles as are intended for consumption on the Isthmus, however, are not to come under this rule, nor is the right of exacting passports to be done away with; these can be exacted from each person, or head of a family, at a charge not exceeding 16 risals.

Tobacco grown on the Isthmus will remain subject to a tax of 50 risals per quintal when introduced for consumption in any other province. This duty will be collected as long as the monopoly exists in other parts of the republic.

Foreign merchandise for the Isthmus of Panama, which is imported by way of other ports of the republic than those on the Isthmus, will pay import dues the same as coming from foreign countries.

Vessels coming from ports on the Isthmus, which shall enter, loaded or unloaded, in any other ports of the republic, shall pay no tonnage dues.

The rapidity of the communication between the United States and West Indies may make the following Post office regulations in the United States of use to our readers:—

Letters from any part of the United States must be prepaid to Havana, 12½ cents; Chagres, 20 cents; Panama, 30 cents a single rate.

Letters to California, from any part of the United States, can be prepaid or not, 40 cents, a single rate. Transient newspapers 3 cents each, to be prepaid.

INDIGO.

The transactions in this market during the last two weeks have been to some extent. Though the bona fide sales in the last July auctions amounted to somewhat more than 8,000 chests, several hundred chests, partly of the bought-in parcels, partly of such goods as had not been put up at all, have since been disposed of by private contract, at the full average prices of the July sales.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE STOCKS AND SUPPLY OF SUGAR AND COFFEE IN THE SIX PRINCIPAL MARKETS OF EUROPE.

	Aug. 1,	1846	1847	1848	1849
		<i>cwts</i>	<i>cwts</i>	<i>cwts</i>	<i>cwts</i>
Holland*		550,000	125,000	470,000	355,000
Antwerp		124,000	50,000	4,000	186,000
Hamburg		210,000	120,000	210,000	30,000
Trieste		55,000	125,000	153,000	218,000
Havre		50,000	75,000	125,000	57,000
England		992,000	495,000	1,070,000	846,000
Total		1,559,000	2,123,000	2,300,000	2,131,000
Total in G. Brit. of Col. sugar		2,547,000	2,618,000	3,370,000	3,277,000
Total Foreign Sugar...		1,410,000	1,220,000	1,576,000	1,604,000
Total Foreign Sugar...		1,537,000	1,366,000	1,691,000	1,673,000

* In first hands only; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of Aug. in London, per cwt, without the Duty.

	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Musco., E. and W. India $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt	34	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0
Havana, white	26	0	32	0	27	0	30	0	25	0
— yellow and brown	21	0	25	0	22	0	26	0	16	0
Brazil, white	24	0	27	0	23	0	27	0	18	0
— yellow and brown	21	0	23	0	18	0	23	0	13	0
Java	20	0	38	0	14	0	30	0	15	0
Patent, crushed in bond	33	6	34	0	32	6	26	0	27	6

During the month of July, as well as during the preceding month, the arrivals of sugar in Europe have been very considerable, and the supplies have increased, not only in the ports of Great Britain, but also in those of the continent, mentioned in our above table, with the exception of Hamburg, owing to the Danish blockade. The consumption, however, was also considerable, and the stocks in the respective continental ports, as stated in the tables, appear but little different to those of the beginning of July. The stocks in this country, on the contrary, show an increase of 10 per cent against last month; this surplus, however, consists exclusively of the produce of British colonies; for the quantity of foreign sugar now existing in the ports of this country is about equal to what it was at the beginning of last month.

Our stock of British colonial sugar is about 5 per cent larger than last year at this time; that of foreign sugar in this country, as well as on the continent, is nearly the same as in 1848, although in comparison to the years 1846 and 1847 both sorts exhibit a great surplus.

The value of foreign sugar was higher in 1846 and 1847 than in the present year, but lower in 1848; the proportion is the same in refined sugar. The prices of the British colonial sorts (in bond) were much higher in 1846; since then, however, little different from the present. The expectation of a decreased production of sugar in this year has not been realised. The supplies of British colonial sugar in this country show no decrease of any moment; the exports from Cuba to Europe are, so far, if anything, greater than last year; from Java, the usual official accounts of the quantities exported till the end of March, and those yet to come forward, exhibit a total of nearly 1,800,000 cwt; besides this, the prospects for the crops of the next season in the Brazils, and in the island of Cuba, where they are, at this time of the year, already sufficiently far advanced to admit of a fair valuation, are very favourable. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that the expectation of a rise in prices, entertained by many,

has not been realised. The present value of sugar, however, is sufficiently low to facilitate consumption, if not counteracted by untoward circumstances. A somewhat more lively period in the sugar trade may be the result of raising the blockade of North German ports, but materially improved prices are not likely to be the consequence.

The quantity of sugar cleared for consumption in this country up to the 5th July inclusive, amounts to 2,606,333 cwt of all kinds, against 2,789,712 cwt in the first six months of 1848. The consumption has in reality been larger than it was last year, the apparent deficiency arising from the large quantity of foreign sugar cleared on the 5th and 6th of July, last year, on account of the lower duty then chargeable, and which officially appears as having been consumed at that period, although a considerable time elapsed before it really came into use; perhaps, even at this present moment, the whole of it has not yet been consumed.

COFFEE.

	Aug. 1,	1846	1847	1848	1849
		<i>cwts</i>	<i>cwts</i>	<i>cwts</i>	<i>cwts</i>
Holland*		1,012,000	787,000	814,000	630,000
Antwerp		25,000	89,000	150,000	110,000
Hamburg		146,000	160,000	180,000	125,000
Trieste		83,000	48,000	123,000	119,000
Havre		39,000	100,000	62,000	46,000
England		410,000	306,000	394,000	270,000
Total... ..		1,709,000	1,489,000	1,773,000	1,300,000

* In first hands only; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of Aug. in London, per cwt, without the Duty.

	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Jamaica, good to fine ord. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt	40	0	41	0	37	0	38	0	32	0
Ceylon, good ordinary	40	0	41	0	37	0	38	0	30	0
Brazil, good ordinary	31	6	32	0	32	0	37	6	28	0
St Domingo, good ordinary	31	0	31	0	31	0	27	6	28	0
In Holland—Java, g.d. ord. $\frac{1}{2}$ kil.	20	cts	20	cts	17	cts	17	cts	24	cts

Since we published our last monthly tables, the declaration of the autumnal sales in Holland has taken place. Instead of, as was expected, amounting to more than was actually on hand at the time, the Dutch Trading Company have not even destined for sale as much as they actually held in their warehouses.

Later accounts from Java, down to the beginning of June, fully confirm what has previously been asserted with regard to the deficiency in the next crop on that island, as 40 per cent, which were formerly stated as the maximum deficiency, compared to 1849, are now the general estimate. The result of the last crop has also been officially made known, showing that this crop, which yields the supplies for Europe in 1849, only amounts to 790,000 peculs, which are equal to nearly 1,000,000 cwts. In former years the island of Java produced more than 1,000,000 peculs, or nearly 1,300,000 cwts, whereas in 1850, according to the above accounts, we must expect only 600,000 cwts. From the Brazils the accounts do not differ from what has formerly been stated respecting the production in that country.

The dulness in the coffee trade, which generally evinces itself in the principal markets after the announcement of the sales in Holland, and which usually lasts till those sales are over, has this time been of short duration. After but a few days, the demand for coffee in Hamburg, Antwerp, and here in London, got very brisk again, and large transactions took place at the highest previous rates, in some instances even at a further advance, partly for consumption, partly to speculators, who, fully confident of an additional improvement in the value of the article, have bought largely, and appear well inclined to make further purchases.

The above table exhibits somewhat larger stocks than they were in the beginning of last month; as a cause thereof, we may mention that the supplies of the last abundant crop in Ceylon have, for the greater part, arrived, and further, that through transshipment, a large proportion of those supplies which were detained on our coast on account of the Danish blockade, have now reached Hamburg and Bremen. The quantities of coffee imported in Hamburg during the last month, amounted to eight millions (i.e. POUNDS WEIGHT).

Floating cargoes of Brazil and Domingo coffee would now find a ready sale in this market; none are, however, offered for the moment, and there is likewise but very little of foreign sorts in the market, although high prices are being offered.

COTTON.

[The information received from New York by the last mail does not enable us to correct our statistics to any later date than those given last week.—Ed. ECON.]

NEW YORK, July 28.—The market has been active since our last, chiefly from speculative operations, partly influenced by the late favourable advices from abroad, and prices have further advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of a cent per lb. The receipts of cotton (to latest dates) at all the shipping ports are 2,612,760 bales, against 2,243,268 to same dates last year—an increase this season of 429,492 bales. The total foreign export this year is 437,190 bales more than last, say 300,222 bales increase to Great Britain, 73,286 increase to France, 46,214 increase to North of Europe, and 17,468 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 140,452 bales more this season than last; and there is a decrease in stock of 59,519 bales. The sales since our last are 8,800 bales, as follows:—

	Upland and Florida, 4,800 bales.	Mobile, New Orleans, and Texas, 4,000 bales.
Inferior	none	7½ to 7½
Ordinary to good ordinary	8½ to 8½	8½ to 8½
Middling to good middling	9 ½	9 ½
Middling fair to fair	9½ 9½	9½ 10½
Fully fair to good fair	10 10½	10½ 10½

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—Buyers came forward with increased spirit on

Monday, and took 1,850 bales at a further improvement of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on previous rates. On Tuesday the demand continued fair, but owing to the little scope afforded to purchasers, the business did not exceed 1,250 bales. The transactions since embrace 500 bales on Wednesday, 500 on Thursday, and 850 yesterday, making an aggregate for the week of 5,100 bales. The stock remaining on sale does not probably exceed 6,000 bales.

