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The Political Economist.

LATEST NEWS FROM PARIS.

GREAT doubts exist at the hour when we go to press as to the condition of affairs in Paris. There was much fighting in the streets on Thursday, but the latest information to 7 o'clock that evening says that the insurrection, which seems to have been more amongst the rabble, urged on by a few leaders of the Mountain, than the rising of a great party, had been entirely quelled. The barricades in the Faubourgs St Martin, St Denis, and on the Boulevards near the Bastille, have been destroyed. Several lives had been lost.

To-day no important communications by the submarine telegraph have reached London, and we expect now to be informed almost every hour of what occurs in Paris the hour before. Many rumours are consequently in circulation. It is said, for example, that General Castellane, at Lyons, and General Neumayer, at Lille, have declared against the Government. The latter assertion is made on the authority of private letters from Lille, the other is a mere Parisian *on dit*. Strasbourg and Rheims are also said to have risen. Great doubts too are said to be entertained of the fidelity of General Magnan. The communication with the provinces being under the control of the Government, the information from them is partial and not to be relied on. Attempts, however, had been made to get up insurrections at Nevers, at Drayen, and St Amand, which are said to have been repressed; and, according to the Government statements, the accounts from the departments were in general very satisfactory. Violence, however, is the order of the day; and it having been begun by the authority appointed to preserve the peace, it is not surprising that the example should be followed, and resistance, till it is learnt to be hopeless, should be attempted. The practice of declaring the capital in a state of siege and giving predominance to the military power was adopted by those against whom these arms are now used, and violence is the common weapon of all parties. Which will be victorious—which in the end will be declared insurrectionists, time only can tell. It is gratifying, however, to hear from various quarters a uniform testimony to the steadiness and good order of the military, who now play the most conspicuous part, and on whom, in fact, the preservation of order depends.

THE NEW FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE long talked-of *coup d'état* has at length taken place, and like many long expected things has at last come upon us somewhat by surprise. Louis Napoleon has dissolved the Assembly, relied upon the army, and appealed to the people. He has proclaimed that the Legislative body has ceased to exist; he has closed the Chamber, and arrested a number of the leading deputies; he has issued the programme of a new Constitution; and has convoked the electoral body for an early day. He has done this on his own responsibility, and without the knowledge of his ostensible and legitimate advisers; and has made the country and the world judges between him and his antagonists. For a long period events have been tending to some such issue; and while it is impossible to deny that Louis Napoleon has violated the law, is playing a hazardous game, and has incurred a deep responsibility, it is equally undeniable that there was much to provoke, and much to excuse, if not to justify, the step which he has taken. He has borne much; he has waited long; and he has now acted with a degree of skill, promptitude, and vigour, which will secure to him much admiration and no little sympathy.

The Assembly has fallen by an act of violence, for which no plea, save the questionable one of State necessity, can be set up. But it has not fallen till it was well ripe for the sickle,—till it had exhausted national sympathy, till it had forfeited national confidence, till it had invaded popular rights, till it had snatched at the executive authority. It lived till it had filled up the measure of its follies and its sins; it survived its character; and has died unhonoured and unwept. It carries with it to its self-dug grave no sigh of regret, no tribute of esteem, no memory of honourable service. And if we are compelled to disapprove the blow which has been struck, it is from no pity for the victim, but from respect for the violated Majesty of Law.

We have long been of opinion that the unseemly contest between the Executive and Legislative Powers must terminate in some crisis or convulsion:—it was too damaging and too discreditable to the country to be much longer submitted to. We were satisfied that if France could be endowed for a few hours with the saving and redeeming gift "to see herself as others see her;" if she could be made aware of the sad and humiliating spectacle which she presented in the eyes of the attentive and expectant world; if she could once know how deep was the shame which she inflicted on her admirers, and how bitter the disappointments she heaped on her well-wishers; if she could be made aware of the extent to which all other Representative Governments shared in the obloquy of her failures, and were disheartened and discredited by her misconduct; if she could feel how the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world suffered by her folly, and how every fresh instance of factious perversity or shallow blundering gladdened the hearts of despots and discouraged the friends of freedom; and, more than all perhaps, if she could fully realise how completely—in spite of her vast resources, her gallant army, and her military prowess—her intestine discords had made her of no account in European Councils, and had reduced her from the high position of the arbiter of the destiny of nations, and the vanguard of Continental civilization, to that of an incomprehensible and incalculable aggregate of men—mighty for evil but impotent for good—whose only mission seemed to be to keep the world in hot water, and to cast additional uncertainty over the always uncertain future:—if all this could be brought home to her with the flash of sudden and instantaneous conviction—as sooner or later it was sure to be—we were certain that she would rouse herself to speak in tones which would awe the factions that had so distracted and disgraced her, into silence and dismay, and would proclaim that she would no longer be made the battle field and the victim of their miserable squabbles and their low antipathies.