THE COTTON CROP.—The accounts of the growing crops of cotton in the region of Mississippi and Louisiana are of a most discouraging and melancholy character. Great injury had been inflicted by the recent heavy rains.

The *Memphis Inquirer* of the 13th has the following:—"We have conversed with several intelligent farmers and planters from the adjoining counties of this State and Mississippi, who all concur in the statement that the cotton crop has seriously suffered from the excessive rains and other causes. One large planter informed us that he had not been able to use the plough to any advantage for more than four weeks, and that consequently his cotton and corn were choked with grass and weeds."

The *Jackson Mississippian*, under date of the 12th, says:—"A friend of ours, who has travelled much during the past few months, says that the crop of cotton is in a worse condition than he has seen it for the last seventeen years."

The *Madison Journal* of the 6th, says:—"The complaint of a bad crop is universal in the cotton growing States. So far as our own knowledge extends, what in other years, would be called an average crop cannot be found."

BALTIMORE, JULY 29.—The cotton crops in Georgia, we are assured, appear more favourable, and the weather is cool and pleasant. Florida papers came to hand to-day, from which we learn that the cotton crop of that State, will be an average one, although it has already been somewhat injured by the recent heavy rains.

BOSTON, JULY 29.—We learn from Capt. Collamore, of the schooner *Sarah Nash*, from San Juan de Cuba, of the 12th inst, that there has been plenty of rain in the island during the past week, and it was generally thought that the crops would be good.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Aug. 17.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.			Good Fair.			Good Fine.			1848—Same Period		
	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	5d	5½d	5¾d	6d	6½d	6¾d	7d	7½d	7¾d	3d	4d	5d
New Orleans.....	5	5½	5¾	6	6½	6¾	7	7½	7¾	3	4	5
Pernambuco	5½	5¾	6	6½	6¾	7	7½	7¾	8	5	5½	6
Egyptian	5½	5¾	6	6½	6¾	7	7½	7¾	8	5	5½	6
Surat and Madras..	3½	3¾	4	4½	4¾	5	5½	5¾	6	2½	3	3½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Aug. 17.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Aug. 17.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 17.		Computed Stock, Aug. 17.	
1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,473,657	1,163,490	1,074,310	858,944	138,680	87,660	653,900	780,370

Considerable excitement prevailed in the cotton market during the early part of the week, and extensive purchases were made by the trade and by speculators, at an advance $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb upon all the current grades of American. During the last day or two the market is much quieter, but a good business is still doing at the above advance. Brazil and Egyptian have also advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. East India, although a large business has been done in them, have risen only $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. The sales this day are 7,000 bales. A quiet but steady market. Speculation this week, 27,220 American, 1,150 Pernam, 850 Bahia, 1,230 Maranham, 3,960 Egyptian, and 3,920 Surat. Export, 4,650 American, 140 Pernam, 50 Egyptian, and 2,250 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 16, 1849.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Aug. 16, 1849.		Price Aug. 1848.		Price Aug. 1847.		Price Aug. 1845.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—								
Upland fair.....per lb	0	5½	0	4½	0	7½	0	5
Ditto good fair	0	5½	0	4½	0	7½	0	5
Pernambuco fair	0	5½	0	5½	0	8½	0	6½
Ditto good fair	0	6	0	5½	0	9	0	7½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	9½	0	7	0	10	0	9
No. 30 WATER do do	0	8½	0	7	0	9½	0	8½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	9	3	8	4	10½	4	9
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	7½	4	9	6	0	5	4½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8	4½	7	0	8	7½	8	0
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9	0	7	6	9	0	8	3
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	9	6	8	3	10	0	9	1½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 35 yds, 9lbs.....	6	10½	6	4½	6	0	7	1½

The state of things here is every day becoming more unsatisfactory to our producers of yarn and cloth, and where or how such a course is to be checked, is mere matter of speculation. One thing appears sufficiently clear, that advancing prices of cotton have no effect so far in stimulating buyers to operate in this market, but the reverse; consequently, business continues on the same limited scale which we have had to report for some weeks past. The only difference to be noticed this week is that prices and business are more irregular than for some time past. The home trade houses and printers continue to purchase at the full prices of last week, but will give no further advance. For India, some considerable purchases have been made, and for the low descriptions of shirtings slight concessions have been made in price, where previous contracts were all executed, but immediately after such sales were effected prices again reverted to their former rates or even higher. Not the least improvement to be noticed in domestics and other heavy cloths. In yarn, owing to the general advance of price demanded by spinners, very little business has been done; except during the early part of the week some rather large purchases were made for Germany at the full prices of last week, 20s. Water twist is being offered at 1d per lb less than it can be produced for, taking cotton at its present price, without being able to effect a sale. Such a state of things it is to be hoped will not be of long continuance.

LEEDS, Aug. 14.—Little business done in the cloth halls to-day, and we can quote no alteration in prices.

Huddersfield, Aug. 14.—Stocks continue very low, and middling class of goods meet with ready sale, especially those adapted for the foreign markets. Prices remain firm, and the late advance seems to be fully maintained.

ROCHDALE, Aug. 13.—There has been another good market to-day, and the flannels were eagerly bought up before noon. Heavy goods, such as kerseys, have been dull of sale, and the transactions have been more limited than on the previous week. In wool, prices remain steady, with little business doing.

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.—We have no particular change to notice this week in our report of the state of trade, either in wools, in yarns, or in manufactured goods, everything remaining about the same as reported in our last.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Our market continues quiet, being but indifferently supplied, but prices are well supported.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

With the exception of Indian corn, for which we have had a good demand at advancing prices, there has not been much passing in the grain market since Tuesday, and prices of wheat, oats, and flour, have remained without change.

This morning the transactions in every article were on a very moderate scale; in prices of either wheat, oats, or oatmeal, we cannot quote the least alteration, but choice qualities of flour were more in demand, and the turn higher. Indian corn was in fair request, the market opening at an advance of 1s 6d per qr on Tuesday's rates: it was not, however, easy to make progress in sales at an improvement of more than 1s per qr. Some very choice parcels of white brought 29s to 30s, and yellow 27s to 27s 6d per 480 lbs.

The weather is still unsettled, and much rain falls at intervals.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market for all descriptions of manufactured iron has continued very firm throughout the past week, and all business done has been at full rates. The transactions in Scotch pig iron, have been of a trivial character, but notwithstanding there is no disposition to give way in price, as a large demand is shortly expected. The continued short supply of tin plates being inadequate to the demand, higher rates are asked for them, particularly for cokeplates. Copper and lead firm, and in fair request.

AMERICAN

CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—GRAIN.—Wheat continued inactive, with a moderate supply and light demand. The unfavourable foreign advices have depressed the market for corn, but, owing to the small supply, holders have been enabled to obtain full prices. The sales aggregate 90,000 bushels at 56½c to 58½c for mixed Western, closing at 57c to 58c, 58½c, and 59c for yellow do, 60c for Southern white in store, 55c for South Jersey, 53 to 54 for heated, and 59½c to 60c for round yellow.

Export, from 1st to 24th July.

	1849	1848
Wheat	4,861	7,787
Corn	764,979	212,434
Rye	none	13,670

FLOUR AND MEAL.—On Wednesday, there was a good demand for flour, but since then, owing in part to the unfavourable advices from abroad, there has been less inquiry, and the market has been rather heavy. The shipping demand is chiefly for unmerchantable parcels. The sales of Wednesday were 8,000 bbls, 5,000 for export; Thursday, 5,000 bbls, 2,500 for export; and yesterday, 5,500 bbls, 3,200 for export. We quote—sour, 4 dols to 4 dols 25c; fine and unselected, 4 dols 12½c to 4 dols 31½c; ordinary state, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 81½c; common state, 4 dols 87½c to 4 dols 93½c; ordinary Western, 4 dols 68½c to 4 dols 75c; straight state and good Michigan, 4 dols 63½c to 5 dols; straight and good Ohio, 5 dols to 5 dols 6½c; corn meal has remained quite dull, with sales of but 600 bbls Jersey, at 2 dols 93½c to 3 dols cash.

Export, from 1st to 24th July.

	1849	1848
Wheat flour.....bbls	73,524	14,172

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—GRAIN.—The receipts of corn have again been inconsiderable, and prices have not varied materially, the range being 45 to 55c for mixed to prime white, with sales during the week of about 9,000 sacks. For the last day or two there has been little received and none offering on the levee. Of wheat but little has been received, and we are not advised of any sale of importance.

FLOUR.—In the early part of the week receipts of flour being rather larger, prices gave way a little, and sales to a considerable extent were made at 4 dol 30c to 4 dol 45c for ordinary Illinois and similar brands, though for marks, which were comparatively scarce, the rates were better maintained. Since that time, however, as there has been scarce any arriving, the market has become firmer, and the closing quotations are 4 dol 62½c to 4 dol 75c for good brands, and 4 dol 87½c to 5 dol 37½c per barrel, for extra and choice St Louis. The sales of the entire week comprise about 6,500 barrels, including also one or two considerable lots of sour at 3 dol 75c per barrel.

Exports from Sept. 1, 1848, to July 21, 1849, compared with the preceding year, of the following articles.

Destination.	Flour. bbls	Pork. bbls	Bacon. hhd	Lard. kegs	Beef. bbls	Corn. sacks
New York	173,658	218,721	29,861	402,149	8,992	203,733
Boston.....	297,324	127,991	10,249	313,101	11,109	56,522
Philadelphia	14,837	21,726	5,125	39,769	1,068	2,654
Baltimore	10	28,445	4,200	61,762	1,717	...
Other U. S. ports.....	54,247	9,461	12,537	15,136	2,734	41,738
Great Britain.....	160,009	31,304	2,443	199,631	32,372	1,019,870
Cuba	740	1,563	807	198,714	195	2,596
Other foreign ports	52,458	21,310	83	53,298	771	118,895
Total.....	753,683	460,520	65,325	1,220,500	58,958	1,446,408
Last season.....	436,159	311,171	40,296	1,319,921	40,123	1,175,936

All packages of lard are reduced to kegs, and of pork and beef to barrels.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

There was a very limited quantity of wheat on sale at Mark lane, last Monday, from all the home counties, and this, combined with the showery state of the weather during market hours, tended to check any further decline in prices; very few samples of new appeared; one from Essex, red, was smutty, but in good condition, and this sold at 4s per qr, being scarcely good enough

for our millers, but prime starch wheat; two samples of white from Kent proved of fair quality; and weighed 61lbs per bushel, these sold for 50s per qr, and some coarse Slavera brought 52s per qr: a much better supply of new had been expected at this day's market. The demand for foreign was rather improved, and good samples realised last week's currency: the importations consisted of—860 qrs from Adelaide, 2,462 qrs from Antwerp, 2,375 qrs from Archangel, 94 qrs from Bandholm, 420 qrs from Dunkirk, 33 qrs from Ghent, 141 qrs from Hamburg, 290 qrs from Harlingen, 4 qrs from Struer, 670 qrs from Wismar, and 400 qrs from Ystad, making a total of 7,749 qrs. The quantity of barley reported amounted to 4,799 qrs from foreign ports; the trade for good samples was steady, at barely former prices. There were—3,354 sacks of English flour coastwise, 4,222 sks per Eastern Counties Railway, 1,050 sks from European ports, and 6 brls from New Orleans: the trade for this article was slow, the turn in favour of the buyer. The quantity of oats tre h in consisted of—850 qrs coastwise, 104 qrs from Scotland, and 19,569 qrs, the greatest proportion from Russian ports: fine qualities were rather dearer, with a good sale both to consumers and dealers. Beans were steady in value and demand. Having an abundance of new peas at market, this article declined 2s per qr again.

At Liverpool on Tuesday there were 2,072 qrs wheat in from Ireland, 278 qrs coastwise, and 12,375 qrs foreign, and although there was a fair attendance of town and country buyers, the demand was restricted to retail quantities for immediate use, at a decline of 2d per 70lbs on the currency of that day's night: average 43s 4d on 241 qrs. The general runs of flour were 6d per brl cheaper: a small parcel of new Irish oats brought 3s per 45lbs. Barley was sold rather lower, 3s 4d to 3s 5d per 60lbs were the extreme prices for heavy foreign. English beans were 6d to 1s per qr cheaper. A good demand was experienced for Indian corn, both on English and Irish account, the best yellow American 26s 6d, and white 28s per 450lbs.

The farmers showed much firmness at Hull; and the millers being bare of stock, full prices were obtained for wheat: average 49s 7d on 202 qrs. No change in the value of barley. There was less doing in oats. Beans and peas were steady. The importations are now expected to be better from the recent blockaded ports of the Elbe and the Baltic.

The supply was short at Leeds, yet the demand for wheat was limited, and 1s per qr reduction in price was accepted on all descriptions: average 50s 8d on 1,226 qrs.

Not so much wheat was offering at Lynn, and the supply of other grain was small: average 46s 4d on 1,401 qrs.

A few parcels of new wheat were shown at Ipswich, of fair quality, and commanded 46s to 50s per qr: the supply of old was by no means large, and it met a good inquiry at former rates: average 46s 2d on 1,947 qrs. Peas were 4s per qr cheaper, and abundant.

The fresh arrivals of all English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were very limited; a few cargoes of foreign wheat were in, but not much of other articles; trade was steady and a few small sales of wheat were effected at Monday's currency; not a sample of new appeared. Beans, barley, and peas were steady in price and demand. Fine oats were rather dearer, and the market has become bare of this description.

The Scotch markets held on Wednesday were generally characterised by great dullness, and buyers will not increase their stocks until the result of harvest is known.

The averages announced on Thursday were—47s 4d on 82,020 quarters wheat; 25s 8d on 1,958 quarters barley; 19s 2d on 6,279 quarters oats; 26s 7d on 115 quarters rye; 32s on 2,169 quarters beans; 31s 1d on 404 quarters peas.

Birmingham market was 1s per quarter cheaper for wheat; average 49s 4d on 639 quarters.

There was a better demand at Bristol, and lower prices were established; average 50s 5d on 297 quarters.

The trade was firmer at Uxbridge, and in some instances 2s per quarter dearer; several samples of new wheat were offered, some very good quality, and weighed 65lbs per bushel, this sold at 50s, and other samples down to 48s, as in quality and weight; average 50s 4d on 494 quarters.

In Newbury wheat was rather dearer: some new shown there was not of first rate quality or condition; average 44s on 1,130 quarters.

The arrivals of all English grain were very limited at Mark-lane on Friday. There was a moderate importation of foreign wheat, but a very limited quantity of foreign barley and oats fresh in. The few sales effected in any description of wheat were at Monday's currency. The millers increase their stocks with great reluctance until the result of the harvest can be known. Grinding barley was saleable at former rates. Beans and peas realised Monday's currency. Fine oats were very scarce, and such must be quoted 6d per quarter higher; in some instances for choice Scotch and English corn the advance was 1s per quarter. No quotable variation in seeds of any kind.

The London averages announced this day were:—

Wheat.....	2,763	48	10
Barley.....	19	24	0
Oats.....	197	24	1
Rye.....	10	24	0
Beans.....	372	28	4
Peas.....	205	29	7

	Arrivals this Week.				
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English.....	1,050	90	620	540	1,570 sacks
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign.....	7,190	1,280	.....	1,360	170 sacks 1,164 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.		Per quarter.			
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, 1848.....	42	45	Old.....	44	46
Do do Norfolk and Lincolnshire, white do.....	45	52	Do.....	46	50
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red do.....	40	45	Do.....	46	47
Northumberland & Scotch do.....	42	44	Do.....	44	46
Rye.....Old.....	25s	26s	New.....	22	24
Barley...Grinding.....	23	24	Distilling.....	25	27
Malt.....Brown.....	48	50	Faleship.....	56	60
Beans...New large ticks.....	28	29	Harrow.....	32	34
Do do Old.....	30	32	Do.....	35	38
Peas...Grey.....	27	28	Maple.....	30	32
White, old.....	26	28	Boilers.....	27	28
Oats...Lincoln & Yorks feed.....	15	16	Short small.....	16	17
Scotch, Angus.....	20	22	Potato.....	20	21
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black.....	15	16	New.....	23	24
Do, Galway 14s 15s, Dublin & Wexford feed.....	15	16	Potato.....	18	19
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport.....	17	18	Fine.....	18	19
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry.....	17	18	Do.....	18	19
Flour.....Irish, per sack 34s 35s, Norfolk, &c.....	34	35	Town.....	40	44
Tarax...Old feeding.....	24	26	Winter.....	48	56

FOREIGN.		
Wheat...Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white.....	32	34
Do do mixed and red.....	48	50
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red.....	46	48
Silesian, white.....	42	44
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do.....	38	40
Do do do, red.....	28	30
Russian, hard.....	40s	42s
Canadian, red.....	42	44
Italian and Tuscan, do.....	42	44
Egyptian.....	24	26
Maize...Yellow.....	26	28
Barley...Grinding.....	20	24
Beans...Ticks.....	26	28
Peas...White.....	26	30
Oats...Dutch brew and thick.....	19	20
Russian feed.....	16	17
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed.....	16	18
Flour...Danzig, per barrel 22s 23s, American.....	24	25
Tarax...Large Gore 32s 34s, old 24s 25s, new.....	23	30

SEEDS.		
Linsced...Per qr crushing, Baltic 38s 41s, Odessa.....	40s	41s
Rapeseed...Per last do foreign 25/ 26/ English.....	24f	25f
Hempseed...Per qr large.....	32	34
Canaryseed...Per qr 120s 140s. Caraway per cwt.....	30	33
Mustardseed...Per bushel, brown.....	8	12
Cloverseed...Per cwt English white new.....	30	42
Foreign do.....	31	40
English do.....	14	16
Trefoil.....	9f	10s
Linsced cake, foreign...Per ton 6f 0s to 7f 10s, English per M.....	9f	6s to 9f 10s
Rape do.....	4f	5s to 4f 10s, Do per ton... 4f 5s to 4f 10s

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has not been quite so much animation in the market as on Friday last, still no alteration in prices of colonial has taken place during the week. Rather a large business has been done in the market for West India, the refiners buying to some extent at previous rates. The Barbadoes sale on Tuesday went off flatly, and 170 casks were sold at an occasional decline of 6d, good to fine yellow bringing 39s to 41s; low and soft to middling, 38s to 39s; 431 hds, 15 tierces, 54 barrels St Lucia chiefly found buyers for refining at full rates; middling to good grey, 37s to 38s 6d; low and heavy, 36s 6d to 37s; low to middling yellow, 37s to 38s; good brown, 36s to 36s 6d; low ditto, 34s per cwt. There is now a moderate assortment of sugar on show in the market, good to fine grocery kinds being rather scarce. The deliveries continue steady, and were 2,317 casks 706 barrels last week. There has been a further decrease in stock, which is now 8,823 casks below that of 1848 at same period. Arrivals are rather large.