For it could be no light thing for a proud nation to descend from her lofty eminence, as one of the guiding stars of European policy, and become a forgotten and obliterated cypher;—it could be no light thing for a sensitive and aspiring race to disappoint

the hopes of thousands of sanguine minds who had formed, from their emancipation, glorious visions of future progress and perfectibility;—it could be no light thing for a generous and high-minded people, who were once looked to as the especial champions of freedom, to know that now every tyrant and oppressor felt himself at liberty to work his own wicked will unchecked, since France was too completely paralyzed to say him nay,—that crimes and cruelties, which formerly she could have forbidden by a look, were now perpetrated in all the insolence of safety,—that suffering patriots whom she might, and in her better days would, have rescued, now despaired of her aid, and even doubted her sympathy,—while despots everywhere—the silliest and the sternest—if they could not count on her alliance, felt secure at least of her impotence and her inaction. It could be no gratifying or soothing consideration to her that the great battle of political and mental freedom in which she had so nobly borne her part, and which, at one time, she aspired to lead, must now be fought by England single-handed; and that, if hard pressed in the conflict, that country must have turned for aid, not to her nearest neighbour on the Continent, but to her relatives at the other side of the Atlantic. All these could not fail to be grievous and mortifying reflections to the finer spirits of the French nation; and it was certain that when France herself awakened, as she sooner or later must do, to the full ignominy of her position, she would not readily forgive those who, in their struggles for the possession of power, had forgotten its higher uses and its heavier responsibilities,—who had regarded all questions of public policy, foreign and domestic, only as they could be turned to their own private advantage,—and who had permitted the sacred banner of the Commonwealth, entrusted to their keeping, to be torn by the animosities and soiled by the passions of party.

We are not Utopian enough to expect that public men should be free from personal ambition: we are not even rigid enough in our morality to affirm that they ought to be so: the ambition of bearing a part in the government and guidance of our country we hold, with Dr Arnold, to be “the highest earthly desire of the ripened mind.” But if that high standard of political morality is to be kept up, which is the only security for the success and dignity of a nation's life; if the State is to attract into its service its purest and noblest as well as its cleverest men; if that service is to be preserved from degenerating into a mere arena of wretched squabbles and of low intrigues,—it can only be by all public men having the principle firmly rooted in their minds and faithfully translated into their practice, that personal ambition is only pure, honourable, and permissible when severely kept subservient to the dictates of genuine patriotism,—that a man's country is a trust to be cherished, not a mine to be *exploited*,—and that for a statesman to serve himself—whether in pride or pocket—at his country's cost, and for a trustee to embezzle the funds of an orphan charity, are crimes equal in enormity and identical in character. Therefore, though we could not blame the President for wishing to maintain a station of high dignity and vast influence for good, nor the leaders of the Assembly for aspiring to the government of their great country; yet, on an impartial survey of the conduct of both parties during the past three years, it was impossible not to feel that the history of Representative Governments scarcely presents an instance in which the nation had been so little considered and the party so much,—in which all the “decent drapery” that usually veils the conflicts of servants of one common country, had been so ruthlessly torn away,—and in which purely personal objects had been so universally, so shamefully, so factiously pursued. Issuing from the same source, sanctioned by the same authority, delegates alike of the sovereignty of the people, the Legislature and the Executive, instead of acting in concert, immediately on their creation assumed an attitude of indecent antagonism and mutual distrust; their whole career had been a series of moves, more or less sagacious, more or less disguised, more or less unprincipled, to check-mate each other; and the interests of the nation, whose sworn servants they both were, have been altogether swamped and forgotten in the struggles of each to monopolise that power of which, by the Constitution, a portion only was assigned to them. The efforts of the President were directed, with unexpected steadiness and consummate skill, towards the prolongation of a tenure of office which he might well think was too short either to satisfy his own ambition or to promote the national well-being, but which, nevertheless, was all that had been by the country allotted to his share. And the different parties in the Assembly, hostile and mutually repellant as they were, were generally able to unite in sufficient strength to grasp at the reins of actual government, which of right belonged to the Executive, and to pursue towards their colleague and fellow-servant a course of deliberate aggression and intolerable insult. As the term approached for both parties to lay down their functions, their reciprocal animosity became more fierce, bitter, indecorous, and undisguised. The President proposed the abrogation of a law which he supposed to strengthen the reactionary party in the Assembly, and to imperil his own re-election; and the Assembly refused to entertain his proposition. The Assembly then made a desperate snatch at the command of the army, and was defeated; while the President intimated, in no intelligible language, that he might have to call upon the army to support him in the approaching

contest. And, finally, the Assembly initiated a law, nominally for regulating the responsibilities of all executive offices, but really and undisguisedly directed against the Chief of the Executive; and the animus of which was indicated by a final clause, which provided that in case of the impeachment of any executive officer by the Assembly, the accused (before trial) should be at once removed from his functions—a clause which, if carried, would have placed the Executive Government completely at the mercy of the Legislative body.

This unseemly attitude of mutual watching, hostility, and circumventing, on the part of the two great departments of the State, could not fail to bring about results of the most direful character to France—results which it is wonderful that the popular leaders of the different factions should not have perceived. For the chief blame of this state of things has generally, and we think justly, been thrown upon the Legislative body. The conduct of the President, personally ambitious as he is allowed to be, has throughout been so uniformly sagacious; his language and bearing have generally been so dignified and so carefully moulded; his tact in suiting the tastes and fancies of the French people has been so unerring; and his personal objects so much harmonised with the apparent interests of the country,—that a strong feeling has everywhere been growing up in his favour. While on the other hand factious motives, inveterate habits of shabby intrigue, a captious spirit that nothing can satisfy, a wild restlessness that nothing can appease, and a determination to crush their adversary at any cost to the national well-being,—have been so flagrantly manifested by the late conduct of the Assembly, as to have roused against it a wide-spread sentiment of anger and disgust. While reputation after reputation among reputed statesmen has sunk or suffered shipwreck,—while every other public man has gone down in general estimation,—while Cavaignac has lost much of his prestige, and Lamartine has been utterly extinguished, and Thiers has been discredited, baffled, and unmasked, and even Guizot has failed to make any progress towards the redemption of his fame,—the character of Louis Napoleon has been gradually rising since the first day of his election; every step, whether his own or his opponents', has contributed to confirm his popularity and consolidate his power; he has suffered his rivals and antagonists to exhaust and expose themselves by their own violence; and, keeping strictly, hitherto, within the limits of his constitutional prerogatives, has “bided his time,” and come out victorious from every struggle. There had thus—previous to this *coup d'état*—gradually grown up a conviction among nearly all classes of Frenchmen that the destinies of the nation would be far safer, and its character far higher, under the control of a man who, whatever were his faults or incapacities, had at least shown that he possessed a definite purpose and a firm will,—than if committed to an Assembly which had manifested no signs of a lofty and decorous patriotism, and which, ever since its birth, had been a prey to some of the lowest and meanest passions which disturb and disgrace the political arena.

Indeed it is not easy to exaggerate the discredit brought upon themselves, and upon the very theory of Representative Government, by the proceedings of the leaders of the various political parties in France. Chosen by a suffrage almost universal, bound to their constituents by the closest ties, and returning to them after only three years' tenure of office, it might have been anticipated that they would, if only from selfish considerations, have steadily devoted themselves to study the real and permanent interests of the country, and would have co-operated heartily and zealously with the Executive in devising and carrying out schemes for rendering France peaceful and prosperous at home, and powerful and respectable abroad. It might have been hoped that their labours would have been earnestly directed towards developing the vast resources of the country, and securing to its industry the freest and most favourable action; that every thing calculated to raise and improve the condition of the masses would have had their first and most sedulous attention; and that above all things they would have striven hard and have sacrificed much for the maintenance of that silent internal harmony, which is the primary necessity of a nation's life. It might have been expected that they would have regarded every question of foreign policy, first, in its bearings on the special interests of France, and secondly, in its bearings on the progress elsewhere of that freedom which they had just reconquered, and of which they were the sworn defenders. Instead of this, party politics, not social philosophy, has occupied almost their whole time, and external action has been dictated by a desire to raise this or that party to power, to destroy or discredit this or that rival or antagonist, till their entire career has been one indecent and disreputable scramble.

The result inevitably was an increasing feeling on the part of the public, first, of indignation, then, of disgust, latterly of growing and most menacing indifference. Menacing, we say, for popular leaders and representative assemblies; for the people, weary of watching the objectless and petty squabbles of their chosen legislators, had begun to turn their attention from public matters to their own private affairs, and had discovered how much more they could do for themselves than Governments and Assemblies could do for them. Since they trusted more to themselves and less to Parliament, and troubled themselves less about what Parliament was doing, they had prospered well. Trade was

vigorous, and industry was thriving and increasing. The storms which used to agitate all ranks began to pass nearly unheeded over their heads; for they perceived how paltry and inconsequential they were. They put their own shoulders to their own wheel, instead of calling on the Gods above to help them; and all the noisy quarrels of the great Olympus fell, as by magic, into their genuine insignificance. An idea had already dawned upon the French, that an Assembly which had done so little for them was not of much importance to them; and that if they could prosper in spite of its scandalous dereliction of its duties and its selfish abuse of its powers, they might perhaps prosper even were it non-existent. A wholesome lesson, possibly, for the people, but a fatal one to demagogues and orators.

When a people have thus begun to act for themselves instead of calling on their rulers to act for them, only one thing is needed to ensure their welfare, viz., that the Government should bring them and secure them tranquillity and peace. If it will do this, they ask no more: if it does not do this, it abnegates its peculiar function; it becomes to them a nuisance, not a protection,—“a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.” Now, few Englishmen are aware, though it is no novel information to a Parisian, to what an extent Frenchmen had come to look upon the Assembly in this light. The constant series of moves and stratagems of which the history of that body was made up, kept the nation in a perpetual state of excitement, expectation, and turmoil. They never knew what would come next. They were constantly on the *qui vive* for some new explosion. So long as the Assembly was sitting, there was incessant agitation and wild unrest; and thousands would thankfully have paid the members their 25 francs a day not to sit at all. Peace—comparative peace—came with prorogation; but the sessions were felt to be deplorably too long, and the vacations piteously too few. So that the body which ought to be the shield and safeguard of the nation, the guardian of its interests, the protector of its rights, had, before its violent end, come to be regarded as a plague, a mischief, and an enemy. Only when it ceased to sit, did the nation begin to breathe freely.

The plain truth is, that no nation—not even the French—can bear to be for ever in hot water. Ceaseless political agitation is an element in which neither material prosperity nor moral well-being can live. If it seemed hopeless to find the needed tranquillity in freedom and republicanism, who can wonder if many began to cast a sigh towards the despotism which beckoned to them through the softening haze of the past, or towards that which loomed gradually out of the future. France for many months back had echoed in her heart of hearts the words of that touching inscription on the tombstone—*implora pace*. Wornied with achievements which had led to nothing, and victories which had been crowned by no enduring conquests, and trophies, dearly purchased, but barren of the promised consequences, her whole desires were fast merging into the one sole petition of the grand old warrior of Carthage, who—harassed by perpetual warfare, broken by family afflictions, and thwarted by an ungrateful state—closed a public life of singular glory and of bitter disenchantment, with the simple prayer—comprised in so few words, yet full of such melancholy pathos—“*Ego, Hannibal, peto pacem.*”

Such was the state of feeling in France, and such the relative position of the contending parties about ten days ago. On the one side stood the President, who had far surpassed all expectations formed of him from his unfortunate antecedents, and had risen higher every day in public estimation,—who had shown consummate knowledge of the temper of the people, and unerring tact in dealing with it,—who had finally taken his stand on the broad basis of universal suffrage,—who had long foreseen and been preparing for the inevitable struggle,—and who, with strange sagacity and patience, had given his opponents, as the phrase is, “rope enough to hang themselves.” On the other side stood the Assembly, on the eve of an election, and yet seemingly intently bent on showing how unfit they were to be rechosen,—pointing, as their sole titles to popular confidence and a renewal of their trust, to millions of their constituents disfranchised,—to the revision of a clumsy Constitution demanded by the people but refused by themselves,—to the freedom of the Press, through their means, trampled under foot,—to France, through their intrigues, rendered light as a feather in the balance of European power,—to her gallant army, through their connivance, engaged in the degrading employment of restoring a miserable Potentate and enslaving an emancipated people,—to a sacred trust perverted to purposes of low ambition,—to the very name of a Representative Assembly, through their misconduct, covered with ridicule and shame.