Mauritius.—The sales have gone off without spirit, last week's rates being with difficulty obtained. On Tuesday 4,714 bags were brought forward, when about half found buyers; the remainder taken in by importers to sustain the market. Good to fine yellow brought 39s to 40s; middling, 37s 6d to 38s 6d; low, 37s to 37s 6d; low to middling strong refining kinds, 37s to 39s; good brown, 36s to 36s 6d; low to middling ditto, syrupy and washed, 31s to 35s 6d; very low dark, 20s per cwt. The lower qualities were principally taken in above the previous market value. Few inquiries have been made by private treaty since the sales. The stock now shows a considerable decrease, as compared with that of last season. Delivered last week, 8,159 bags 24 casks.

Bengal.—A steady business has been done in white kinds at former prices. 3,443 bags at public sale in the beginning of the week were about half disposed of as follows: good to fine white Benares, rather grainy, 41s to 42s; middling, 39s 6d to 40s 6d; damp and washed, 39s to 41s 6d; middling to good soft yellow, 36s to 37s; a few lots fine strong dry yellow, 40s to 41s 6d per cwt. There has been an inquiry for white Benares since the sales, and a fair amount of business done. Arrivals have been rather large.

Madras.—386 bags sold at prices rather more in favour of the buyers: good syrupy bright brown, 38s to 39s 6d; soft and middling ditto, 32s to 32s 6d per cwt. High rates continue to be paid for fine grocery qualities. The stock at the close of last week was 52,450, against 48,432 bags at same date in 1848.

Foreign.—There has been a good demand for St Petersburg, but few sales are reported for the continent, and the market is flat. Two cargoes of white Havana have sold this week at 35s 6d, being a full price. A cargo of brown has brought 20s 9d. At public sale, 162 casks 153 barrels St Croix were all taken by the trade at rather easier rates: good to fine grainy yellow, 42s to 44s; low and heavy to middling, 40s to 41s 6d. 358 casks Cuba muscovado taken in above the market value, from 38s 6d to 41s 6d, for good brown to fair yellow. 362 chests 49 barrels Bahia were nearly all withdrawn at high prices; brown and yellow, 19s to 21s; grey, 21s to 22s 6d. 200 boxes Havana in bond sold at full rates; good brown to very good strong yellow, 19s to 22s per cwt. The demand for consumption is still rather limited. Several cargoes have arrived this week, and stocks are still on the increase.

Refined.—A steady business has been done this week, and the market is rather firmer, with a moderate supply of goods on show. Brown patent lumps are now selling at 49s to 49s 6d; titlers, low to good, 49s to 50s 6d; fine, 51s to 53s and upwards; wet lumps, 46s to 48s. There has been inquiry for bastards and pieces, at full prices, and a slight advance is demanded; the former 31s to 37s. Treacle remains very dull, at 16s to 19s 6d, according to quality. The bonded sugar market has been rather more active, sales to some extent being reported in crushed at 28s for second quality, which is now held at 28s 3d; fine, 28s 6d to 29s 6d. The refiners have sold up for some weeks. No business has been done in Dutch. Loaves are steady at 33s 6d to 34s for 10lb. A large business has been done in treacle, and a further advance is now demanded.

MOLASSES.—The sales in West India this week are confined to about 100 puns Antigua, at 18s 6d for good. The stock is large, consisting of 8,630 puns, &c.

COFFEE.—There is not much animation in the market, but former prices have been fully sustained this week, and the market firm, although very large arrivals have taken place. 94 casks 34 barrels and bags Jamaica were taken by the trade at steady prices, as follows:—Fine fine ordinary to low middling 46s to 48s 6d; good to fine ordinary, 37s to 42s; ragged and triage, 25s to 34s. The market for native Ceylon has been firm, the few parcels brought to public sale finding ready buyers at rather higher rates than could be obtained last week. 1,118 bags sold at 36s to 37s for good to real good ordinary mixed. There have been few sales made privately, as 4,000 bags just in are declared for next Wednesday, and speculators keep out of the market. There has not been any material change in plantation. The sales to yesterday were 2,067 bags 764 casks, and about two-thirds sold at prices occasionally rather in favour of the buyers; good marks brought 70s to 72s; low middling to middling bold, 50s 6d to 63s; fine fine ordinary, 49s to 52s; fine to fine fine ordinary grey, 43s to 48s; ragged and triage, 29s to 42s 6d; pea berry, middling to good, 52s 6d to 54s dingy, 45s to 47s per cwt. A portion was taken for export. The deliveries;

last week were 2,959 bags 99 casks, including 470 bags for export, and the present stock shows a considerable falling off as compared with that of 1848. Arrivals are very large. Mocha is firm; 75 bales sold readily at full prices; fine ordinary clean garbled, 55s 6d; ragged, 42s per cwt. Other kinds of East India are quiet, being scarce. Foreign is firm, with few parcels offering, and rather higher rates demanded. 235 bags Costa Rica were bought in, at 40s for fine ordinary palish.

TEA.—The market is again dull and inactive, the extensive demand noticed last week having nearly subsided. The announcement of so large a quantity for public sale has also increased the depression. On Tuesday, the catalogues contained 21,387 pkgs, of which 13,000 were black, and about 8,000 green. The sales have gone off with extreme heaviness, only 3,600 pkgs finding buyers in the room, without alteration in general quotations. A parcel fair common congou of old import sold at 9d, being rather dearer, but a considerable portion was bought in at that price, the demand not being so animated as expected. No change occurred in other kinds of black. Green teas were very dull, but sold without change, except for the medium kinds of gunpowder, which went rather in favour of the buyers. The business done by private contract is very limited. Three vessels have arrived this week.

COCOA.—The market continues flat. Yesterday 424 bags Trinidad were offered, and a few lots only sold at previous rates, the remainder being taken in: good to fine bright red, 46s to 48s 6d; low greyish to middling, 41s to 42s; grey, 38s to 41s. 109 barrels and bags Grenada found buyers at easier rates, from 37s for grey, to 40s per cwt for good red. The stock has increased to 6,238 brls and bags, being nearly the same as last year's at this period. Foreign remains quiet.

RICE.—A very extensive business has been done in common kinds of East India, for export, chiefly in the early part of the week, when 17,000 bags Arracan were sold at 7s 9d to 8s 3d, and a cargo of 5,000 bags at about 8s. There has since been a steady demand at these prices, which are rather higher than could be obtained last week. White kinds remain without improvement, and the market is rather dull. 3,871 bags 2,358 pockets Bengal, in public sale, were partly disposed of at previous rates: good middling to good white, 9s 6d to 10s, a few lots, 10s 6d; broken and dusty, 8s 6d to 9s per cwt. There has been a fair inquiry for pinky Madras, by private treaty. The stock of East India rice in London is 26,224 tons, an increase of 4,784 tons on that of last year. Arrivals have been large. The price of Carolina is advanced 2s, being now 22s and 27s. Patna sells readily at former rates.

PIMENTO.—There is rather more inquiry, and full prices have been paid for a few parcels by private treaty, as the market is barely supplied. The stock on 11th inst, was 3,904 bags, at same time in 1848, 2,270, and in 1847, 2,466 bags.

PEPPER.—Large supplies have come in this week, and public sales being declared, rather a limited business is reported by private treaty, but former rates have been paid. The stock is very low, being 48,287 bags, against 63,337 bags last year at corresponding date. White is firm.

OTHER SPICES.—There is a steady demand for nutmegs, at previous rates. 11 cases brown Singapore sold, low to good ordinary bringing 2s 5d to 2s 8d. 3 cases middling mace realised 2s 3d per lb. 122 barrels Jamaica ginger were sold at 3d 13s to 7d 18s, for middling to fine bold. 230 barrels 1,192 bags African partly found buyers at steady prices: middling to good quality, 38s to 37s 6d per cwt. Common kinds of East India are firm. Cassia lignea is inquired for, and high rates paid, as the supply continues small.

SALTPETRE.—Although the market is not so brisk as last week, holders are firm, and demand extreme rates. 1,790 bags Bengal sold at and after the sale at 3d advance, from 27s 6d to 28s for common dingy to good strong grey, 1/8 frac 7s to 3s per cwt. There have not been many important sales effected by private treaty, but 27s 6d paid for arrival. The deliveries are steady, and the stock at the end of last week consisted of 3,092, against 3,056 tons at same period in 1848. About 5,000 bags have arrived.

NITRATE SODA is firm, at 11s 9d to 12s per cwt.
GUANO.—The sales are limited, and there is no change in prices, fine Peruvian being held at 9/ 5s, and other kinds almost neglected. No further arrivals have taken place this week.