Matters were in this condition when a bill was introduced into the Assembly, and referred to a preliminary Council, which, under the name of a scheme for regulating official responsibility, was in reality a desperate grasp at the sole and supreme power. The *projet de loi* consists of thirty-six articles, grouped into eight chapters, under various distinctive heads. Chapter I., “Of the Responsibility of the President of the Republic,” contains, in article 1, these three paragraphs, among others, defining the circumstances which warrant impeachment:—

“1. If he be guilty of an attack on or a plot against the safety of the State, of which the object may be to destroy or change the form of government, or to suspend the empire of the Con-

stitution and the laws; 2. If he be guilty of exciting to the violation of article 45 of the Constitution [which forbids the re-election of an existing President]; 3. If he be guilty of violation of the Constitution, by taking in person the command of “the armed force.”

Chapter II., “Of the Responsibility of the Ministers,” contains, in article 5, these paragraphs of impeachment:—

“1. If they be guilty as accomplices of the crime of high treason punished by article 68 of the Constitution; 2. If they be guilty as authors or accomplices of one of the crimes foreseen by paragraph 1 of article 1; 3. If they be guilty of a crime against the internal or external safety of the State, foreseen by the Penal Code; 4. If they be guilty as authors or accomplices of one of the crimes foreseen by paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 1; 5. If they make a criminal use of the power confided to them; 6. If they knowingly compromise the interests of the State by the violation or non-execution of the laws.”

Chapter III. defines the process of impeaching the President or Ministers. That process consists wholly of deliberative formalities, precise and tedious, to be gone through by the Assembly. When these have been completed, the actual trial of the accused is regulated by article 16, as follows:—

“If the accusation be admitted, the National Assembly issues a decree which convokes the High Court of Justice, and designates the town in which it will hold its sittings. It nominates, by the absolute majority, the commissaries, who may belong to the Assembly or not, charged to conduct the prosecution before the High Court of Justice. They enter immediately on the exercise of their duties. *The accused immediately ceases his functions.*”

It is obvious enough that, with such vague and wide definitions of Presidential treason, and with the clause providing that accusation alone and *ipso facto* suspended the functions of the accused, this bill, if passed, would have transferred the supreme power into the hands of the Assembly, and would have enabled that body at any moment to have deposed the President, though chosen like them by the popular voice, and endowed by the Constitution with coequal and co-ordinate authority. It would not only have been a declaration of war, but a virtual destruction of the Constitution; and would, therefore, *if passed*, have justified the President, both as a matter of self-defence and of public duty, in dissolving the Assembly. It was clearly as competent for him to supersede the Assembly as for the Assembly to supersede him; and no one could then have blamed him for being beforehand with his enemies and rivals. But the measure was only *proposed*, not enacted; and though it was rumoured that a coalition of parties was arranged which would have ensured the passing of the bill, yet a probability of this sort seems, at first sight, but a weak defence for so bold a *coup d'etat*. But if Louis Napoleon had waited till the law was passed, any steps on his part might then have been too late. The same straining of right and power by which the Assembly voted so unconstitutional a law, might have enabled them to declare “urgency,” and thus at once to vote the impeachment and consequent deposition of the President; nor is there any reason to suppose that they would have scrupled to do so. The position of Louis Napoleon was that of a man who sees his adversary preparing to seize a lethal weapon, and thinks it would be madness to wait for the impending blow.

The case which he lays before the country, in order to justify a step which is *prima facie* so arbitrary and extreme, is this,—and we cannot deny that it is a strong one:—“The Assembly have shown from their first session a determination to hamper and weaken the wholesome and necessary action of the Executive power by every means in their reach. They have been constantly intruding, in a most barefaced manner, to wrest it out of the hands of me—in whom it was vested by the Constitution and the free choice of the country. They have ceased to be in harmony with those who sent them, and have abused their trust. They have refused the revision of the Constitution, which the vast majority of the nation, through its Councils-general, called for,—and they have done this solely out of hostility to me. They passed—and in an evil hour I sanctioned (may God and my country pardon me for having done so!)—a law depriving several millions of my fellow-citizens of their just rights. And, finally, they are now conspiring to dethrone me, in defiance of law and justice. The country and the majority of the Assembly, it is proved, wish to re-elect me, and feel that in that re-election lies the sole hope of tranquillity;—but a factious minority of the Assembly interpose their veto. If I wait till the fixed expiration of my term of office, my re-election cannot take place legally, nor without a struggle: as a violation of the letter of the law, therefore, is inevitable now or next May, the interests of the country demand it now rather than then, when all established authorities will be submerged in one vast electoral chaos. Moreover, the Assembly is openly preparing to destroy me: they have long shown their *animus* to do so; I will not wait to be eaten up by a body who neither possess the public confidence, nor can pretend any longer to represent the popular will. War being declared between the two co-ordinate authorities of the State, it is for that which is in harmony with the national feeling to abolish and defeat that which is not. Now, it is in vain to deny that, as a whole, France respects and trusts

"me, while it despises and suspects the Assembly. On these grounds, therefore, I appeal to the people:—I do not dictate to them. If they decide against me, I retire; if they pronounce in my favour, I shall be justified in having anticipated their decision;—but, come what may, I will no longer hold a position in which I incur much odium, and can do no good."

The proclamation of the President is drawn up with singular ability; and, if it be his own production, would go far towards proving his fitness to govern France. He appeals to the Republican party, as taking his stand upon universal suffrage, and resolved to defeat the machinations of the two monarchical factions. He claims the support of the friends of order—the sighers after repose—by declaring that his mission is to close the revolutionary era, whose convulsions have so sickened and exhausted France. And he enlists in his favour the sympathies of the old Imperialists, by proposing for the acceptance of the nation the form of Constitution which is associated with the brightest days of the Consulate and the Empire. Finally, by insisting on the necessity of a Second Chamber, he will obtain the suffrages of those statesmen who are aware that this provision is the only guarantee against a renewal of that noxious struggle for supremacy between the Executive and Legislative bodies, which history shows to be inseparable from all Constitutions consisting of a single chamber.

The secrecy and skill with which the *coup d'état* was conducted, and the manner in which it has been received, augur favourably for its permanent success. The army is in a great degree committed to the Presidential plan, by having consented to be the active instrument in the dissolution of the Chamber; several deputies are committed by the acceptance of office since the stroke took place; many more (about 80 in number) by having agreed to form part of the Council of State;—and among these latter are several names of high respectability, who would not lightly have undertaken such a responsibility, and who would not willingly link themselves with failure. Moreover, Paris appears to have received the revolution with unusual *sans-froid*; such of the provinces as have had time to pronounce an opinion, have expressed no dissent; the middle classes of the metropolis, of whom the National Guard is mainly composed, desire above all things a strong and stable Government; the most intriguing leaders in the Chamber are safe in prison; and, lastly and chiefly, the Assembly has sunk so low in public estimation that few, even among those who may disapprove of the conduct of the President, would think it worth while to strike a blow in its behalf. From all these considerations we prognosticate the success of the movement:—if the reply of the army to the question just proposed to them be affirmative, as we see no reason to doubt, a revolution with such elements as a resolute and sagacious chief, attached and well-organised troops, universal suffrage, a consenting or at least conniving *bourgeoisie*, and an utter absence in the ranks of opposition of a single name round which popular affection and esteem could rally,—is not likely to be defeated. Everything now will depend on the sagacity, moderation, and sincerity which Louis Napoleon may show;—if he displays half the skill and firmness in maintaining power that he has done in seizing it; if, satisfied with his lofty station, his great authority, and liberal term of office which he has demanded, he shall now devote himself with earnest purpose and a single mind to the social welfare and the real glory of France; if he can rise superior to all mere low, personal, and selfish views, and act under a strong sense of duty to the great country which he governs and the great name he bears; if he shall show himself able to repress, not only the factious passions of his enemies, but the avarice and ambition of his friends;—then, not only may he retain and consolidate his own power, but he may heal the wounds and terminate the conflicts of the past, and once more open to France a career of steady prosperity and honourable influence. He now stands at one of those critical moments of his life when fame and honour tremble in the balance: History will judge his seizure of power by the noble or ignoble use which he shall make of it;—and his future career will be either the condemnation or the sanctification of the past. In the difficult and often nicely-poised questions of political wisdom and public morality, it is impossible to avoid judging much by the event; and a *coup d'état* which, if undertaken merely at the dictate of petty and personal interests, would be a crime of the deepest dye, may be consecrated almost into an act of virtue, if after proceedings shall show that it was prompted by patriotic motives and will be employed for worthy and unselfish ends.

The ultimate effects of such a sudden, bloodless, and beneficent revolution, it would be premature to speculate upon at present. Its immediate consequences are remarkable and momentous enough. Supposing it to succeed and be established, and to be followed by no reaction, it clears up the political horizon in a wonderful degree. In the first place, the great French difficulty which has so long loomed like a dim and gigantic terror through the mist, has met with its solution. In the next place, all the hopes which the insurrectionary party throughout Europe founded upon the expected confusion in France next spring, are dissipated and annulled. Mazzini in Italy, and Kossuth in Hungary, to say nothing of the German patriots, must postpone their plans, and await another turn of the wheel of fortune. Claremont, Wiesbaden, and Leicester square, must alike pocket their respective disappointments, and abandon their conspiracies and plots. The year 1852,

which, a week ago, every one expected to be a year of convulsion, turbulence, and strife, and therefore a year of deranged commerce, impeded industry, and popular suffering, may, and probably will, be a year of profound peace and of general prosperity. And, finally, France, relieved from internal dissensions, and no longer distracted by perpetual change, or perpetual dread of change, may be able once more to make her voice heard at the Council-board of Nations, and, side by side with England, her natural ally, may be able to do good service to the cause of peace, freedom, and justice throughout Europe.

But, as we have said, everything depends on the moderation, virtue, and good sense of the President. Upon his conduct at this crisis depends the question whether he shall sink into the vulgar crowd of those usurpers who have sacrificed to their own aggrandisement the good of their fellow-citizens and the honour of their country;—or whether he shall take rank among that select, high-minded, and honourable few, who, though obtaining power by questionable means, have yet used it righteously, and deserved it well. Few men ever had such cards to play, if he understands his mission and is worthy of his high vocation. If his views be rational and his purposes be pure, he may have before him a long career of usefulness and glory, and may leave behind him a name which France for many generations will pronounce with gratitude.

THE PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF BEET-ROOT SUGAR CULTIVATION IN EUROPE.