COCHINEAL.—There is rather more inquiry, and the public sales went off steadily at full prices. 54 bags Honduras all found buyers: silvers, low to fair, from 3s 7d to 4s 1d; blacks, middling to good and fine, 4s 1d to 5s 2d; low, 3s 7d to 3s 8d. 70 bags Mexican were partly disposed of: low and ordinary silvers, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; blacks, 3s 9d to 3s 10d per lb. The deliveries are large, but there is an increase in stock of 600 serons, in contrast with that of last year.

LAC DYE.—A large sale of 700 chests just imported being declared, the market is quiet, scarcely any business has been done.

DRUGS, &c.—In the absence of public sales, a limited business has been done, and the markets are quiet. The price demanded for camphor is 52s 6d, but no transactions are reported. Castor oil sustains the former value, the stock being low. Gums are dull, and prices unaltered for all kinds. A few sales have been made in Gambier at former rates: good quality, 9s per cwt; but the demand is not very brisk. Safflower has met with few inquiries.

METALS.—The demand for British iron is steady, and the slightly-advanced rates quoted last week have been obtained more readily for Welsh. Common bars are now held at 5l 2s 6d to 5l 5s per ton. There is more business doing in Staffordshire. Scotch pig, although firmer, is still rather inactive: holders demand 4s 6d to 47s per ton, according to brands. East India tin continues flat, in consequence of some very large arrivals. There has not been any alteration made in British. The market for spelter is rather firmer, with buyers at 14l 10s; but holders generally demand 2s 6d to 5s advance on that price. Copper and other metals are as last quoted.

HEMP.—Few sales have been made in Russian, and prices are rather easier than last week. Manilla is in good demand at full rates. There has been a fair demand for Jute at the previous quotations, and few parcels brought upon the market. Coir goods are rather dearer. Flax is quiet, but former prices are maintained.

LINSEED.—The market is firm, with a steady inquiry for the continent at former rates. Several parcels Archangel have been sold at 36s 6d to 37s per quarter. There is no improvement in the demand for cakes, but prices the same as quoted last week, finest English made selling at 9l 5s per 1,000. Foreign are quiet.

OILS.—There has not been much business done in the market for common fish this week. Sperm is quiet, and no alteration in prices has taken place. There are buyers of pale seal at 32l, but holders unwilling to make sales under 32l to 33l. Cod is quiet, a few small lots having sold at previous rates. The large sale of 250 tons Southern declared for next Friday has prevented business this week. The linseed market is rather firmer, several parcels having sold for export at 25s 3d, now 25s 6d demanded, the supply being moderate. Rape is firmer, but not much business doing. The supply of palm being limited, 32s has been paid for fine. About 700 casks have come in. Cocoa nut continues flat. Olive has been in steady demand at last week's rates.

TURPENTINE.—The market for rough is dull, and stocks are now very large. Sales have been made in spirits at 31s to 31s 6d per cwt for British drawn.

TAR.—Swedish is rather lower, and a steady business doing.

TALLOW.—The market is not very brisk, although a steady business has been

done in foreign at rather easier rates, holders of South American showing more disposition to press sales. Yesterday 1st sort Petersburg Y. C. on the spot was selling at 39s to 39s 8d, but for arrival in the last three months 39s 6d still demanded. The deliveries are steady, being 1,207 last week against 1,384, and 1,453 casks in 1848 and 1847. 11,741 casks have been taken from the 1st June to 13th inst, against 13,452 last year. The present stock now shows an increase of 7,600, being 22,649 casks on Monday. Arrivals have been large.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was rather more activity in the market to-day. About 415 casks West India found buyers at full prices, making a total of 2,461 for the week. Mauritius—The sales to-day comprised 6,243 bags, of which about 5,500 were sold at Tuesday's prices, and there was more animation in the demand; several piles fine grocery brought 40s to 41s, low to good 37s to 39s. Bengal—1,270 bags, consisting of white kinds, about half sold at 40s 6d to 44s for good middling to good; fine, 42s 6d to 43s, which were about previous rates. Foreign—278 hhd 125 barrels Porto Rico sold to the trade at steady prices, from 38s to 41s 6d for low and brown to good, one lot 42s; 300 cases brown Bahia, in bond, sold at 18s to 20s 6d, which were easier rates. Refined—The market was rather quiet to-day, but prices unaltered.

COFFEE.—There was not much business done in any kind. A sale of 381 bags 42 casks plantation Ceylon went off steadily at full prices, low middling to middling qualities bringing 50s to 57s per cwt. No sales of native.

RICE.—1,571 bags good white Bengal were taken in at 10s 6d, but a portion since reported sold at 10s. There was an inquiry for common Arracan, and 8s paid.

GINGER.—125 barrels Jamaica sold steadily at 4l 5s to 8l 5s per cwt for middling to fine.

RUM.—A government contract for 100,000 gallons was taken yesterday, the price said to be 1s 4d, or a fraction under. The market has been steady, but not very active; 200 puns Jamaica are reported sold at 2s 7d to 2s 9d for 32 to 36 per cent over proof, and 200 casks East India proof 1s 3 1/2 per gallon.

OIL.—40 casks seal were chiefly taken in at 30l 10s to 31l for straw; brown 27l to 27l 10s. A parcel Ceylon cocoa nut taken in at 32s to 33s.

TALLOW.—200 casks Australian partly sold at 34s 9d to 38s 6d; 291 casks 1,031 boxes South American at 33s 6d to 38s 6d; 80 casks P.Y.C. 36s 6d for second sort.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar at the commencement of the week showed a disposition to improve, a considerable business having been transacted in the lower and middling qualities of goods. Wet lumps in moderate demand, bastards neglected, and a fair business doing in treacle. In the bonded, loaves continue in moderate request; the market being barely supplied, prices continue unaltered. About 150 tons crushed have been sold at 28s 3d to 28s 6d, which is 3d to 6d advance on the sales at the beginning of last week. Treacle in demand at 15s. Some Dutch have been sold at 28s for delivery in Holland.
DRY FRUIT.—Raisins and curants continue very depressed, and the deliveries unsatisfactory.

Clearances of Dry Fruit for the week ending August 13.

	Currents	Spanish Raisins	Sinyras Raisins	Figs	Almonds
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
1849.....	2,664	91	245	.....	903
1848.....	4,531	127	.....	.....	453
1847.....	2,291	1,307	452	.....	785

GREEN FRUIT.—Lemons of sound quality have improved in price; nuts without alteration. Oranges are scarce, none left in the market. West India pine apples continue in demand; 5,000 sold at public sale by Keeling and Hunt, ex Lady Collins, via Southampton, the vessel having been dismantled on her voyage, and cargo damaged in consequence, sold at prices in proportion to condition. One more cargo is expected, which will close the season.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The English wool trade is rather quiet, and will most probably continue so for a few weeks, in consequence of the consumers having supplied themselves for the present, and are therefore not in the market as buyers. A good trade is confidently expected as the season advances.

FOREIGN WOOL.—The transactions by private contract in our market since the sales have been few, but prices remain quite as firm as at that time, with every prospect of a steady continuance of it.

SILK.—The market continues active and prices firm.

SEEDS.—We have had very short arrivals of English caraway seed, the yield being very trifling, and breadth sown last year being small, on account of the low prices; this article is 2s per cwt dearer. Canary seed is 20s per qr cheaper, in consequence of large arrivals from Marseilles. New rape seed has been taken off freely at quoted prices. Linseed is in but little demand, all other feeding articles being low in price. Winter tares in good demand.

FLAX AND HEMP.—A better tone exists for flax, but the business doing is small. Hemp going regularly into consumption, at the quoted prices.

COTTON.—An active demand has prevailed, and a considerable business has been done both by exporters and speculators, an advance of 5d per lb on last week's prices being pretty generally established. Sales of cotton wool from Friday, Aug. 10, to Thursday, Aug. 16, inclusive:—
American..... 50 5/4 middling fair.
Sarat 4,500 3/4 to 4 1/2 ordinary to good.
Madras..... 1,000 3/4 to 4 1/2 middling to good Tinnivelly.

5,550 bales.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—A good amount of business in leather has been transacted since the last week at the prices then quoted. The only articles increasing in demand are crop hides, 45 lbs and upwards, of good quality, of which there is a scarcity. Best East India kips continue in request, and there is a greater disposition to purchase those of the lower qualities. At the public sales of last week, the Buenos Ayres hides (3,000 only) were chiefly bought in. The East India kips were all sold at fully former rates—highest price, 9 3/4d. By private contract, during the past week, there have been sold 9,500 salted Buenos Ayres hides, at former quotations.

METALS are in general firmer, without, however, any decided alteration in price, except in manufactured iron, for which makers are asking higher prices, and for which large orders are on hand. Tin plates continue in good demand at full prices.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Aug. 21.—150 hhd Barbadoes sugar. 798 bags Ceylon coffee. 110 casks do. 2,000 bags Bengal rice. 1,500 pockets Bengal ginger. 650 bags do. 127 chests shellac. 641 boxes Singapore M-o-P shells. 321 tons South American do.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.—2,000 boxes Havana sugar. 700 bags Ceylon coffee. 105 casks do. 5,351 bags black pepper. 300 bags white do; 243 cases white do. 11 cases cloves. 15 cases macr. 58 cases nutmegs. 487 bales Gambier. 22 packages tortoise-shell.

THURSDAY, Aug. 23.—2,500 boxes Havana sugar. 4,000 bags Ceylon coffee.
FRIDAY, Aug. 24.—900 bags Malabar pepper. 650 bags Bengal saltpetre. 400 bales Mocha coffee.