In our last number, in an article upon the "Contest between Beet-root and Cane Sugar," we established the following facts:—1. That the production of beet-root sugar in France has increased so much that it now furnishes fully one-half of the entire consumption, and that even at this moment, though subject to the same duty as colonial cane sugar, and in the face of a law which will come into operation on the 1st of January, 1852, by which it will be subjected to even a higher duty, the production continues to be extremely profitable, and is rapidly extending. 2. That in Belgium the *twenty-two* beet-root manufactories in existence during the last year had furnished one-half of the entire consumption of sugar; but that the number of such manufactories has in the present year increased to *forty*, and will furnish, even with their partial working, at least *five-sevenths* of the whole consumption during the year 1851-52; with a probable still further increase. 3. That in Germany the production of beet-root sugar has increased from 26,000 tons in 1848 to 40,000 tons in 1851, while the consumption of cane sugar has in the same time fallen from 60,500 tons in 1848 to 45,000 tons in 1851. That in the present year, out of an entire consumption of 88,000 tons of sugar, no less than 43,000 tons consist of beet-root, while at this moment extensive preparations are being concluded for a great increase of that manufacture. 4. That in Russia, out of an entire consumption of 85,000 tons of sugar, 35,000 tons consist now of beet-root, and 50,000 tons of cane sugar. 5. That in Austria the production of beet-root sugar has increased from 8,000 tons in 1848 to 15,000 tons in the present year, while in the same three years the consumption of cane sugar has been reduced from 32,000 tons to 25,000 tons. 6. That in those countries alone, even during the last three years, the production of beet-root sugar had displaced the consumption of cane sugar to the extent of at least 45,000 tons annually; and that such displacement must continue to proceed at an increased rate, so long as the existing causes continue to operate. 7. That, as a consequence of the displacement of so much foreign cane sugar from consumption on the Continent by the rapid increase of the production of beet-root, the direct importations of foreign cane sugar into the United Kingdom, from the places of production, Cuba, Brazils, &c., have been in the first nine months of the present year greater than in the corresponding period of 1850 by 50,450 tons of refined and unrefined sugar together, while our re-exports from bond have diminished during the same period by 9,738 tons compared with 1850, and 19,374 tons compared with 1849. 8. That while the entire consumption of this country has increased during the first nine months of this year by the large quantity of 7,373 tons of sugar of all kinds as compared with 1850, and by 25,883 tons as compared with 1849, that of foreign sugar has increased by 35,248 tons compared with 1850, and 50,959 tons compared with 1849. The consequence has been, that while in the present year the entire consumption of sugar has increased by 7,373 tons, that of colonial sugar has been less with 1849; while at the same time the importations from our colonies have been in the present year rather greater than in 1850, and nearly upon a level with those of 1849. 9. That the stocks of sugar in first hands on the 31st Oct. were larger in the present year by 44,050 tons than on the same day in 1850, and by 23,650 tons than on the same day in 1849. The comparison of the stocks of sugar on the 31st of Oct. in Great Britain is as follows:—

STOCKS OF SUGAR—Oct. 31.

	Colonial. tons	Foreign. tons	Total. tons
1849	73,200	57,100	130,300
1850	57,100	52,800	109,900
1851	90,000	63,950	153,950

So that the stocks on the 31st Oct. consisted of 32,900 tons of colonial, and of 11,150 tons of foreign sugar, more than on the same day in 1850.

With these facts before us, we think no one will be surprised at the much depressed condition of the sugar market, and the great reduction of prices, which has been far more seriously felt in relation to foreign than to colonial sugars; nor will any impartial mind fail to see that the whole of the consequences to which we have referred are immediately attributable to the increased production of beet-root sugar on the Continent, and to the displacements, in a corresponding degree, of cane sugar. It may, indeed, be said that this cause has been less or more in operation since 1848, and it may be asked why its influence has been felt more in the present year than formerly. To this objection there are the following obvious replies:—The failure of the Cuba crop one year, and the extra demand for the United States another year, prevented the effects which have been so plainly felt in the present year from being sooner developed; and again, the course of trade continued to direct the usual quantity of sugar to the continental ports, until it had been found, by reason of accumulating stocks and lower prices, a losing business. The enormous losses, for example, in Russia, on the imports of the last year, will, in all probability, further limit those of next year. If, on the other hand, it be attempted to attribute any part of these facts to which we have referred to the Sugar Acts of 1846 and 1848, the conclusive reply is, that the production of sugar in the British possessions has increased during the period in question in a greater proportion than in the foreign countries, Europe excepted, with which it comes, directly or indirectly, in competition. It is clear, then, that the great interest in this question, both as regards our own sugar-producing colonies, and the other cane-sugar countries, is immediately connected with the beet-root cultivation of Europe.

The manufacture of beet-root sugar in Europe has grown into importance only of very late years. In 1828 it was estimated that the whole production did not exceed 7,000 tons, and we very much doubt if it was even so great. In that year in France—which was the chief country in which it was produced at all—the whole quantity was but 4,000 tons; and even that production took place only in consequence of the high protection which it enjoyed, as well against French colonial sugar, as against foreign sugar. But such was the effect of that high protection, that in 1839 the production had increased to 39,000 tons, and in 1840 it was still greater. But in consequence of the unfair competition to which the French colonies were thus exposed, and the great loss suffered by the Treasury, it was found necessary to take steps to abolish the privilege which the producers of beet-root thus possessed. It was, however, taken for granted, that the manufacture could not survive the withdrawal of protection, but it was deemed wise to permit those engaged in it gradually to withdraw from it. Accordingly a scale of duties was established in 1840, according to which a gradual approximation took place year by year between the two different kinds of sugar, until a perfect equalisation was effected in 1848. The first effect of this measure was to paralyse the protected producers of beet-root, so that the quantity of 39,000 tons produced in 1839, was reduced to 26,000 tons in 1841. The exposure, however, to competition immediately led to great improvements in the manufacture of beet-root; so that, after the first shock occasioned by the change of policy, the quantity produced gradually increased, notwithstanding the reduction of the protection year after year, until, in 1848, the year when the duties were equalised, the production had risen to 56,200 tons. Since then it has increased, and now exceeds 60,000 tons.

To such an extent have improvements been introduced into the manufacture, that notwithstanding the entire withdrawal of protection as against the colonies, both still enjoying a protection against foreign sugar, this trade has been considered one of the most lucrative in France during the last three years. And so much does this opinion prevail, that the Government has been induced to pass a new Sugar Bill in the present year, but which takes effect only from the 1st of Jan., 1852, by which beet-root sugar will be charged at even a higher rate of duty than French colonial sugar. According to the law of July, 1843, the duty on beet-root and French West India sugar was fixed from 1848 at 49f 50c per 100 kilogrammes for first quality, and that on Bourbon sugar at 43f, the difference being intended to compensate for the longer voyage from that island. Such are the duties at this time; French West India and beet-root being the same, Bourbon sugar being lower on account of the distant voyage, and foreign sugar being considerably higher than any. The law passed in the present year provides for the following duties for four years from the 1st of Jan., 1852:—

1. Duty on beet-root sugar 50f per 100 kilo.
2. Duty on French West India sugar 44f per 100 kilo.
3. Duty on Bourbon sugar 41f per 100 kilo.

After the expiration of four years, the beet-root and French West India sugar are to be equalised at 50f, and that of Bourbon raised to 47f, the difference of 3f being allowed for the additional freight. But even during the four years, while the French colonial sugar will have an advantage over the beet-root sugar of 6f the 100 kilo., the change in the law is not likely to affect the interests of the beet-root growers in any important degree; because the duty on foreign sugar is left untouched, and that must determine the price at which both beet-root and French colonial sugar can be sold. By the new law the duty on beet-root sugar will be only 50c per 100 kilo. more than at present, which therefore is the greatest extent to which the change will affect its price. The chief effect of the change will be to give to the French West India sugar a premium of 5f 50c, and to Bourbon sugar a further premium of 2f per 100 kilo., those being the differences between the present duties and the new ones, at the cost of the French Treasury. There is nothing, therefore, in the new law to discourage the production of beet-root sugar, while there is some encouragement to the production of colonial sugar at the public cost. The probability is, therefore, that before long the increased production of beet-root and French colonial sugar will prove equal to the whole consumption of France, and that the small quantity of foreign sugar now consumed there will be no longer required.

In Prussia the production of beet-root sugar, as we have seen, is rapidly increasing, but under circumstances which, if they stood alone, would prove nothing as to its power to compete with cane sugar. A duty of 3s is charged upon every 15 cwt of beet-root consumed, which is calculated to produce 1 cwt of sugar, while a duty of 15s a cwt is charged on foreign raw sugar taken into the refineries. So high a protective duty would be quite sufficient to account for the rapid increase which has taken place, and must, if continued, have the effect ere long of confining the consumption of sugar in Germany to its home production. But were that protection greatly reduced, or if even abolished, of which there is no chance at present, we doubt if, in the present relative position of the manufacture of beet-root and cane sugar, the latter would regain the place it has lost. In Germany the manufacture has improved quite as rapidly as in France. Some years ago it was considered that 1 cwt of sugar was produced from 20 cwt of beet-root, and the duty was based on that calculation. Now, the duty is charged upon the calculation that 1 cwt of sugar is obtained from every 15 cwt of beet-root; and we are assured that even that calculation is too low. As it is, however, there can be no doubt, that all other things remaining as they are, the entire exclusion of cane sugar from German consumption is only a question of the time required to increase the production of beet-root sufficiently, to be equal to the whole demand.

With regard to Russia and Austria, the same reasoning applies. There, too, under high protective duties, beet-root is displacing cane sugar, and, in all probability, will continue to do so even more. It is true that as the consumption becomes more and more confined to beet-root, the public Treasury will experience the loss of the revenue now derived from sugar, and the Governments may be induced to raise the duties on beet-root; but in pursuance of their protective policy, it is to be feared they will also raise the duty on foreign sugar, so as still to maintain a high protection.

But the country in which the manufacture of beet-root sugar has been brought most directly into competition with that of foreign cane sugar, is Belgium. There the present duty upon cane sugar is 46f per 100 kilo., or about 18s the cwt, while that on beet-root sugar is 38f per 100 kilo., or 15s 2d per cwt, leaving, therefore, a protection of only 2s 10d per cwt in favour of beet-root. But, as we have seen, notwithstanding this small protection, the production is increasing at such a rate as threatens very soon to exclude cane sugar altogether. From information which we derive from a gentleman who has recently visited some of the chief beet-root manufactories on the Continent, and especially in Belgium, we are led to the belief that the refiners in the latter country are proceeding now upon the calculation that they are likely to be deprived of all protection in a very short time. The policy of the Belgian Government has been to arrange their duties so as to place the refiners of cane and beet-root sugar upon an equal footing; and it is expected that now that beet-root has gained the predominance which it has, the small remaining protection will be abolished, and cane and beet-root sugar will thus, for the first time, be placed on an equal footing. But we are informed that this is a competition which the Belgian manufacturers express themselves perfectly ready to meet,—such have been the improvements which, of late years, they have effected; and they state that they are ready to adopt others as soon as a relaxation of their excise laws, which they look for when the duties are equalised, has taken place, which will effect a further considerable saving.