In about 14 days.—700 chests lac dye.

LONDON MARKETS.

PROVISIONS.

A fair amount of business doing in Irish butter, at prices a shade lower than last week. For fine Friedland, 60s appears to be as much as it will bear at present; to effect clearance, lower prices are submitted to. The bacon market flat, for both Irish and American, prices nominal. Hamburg bacon of good quality in fair request.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with columns: BUTTER, BACON, Stock, Delivery. Rows for 1847, 1848, 1849, Irish butter, Foreign do, Bacon.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Aug. 13.—These markets have been very moderately supplied with each kind of meat since our report on Monday last, nevertheless, the general demand, owing to the prevailing warm weather, has been in a very depressed state, and prices have had a downward tendency. Very few carcasses of foreign meat have appeared on sale.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17.—Generally speaking, the demand ruled firm, and prices had an upward tendency.

At per stone by the carcass.

Table with columns: s, d, s, d. Rows for Inferior beef, Middling ditto, Prime large, Prime small, Veal, Mutton, Large pork, Small pork, Lamb.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 13.—The total importation of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 5,248 head. During the same period in 1847, the arrivals consisted of 7,564, and at the same time in 1848, 4,400 head; hence it will be perceived that the above addition to our supplies has been a fair average one.

The arrivals from Ireland by sea direct for this market last week amounted to 31 oxen and 278 sheep. For the time of year, the receipts of beasts for our various grazing districts fresh up this morning were but moderate, and of middling quality. As the attendance of both town and country buyers was good, and the dead markets were well cleared of their late supplies, the beef trade ruled steady, at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday last.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received about 500 shorthorns; from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 800 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns; from the western and midland counties 400 Herefords, runts, and Devons, &c.; from other parts of England 350 of various breeds; and from Scotland 200 horned and polled Scots.

There was a considerable increase in the numbers of sheep, compared with those exhibited on this day se'nnight. For all breeds the demand ruled steady, but not so say brisk, at full rates of currency. The primest old Downs sold at from 3s 10d to 4s per 8lbs.

We were again well supplied with lambs, in but middling condition. Prime Down qualities sold steadily; other kinds of lamb slowly, at last week's prices. Calves, the supply of which was good, moved off heavily, at unaltered quotations. In pigs scarcely any business was doing; prices, however, were mostly supported.

Table with columns: SUPPLIES, Aug. 16, 1847, Aug. 14, 1848, Aug. 13, 1849. Rows for Beasts, Sheep and lambs, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17.—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market being limited, and the attendance of buyers on the increase, the beef trade was somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations of Monday last of 2d per 8lbs, the primest Scots readily producing 4s per 8lbs. With sheep we were scantily supplied, the time of year considered. Prime old Downs moved off freely at an improvement in value of 2d per 8lbs. In all other breeds a steady business was transacted at very full prices. Lambs were in moderate supply and steady request, at fully previous currencies. There was a considerable falling off in the supply of calves. The veal trade was steady at extreme quotations. Pigs ruled dull, but we cannot call them cheaper. Milch cows sold at from 14l to 18l each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs to sink the offals.

Table with columns: s, d, s, d. Rows for Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Inferior sheep.

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 732; sheep, 11,260; calves, 210; pigs, 250. Foreign supply:—Beasts, 48; sheep, 690; calves, 98. Scotch.—Beasts, 94; sheep, 200.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 13.—The recent advance in prices continues to be firmly supported, although there is not a large business doing, as many holders have withdrawn their samples from offer. In several of the mid Kent districts the mould is stated to be extensively spreading, and the duty has declined to 65,000l, with scarcely any backers.

FRIDAY, Aug. 17.—The plantation accounts, at hand this morning, are to the effect that no improvement has taken place in the general appearance of the bine in Sussex and Kent. Fine hops are, therefore, held at full prices; yet the buyers act with caution. In old hops very little is doing. The duty is called 60,000l to 70,000l. Sussex pockets, 3l 10s to 4l 10s; Weald of Kent ditto, 3l 10s to 4l 10s; mid and East Kent ditto, 3l 12s to 4l 5s per cwt.

WORCESTER, Aug. 11.—Our planters report more favourably to-day. The bur is coming more freely and stronger, and the duty is in favour at 7,000l. There is a good business doing in all fine hops, at 5s advance upon last week's prices.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

REGENT'S PARK.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay 73s to 75s, inferior ditto 60s to 65s, new hay 45s to 60s; superior clover 93s to 96s, inferior ditto 80s to 85s, new ditto 60s to 80s; straw 28s to 33s per load of 36 trusses.

PORTMAN.—New meadow hay 52s to 58s, old ditto 63s to 74s, useful ditto 60s to 70s; new clover ditto 56s to 60s, old ditto 90s to 95s; wheat straw 32s to 38s per load of 35 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay 72s to 74s, inferior ditto 60s to 65s, new hay 45s to 60s; superior clover 95s to 100s, inferior ditto 80s to 85s, new ditto 60s to 80s; straw 26s to 32s per load of 36 trusses.

NEW HUNGERSFORD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay 72s to 74s, inferior ditto 60s to 65s, new hay 45s to 60s; superior clover 95s to 100s, inferior ditto 80s to 85s, new ditto 60s to 80s; straw 26s to 32s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITCHAPPEL.—There was an average supply at this market to-day, with rather a dull trade, at about the same prices as per last quotation. Best old meadow hay from inferior ditto 50s to 60s, new ditto 60s to 80s; straw 30s to 33s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 13.—Carr's Hartley 16s—East Adair's Main 13s—Holywell Main 15s—Ord's Redheugh 14s—Ravensworth West Hartley 15s—Tanfield Moor 13s—Townley 14s 6d—Walker Primrose 13s—West Wylam 14s 3d—Eden Main 16s 9d—

Lambton Primrose 16s 9d—Cowpen Hartley 16s—Garnant Stone 23s—Hartley 15s 3d. Wallsend: Brown's 1 s—Gibson 15s 3d—Hilda 15s 6d—Hedley 15s 6d—Hotspur 15s—Wharnciffe 15s 9d—Hetton 18s—Haswell 18s—Lambton 17s 6d—Morrison 15s 6d—Russell's Hetton 17s 6d—Stewart's 17s 9d—Whitwell 15s 9d—Heugh Hall 16s 3d—West Hartlepool 16s 6d—Whitworth 13s 9d—Adelaide Tees 17s—Pease's West 13s 9d—Tees 17s 9d. Ships at market, 89; sold, 75; unsold, 14.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.—Holywell Main 15s 6d—Ord's Redheugh 14s 6d—Townley 14s 6d—Walker Primrose 13s—Eden Main 17s—Garnant Stone 23s—Hartley 16s—Whitworth coke 19s 6d. Wallsend: Riddell 15s 6d—Sacris on Gibson 16s—Bradyll 17s 9d—Hetton 18s—Stewart's 18s—Whitwell 16s—Heugh Hall 16s 6d—Whitworth 14s—South Durham 16s 3d—St Helen's Tees 15s 3d. Ships at market, 22; sold, 19; unsold, 3.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 13.

COFFEE maintains a good disposition with a middling trade. SUGAR (RAW).—The sales were confined to 500 hhd's Surinam at 25½f to 26½f, and 187 baskets Java at 28f to 27½f.

DYES, &c.—Indigo—A good demand exists for this article. Madders without any change. TEA.—The market remains very firm.

COTTON.—800 bales North American, 100 bales Surat, and 28 bales Surinam, fetched a slight advance again; the article remains in good disposition, with a regular demand for North American descriptions.

METALS.—Banca tin is in demand; in the former part of the week 41f has been paid, and by small quantities 41½f.

HEMP.—Small lots Riga Polish clean brought 63f; outahot 60f; pass 57f; brown pass 55f; Memel brak 38f.

ASHES.—There was a good deal of business in St Petersburg pot, at 15f, and nothing remains under 15½f; New York, 19f, and remains at that rate per 50 ko in bond.

SEEDS.—Rape well maintained. Lin dull. Clover, some lots Cologne found ready buyers at 17½f to 19f per 50 ko. Carraway, North Holland, 15½f to 16½f; Gueldrin, 11f to 11½f per 50 ko.

CORN.—Through fine weather and dull accounts from foreign markets, business was almost confined to sales for home use; Polish wheat was sold at a slight reduction, whilst other sorts remained the same. Rye with little doing. Barley remains the same. Oats without business.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.

GRAIN.—The market has been without transactions, and buyers of oats have withdrawn.

FLAX.—At the beginning of the week about 200 tons, 12 and 9 heads were taken by different parties of the minor dealers, at 94 and 84. After which, owing to the very unfavourable advices of the growing crop from the interior, the dealers all held for an advance, and 200 tons were taken from Ardamatsky and Koroleff at 97½, 87½, and 77½. These parties now hold for 100, 90, and 80, at which something is supposed to have been done. A fine parcel of about 120 tons last year's flax has likewise changed hands, it is believed, at these prices.

HEMP was firm at the quotations, without any special transactions, and seemed likely to be maintained for the present at least.

LINSEED—Without transactions; the demand checked for want of ship room.

TALLOW.—At the commencement of the week, about 700 casks Siberia were taken at 113 to 116.—Towards the close it was quiet, and had declined to 117 for Ukraine, and 115 for common, at which prices there appeared no buyers, purchases having been checked in this as in other exports by want of room. About 600 casks soap tallow were done at 110½ to 111.

FREIGHTS had advanced to the quotations, at which rates room was still very scarce.

SUGARS.—6,000 boxes at 30 b.ro. for fine quality; sellers over.

The Gazette.

Friday, Aug. 10.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Thomas Cæsar Croasdale, Foxhill grove, within Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, grocer.

Tuesday, July 14.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

R. Bullock, Kidderminster, corn factor—first div of 3s 4d, any day before Aug. 16, or any Friday after Oct. 6, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

G. Newbold, Stoke-upon-Trent, mercer—first div of 4s 10d, any day before Aug. 16, or any Friday after Oct. 6, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

C. Crudington and T. Southall, Tipton, Staffordshire, ironmasters—first div of 2s 1d, any day before Aug. 16, or any Friday after Oct. 6, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

J. C. Alton, North Shields, brewer—first div of 2s 9d, any day before Aug. 16, or any Saturday after Oct. 6, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

G. Cradock, Darlington, Durham, ropemaker—second and final div of ½d (in addition to 1s 3d previously declared), any day before Aug. 16, or any Saturday after Oct. 6, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

M. Norman, jun., Richmond, Yorkshire, cabinet maker—first and final div of 4s, any day, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

E. Raisbeck, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, ironmaster—first div of 5s 6d, any day, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

J. King, Helmsley, Yorkshire, surgeon apothecary—first and final div of 4d, any day, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

R. Hebblethwaite and J. Hirst, Halifax, dyers—first div of 1s 2d, any day, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS.

Jabez Spence Ramskill, late of Great Dover road, Southwark, dealer in rice.

William Perry, Swindon, Staffordshire, corn dealer.

Daniel Evans, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, carpenter.

George Henry Way, late of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. Anderson, Abbotshall, Fifeshire, merchant.

J. D. Young, Glasgow, manufacturing ironmonger.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Hodson, grocer, Whopside, Lincolnshire.

John Pavis, licensed victualler, Three Colt street, Limehouse.

Richard Bradshaw Burton and George Bulpin, drapers, Dublin.

George Sturt, banker, Greenwich.

John Bodily, farmer, Southam, Warwick.

James Roberts, steel manufacturer, Smethwick, Staffordshire.

Benjamin Holmes, boot and shoemaker, Birmingham.

James Honis, paper stainer, Cheltenham.

Thomas Ashworth, merchant, Liverpool.

Jasper Fletcher, auctioneer, Manchester.

John Turner, cotton spinner, Oldham.

John Herdley, tailor, Manchester.

John Charles Ball, beer-house keeper, Golden cross, Kennington cross, Lambeth, Surrey.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Dyewoods, Fruit, and Hides, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals-COPPER, IRON, LEAD, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Rice, and Sago, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Seeds, Silk, Spices, and Sugars, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as SUGAR-REF. contd., Tallow, Tea, Timber, Tobacco, Turpentine, and Wool, with their respective prices and units.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Aug. 11, 1848-9, showing the stock on hand on Aug. 11 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	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
British Plantation.						
West India	49,172	47,319	41,635	52,902	28,568	22,170
East India	26,804	29,047	25,527	30,993	14,338	15,130
Mauritius	26,931	22,292	21,849	23,829	12,870	10,193
Foreign	...	...	17,539	10,836	...	...
	102,967	98,658	106,050	118,560	55,776	47,493
Foreign Sugar.			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	5,671	1,730	1,471	2,348	5,822	2,023
Havana	15,613	18,183	4,851	5,869	13,683	20,865
Porto Rico	2,312	6,587	524	610	1,847	6,227
Brazil	9,232	10,135	6,022	5,098	5,124	7,531
	32,828	36,585	12,868	13,925	26,476	36,646

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

From the British Possessions in America	25 7½	per cwt.
— Mauritius	26 10½	—
— East Indies	26 4½	—
The average price of the two last	26 10½	—

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
MOLASSES.			
West India	2,025	3,532	3,847
	5,215	4,292	4,315

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
West India	1,523,880	1,298,250	453,510	674,280	663,075	750,415	815,480	2,004,795
East India	368,460	412,965	133,045	329,040	83,843	73,845	404,055	463,525
Foreign	77,580	66,330	58,025	18,900	6,300	900	140,985	124,740
	1,969,920	1,777,545	662,580	1,022,220	753,315	825,160	2,360,520	2,593,060

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
COCOA.—Cwts.								
Br. Plant.	13,288	14,062	132	186	11,019	11,662	9,910	9,664
Foreign	10,867	7,627	4,811	6,298	2,693	2,441	7,672	10,040
	23,555	21,689	4,943	6,484	13,622	14,103	17,582	19,704

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
COFFEE.—Cwts.								
Br. Plant.	22,505	7,188	868	982	15,242	13,158	26,785	15,118
Ceylon	143,773	108,155	5,952	21,397	131,403	137,101	158,170	129,103
Total BP.	166,279	115,343	6,820	22,379	146,645	150,259	184,958	144,221
Mocha	11,352	7,749	634	1,237	8,545	6,981	16,068	12,208
Foreign EI.	9,520	6,986	4,981	19,001	2,219	4,456	52,453	32,371
Malabar	31	...	...	...	49	151	391	136
St Domingo	5,217	1,500	2,345	1,522	111	33	8,361	2,463
Hav. & P Ric	1,758	26,507	1,062	26,581	325	486	9,118	7,744
Brazil	22,978	43,758	31,248	48,173	13,862	12,581	37,940	19,324
African	36	...	...	...	...	...	37	1
Total For.	50,892	90,500	40,210	96,514	24,921	24,658	124,371	74,247
Grand tot.	217,171	205,843	47,630	118,893	171,566	174,917	309,329	218,468

	Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
RICE.								
British EI.	15,435	14,909	905	2,112	9,232	9,027	19,250	23,434
Foreign EI.	2,457	1,183	173	1,056	911	664	2,190	2,790
Total.	17,892	16,092	1,078	3,168	10,173	9,691	21,440	26,224
PEPPER.								
White	487	1,013	288	169	1,554	2,034	4,235	4,272
Black	27,692	19,080	10,645	14,545	17,475	19,993	63,337	48,287
NUTMEGS.								
Do. Wild.	1,052	585	357	186	588	522	773	416
Do. Cult.	603	9	33	2	62	239	1,564	1,213
CAS. LIG.	3,403	7,820	1,733	6,665	906	568	1,149	624
CINNAMON.	2,488	5,018	3,303	3,387	459	642	3,248	3,214
PIMENTO	12,424	20,069	8,218	15,961	4,633	2,239	2,270	3,904

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons		Serons		Serons		Serons	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
COCHINEAL.	5,463	5,874	...	...	5,659	7,609	2,771	3,165
LAC DYE.	861	1,438	...	...	1,653	2,364	5,090	3,495
LOGWOOD.	3,321	2,673	...	...	3,551	3,450	2,218	966
FUSTIC.	846	1,173	...	...	897	1,237	755	589
INDIGO.								
East India	17,395	27,445	...	...	16,445	19,262	33,101	37,132
Spanish	1,034	1,558	...	...	873	1,704	1,946	923

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potash	7,184	7,134	...	...	4,778	3,808	3,056
Nitrate of Soda	639	5,011	...	...	1,593	3,207	670

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American	1,727	2,611	...	...	1,438	1,461	904
Brazil	272	37	...	...	43	566	408
East India	22,232	9,114	...	...	20,433	23,100	42,145
Liverpl., all kinds	1,156,180	1,438,637	84,810	131,590	834,050	1,036,541	601,000
Total	1,180,411	1,450,660	84,810	131,590	838,964	1,061,667	614,457

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR AUGUST.

	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total £
		Already paid.	Called.		
Aberdeen, New, &c.	4	4 5 0	2 0 0	33,200	66,400
Buckinghamshire, original	20	164 0 0	1 6 0	45,428	59,956
Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe, & W. Yorkshire, A.	1	18 0 0	1 0 0	12,000	12,000
Cork and Brandon	1	40 0 0	2 10 0	4,606	11,515
Dublin, Dandam, and Rathfarham	25	7 10 0	1 5 0	8,000	10,000
Glasgow, Paisley, & Ayr, Halves, 1	1	17 10 0	2 10 0	28,125	70,312
Great Northern, New, 5 per cent Preference	31	5 0 0	2 10 0	93,068	232,670
Killarney and Valentia	20	...	2 0 0	30,000	60,000
Liverpool, Crosby, & Southport	1	8 0 0	2 0 0	11,200	22,400
London & North Western, G. J., 401	26	30 0 0	5 0 0	8,642	43,210
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Gt. G. & S., 201	8	17 0 0	2 0 0	32,750	65,500
Ditto, 1210s.	8	10 12 6	1 5 0	16,000	20,000
Ditto, S. and L., 251	8	20 0 0	2 10 0	3,000	55,000
Ditto, Extension	8	...	2 10 0	...	...
Manchester, Suxton, Matlock, and M. Junction	1	4 10 0	0 10 0	87,500	41,250
Newmarket	1	2 10 0	2 0 0	14,000	28,000
North British, New 51 Preference	11	21 0 0	1 0 0	104,533	104,533
Shropshire Union, 201	1	5 0 0	0 10 0	165,000	82,500
Windsor, Staines, and S. Western	22	12 0 0	2 0 0	50,000	100,000
Total					1,124,345

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—The half-yearly statement of the capital and revenue accounts of this company, up to the 30th of June last, has just been issued. The statement of the joint-stock capital shows that 16,243,765*l.* has been received; that 167,438*l.* of calls are in course of payment; and that 4,988,618*l.* remains to be called up, making a total share capital authorised to be raised of 21,818,182*l.* The capital account indicates that 26,225,288*l.* has been received, including 9,778,470*l.* loans on debentures, and 203,052*l.* calls paid in advance; and 26,251,635*l.* expended, of which 18,599,163*l.* have been expended on the main and branch lines open for traffic, 2,353,258*l.* on branch lines not completed, 740,878*l.* on lines opened in which the company have an interest, 3,402,570*l.* on lines not completed in which the company have an interest, and 191,006*l.* on parliamentary expenses for branch lines and for opposition to the extension of the broad gauge, leaving a balance against the company of 26,347*l.* The receipts on capital account during the past half-year amounted to 442,577*l.* on shares; and 152,202*l.* on loans; total, 594,779*l.* The expenditure during the same period amounted to 1,199,943*l.*, of which 175,101*l.* was expended on stations, carrying stock, lands, and buildings for main line and branches open for traffic, and the remainder on branch lines, and on lines in which the company have an interest. The debenture account shows that debentures for 9,778,469*l.* have been issued, under the seal of the company, of which 4,142,748*l.* has been applied in payment of calls upon shares in, and raised expressly for the use of subsidiary lines connected with the company, leaving 5,635,721*l.* applicable to capital expended on the main line and branches. The working stock account shows that 66,875*l.* has been charged to capital account during the past half-year for additions thereto, and that 1,864,932*l.* in the whole had been expended thereon, including 103,896*l.* for 47 engines and 47 tenders in store for new lines not opened, leaving the cost of the working stock in use 1,761,538*l.* The length of railway worked by this stock is 669½ miles, and the average cost of it per mile 2,631*l.* The working stock consists of 504 locomotives, 509 tenders, 1 state carriage, 451 first class, mail, and composite carriages; 416 second class, 229 third-class carriages, 26 travelling post-offices, and tenders; 246 horse-boxes, 228 carriage trucks, 144 guards break and parcel vans, 25 parcel trucks, 6,278 waggons, 117 sheep vans, 11 trucks and trolleys, 1,155 sets of crib rails, 4,751 sheets, and 162 horses. The preceding include 19 locomotives and 19 tenders, 25 first class carriages, 19 horse-boxes, 8 vans, 68 waggons, and 1 truck, added to the stock during the past half-year. The revenue account for the half-year ending June 30 states that the sum of 1,062,847*l.* has been received, including 29,800*l.* for rents, interest on calls in arrear, and assumed receipts from the Lancaster and Carlisle and Caledonian Companies. The expenditure amounts to 417,916*l.*, including 28,092*l.* for rates and taxes, and 23,276*l.* for government duty, leaving a profit of 644,930*l.* Out of this sum is deducted 111,882*l.* interest on loans; 7,722*l.* loss on the North Union guaranteed dividend; 1,000*l.* on the Scottish Midland; 4,090*l.* expenses of Peterborough station; 3,131*l.* for rent, and 7,525*l.* set apart for renewal of rails, leaving a balance of 509,669*l.*, to which is added 71,494*l.* the balance from the last account, making the disposable balance 581,163*l.* It is proposed to pay a dividend of 3½ per cent for the half-year out of this sum, amounting to 565,661*l.*, and carry the balance, 15,502*l.*, to the next account. The interest on loans account states the gross amount under this head for the half-year to be 231,817*l.*, of which 119,935*l.* is charged to capital, and the remainder, 111,882*l.* to revenue. The renewal of rails account shows that 35,755*l.* has been set apart from the net revenue for that purpose, and that 42,701*l.* had been expended on that account, leaving a deficiency under that head of 8,926*l.* If this sum had been charged to revenue, having been expended during the half-year, it would have reduced the balance of 15,502*l.*, proposed to be carried to the next account, to 6,576*l.*

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.
 MONDAY, Aug. 13.—The railway share market was generally further depressed to-day, and business in Great Western, North Western, and most other lines, was effected at depreciated prices.
 TUESDAY, Aug. 14.—The railway share market was better towards the close of business, prices then generally showing a favourable reaction. In the early part of the day there was great depression in this department.
 WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.—The railway market did not present an active appearance to-day, but quotations, considering the general position of business, were tolerably well maintained.
 THURSDAY, Aug. 16.—The railway market was towards the close of business decidedly firmer, the settlement of the account having progressed satisfactorily, and prices in some cases were quoted higher.
 FRIDAY, Aug. 17.—The Great Western Railway meeting seems to have gone off much more amicably than was expected, and the shares are firmer, but sales have been pressed in Caledonian, Midland, and North Western, all of which are lower. There is not much doing.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile, and Miles open in 1849 and 1848.

CLASSIFICATION of the EXPORTS of the chief ARTICLES of MANUFACTURE, distinguishing the Quantities of each shipped to each of the various Markets of the World, from LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, HULL, and the CLYDE, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1849, compared with the same periods of 1848.

Table with columns for Country, Cotton Twist and Yarn, Thread and Sewing, Plain Calicoes, Printed and dyed Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, and Linens, Lace, Gauze, &c., Counterpanes and Quilts, Cotton Hosiery, Caps, and Gloves, and Doz. The table lists various countries and their corresponding export quantities for different textile goods in 1848 and 1849.

Total

45,465,807

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS, &c.
[Continued.]

From London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June 1848 and 1849.

Countries to which exported.	Cotton Shawls & Handkerchiefs, plain & printed.		Tapes, Bobbins, &c.		Cotton & Linen Cloth Mixed.		Cotton Goods Unenumerated.		Linen, British and Irish. (Part by value and part by quantity.)		Woolen and Worsted Yarns.		Woolens and Cottons Mixed.		Kerseysmeres.		Long and Short Cloths.		Stuffs, Woolen and Worsted.		
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	
British North America	680	4,444	716	2,477	3	81	165	27,450	5,956	962,916	6,247	1,260,498	29,122	22,225	270	403	18,505	9,542	65,348	62,815	
British West Indies	533	6,373	51	10,087	11	160	1,536	3,911	11,779	1,689,027	17,719	2,455,061	2,015	2,927	424	424	3,847	1,173	4,103	5,976	
Madras and Calcutta	396	160	1,404	2,000	4,980	200	484	616	2,005	736,025	3,905	119,367	2,770	4,726	284	666	3,847	6,944	28,159	30,771	
Bombay	1,326	669	669	600	584	600	584	515	699	41,932	300	32,706	1,429	620	70	541	1,862	541	20,970	9,677	
Ceylon	617	1,225	5	1,811	5,502	3	5,502	1,561	24,800	62,401	29,714	43,908	796	2,998	489	1,951	7,924	10,682	12,201	12,201	
New South Wales	585	715	35	35	3,655	35	3,655	216	7,834	16,624	16,624	47	1,832	721	897	247	4,158	7,083	1,416	1,416	
Van Diemen's Land	18	52	52	52	...	...	...	170	4,973	5,919	5,919	...	230	612	115	...	1,482	739	663	1,301	
South Australia
Swan River
New Zealand
Mauritius
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay
St. Helena
Guernsey and Jersey
Gibraltar
Madeira and Ionian Islands
France
Holland
Belgium
Germany, including Hanse Towns
Denmark
Sweden and Norway
Russia
Spain
Portugal
Naples and Sicily
Austria, including Trieste and Venice
Tuscany and Sardinia, inc. Genoa & Leghorn
Papal Territories
Madeira
United States	740	74,238	19	97,167	45	45	624,500	24,303	76,638	12,402,593	20,690	15,148,394	415	27,186	143	172	1,128	1,237	9,759	322,157	
Mexico
Cuba
St. Domingo
Haiti
St. Thomas
St. John
St. Kitts
St. Vincent
St. Lucia
St. Eustace
St. Pierre and Miquelon
Chile and Peru
La Plata
Spain and Greece, inc. Syria & Smyrna
Egypt
China
Java, Singapore and Philippine Islands
Madagascar and Bourbon
West Coast of Africa
Senegal and Canary
Senegal and Cape Verde
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CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS, &c. [Continued.]

From London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of Jan. to the 30th of June 1848 and 1849. From London and the Clyde from the 1st of Jan. to the 30th of June 1848 and 1849.

Table with columns for Country, Woollens Unenumerated, Woollens Total, Hosiery and Woollen Worsted, Flannels and Blanketing, Shawls, Heavy Woollens, Hosiery and Woollen Worsted, Woollens Unenumerated, Woollens Total, Silks and Silk and Cotton, Iron, Spelter, Tin Plates, Tin, Steel. Rows list countries like British North America, British West Indies, Madras and Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Swan River, New Zealand, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay, St Helena, Guernsey and Jersey, Gibraltar, Malta and Ionian Islands, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Naples and Sicily, Austria, Tuscany, Sardinia, Genoa, and Leghorn, Papal Territories, United States, Mexico, St Domingo, Cuba, St Thomas, Colombia, Brazil, La Plata, Chili and Peru, Syria and Palestine, Egypt, Java, Singapore, and Philippine Islands, Madagascar and Bourbon, West Coast of Africa, Azores, Tenerife and Canary, Coast of Africa, Cape Verd Islands, South Seas.