Our informant derived the following information, on which implicit reliance may be placed, as to the working of one of the best and largest manufactories in Belgium. Taking beet-root at the current price of 15f the 1,000 kilo., or 12s the ton, the cost of a good refined loaf sugar is 52f the 100 kilos, or 20s 9d per cwt. A sample of this sugar has been forwarded to us, and which, on being submitted to some of our leading brokers, is said to be

worth in our market at present about 44s per cwt duty included. The duty upon such sugar at present is 19s 4d the cwt; but after the 5th of July, 1854, it will be reduced, under the Act of 1848, to 13s 4d, which will then give a prime cost of imported beet-root refined sugar (independent of freight and expenses) of 34s 1d the cwt. This great reduction in the cost of beet-root sugar which has recently taken place has been effected by important chemical and mechanical improvements in the manufacture, but chiefly the latter. A modern beet-root sugar factory, erected and fitted with all the new improvements, presents one of the most perfect processes conceivable. At one end of a low shed-building of one story, the root is taken in as it comes from the field, and in twenty-four working hours afterwards the loaf sugar obtained from it issues from the other end. The cost of such a manufactory, capable of working 3 tons of sugar per day, is for buildings 2,000*l*, and for machinery about 6,000*l*, making together 8,000*l*, independent of working capital. One of the greatest improvements of late years consists in the introduction of the centrifugal machine in more than one stage of the process, by which a better and more perfect extract is obtained. Formerly (in 1842) the largest extract of pure sugar from beet-root was 3 per cent. Now in Belgium it exceeds 6 per cent., and if the excise laws permitted the use of the carbonic acid process, it would be immediately increased to 7½ per cent.; so that about 13½ tons of beet-root would give 1 ton of refined sugar. When the duties are equalised, it is expected that this and other concessions will be made in the excise regulations. In 1843, when Mr Porter published the last edition of his work on the sugar cane, it was computed that an acre of land in France produced 9½ cwt of raw beet-root sugar. Now an acre produces at the least 15 tons of beet-root, which gives fully 1 ton of refined sugar. The produce per acre is frequently as high as 20 tons, and even more, and of sugar in proportion. Another improvement which is now being introduced is the following:—Hitherto the beet-root factories have been able to work only about five months in each year, from October to March, while the root could be kept sound. Now a means has been adopted of preserving the root by cutting and drying it, without any detriment whatever to its saccharine properties, so that in place of five months a factory may be worked the whole year; therefore the same amount of capital sunk in buildings and machinery will perform more than double the quantity of work. By other improvements the molasses, which formerly were so bad that they could only be used for feeding cattle, or for distilling into coarse spirits which were rectified for manufacturing purposes, are now made into excellent gin, quite equal in quality to grain spirits. One of the most perfect beet-root establishments in Belgium is that belonging to the eminent firm of Messrs Clacs and Co., of Limburg, near Brussels; and to this is attached a very extensive distillery belonging to the same firm.

Such are the circumstances under which the production of beet-root sugar has so rapidly increased in Belgium. In France the process is conducted in much the same perfect and economical way. In the neighbourhood of Cologne very extensive factories have recently been established on the same principle. In Magdeburg and Silesia, where the most extensive cultivation of beet-root exists in Germany, the process is somewhat different. There, each grower, in place of selling the root to the manufacturers, makes it into a raw sugar, which he disposes of to the refiner; and it is probable that under those circumstances the result is not so profitable as when the entire process is conducted under the same roof and with the most improved machinery. But it is also probable that under this plan, the profit secured by the high protective duties in the Zollverein is more equally divided between the grower and the refiner, than if the Belgian and Cologne plan were adopted.

While it is a fact, then, that in no country as yet has beet-root sugar been manufactured to any extent without some protection against the cane sugar of Cuba, Brazil, and Java, yet the considerations to which we have now referred would lead us to infer that the success of the production is not so much dependant upon the continuance of protection as has hitherto been supposed; but that, on the contrary, in the present relative condition of the manufacture of cane and beet-root sugar, the latter may successfully compete with the former on equal terms.

But will the present relative condition of the manufacture of beet-root sugar and cane sugar be permitted to continue? or will the various improvements introduced into the process in Europe be adopted in our colonies, and the other cane-producing countries? It is certain that an acre of sugar cane contains a much larger quantity of sugar than an acre of beet-root; but it is also certain that at the present time the actual produce obtained from a given weight of canes is not much more than from the same weight of beet-root, while it is capable of producing at least double the quantity which beet-root has done under the most favourable circumstances. Dr Evans, in his calculations, takes 30 tons of canes as the produce of an acre. From the same and other authorities we collect that the quantity of sugar obtained at present varies from 5 to 10 per cent., and does not average more than 7 per cent. of the weight of the canes; while he shows that by a perfect process the sugar cane is capable of yielding upwards of 16 per cent. of pure sugar. If, then, we take the

produce of beet-root per acre even at 20 tons, and assume that 7½ per cent. of sugar is obtained by the present perfect process, we should have as the extreme produce of an acre of land 1½ ton of sugar. If, on the other hand, we assume an acre of good canes to weigh 30 tons, and that by the introduction of the most perfect manufacture a neat produce of 15 per cent. shall be obtained, then the yield of such an acre of canes would be 4½ tons of sugar. It is undoubtedly true that the most praiseworthy efforts have been made by the planters in our colonies of late years to improve the production and economise the cost; but it is certain that on the average the produce does not yet reach one-half of what it is said to be capable of being extended to. A correspondent writing upon this subject, says:—"I believe that as the modern methods of making sugar from beet, together with other improvements, will rapidly find their way to the colonies, cane sugar will in time be produced at very low prices, and regain its superiority. The London engineers have been overwhelmed with orders for new sugar mills. The old machinery used to produce but 40 to 50 lbs of juice from 100 lbs of canes; now the extraction of 70 lbs is a *sine qua non*, and is guaranteed by the makers. In Barbadoes they used always to get at least 10 lbs of sugar out of 100 lbs of juice: 12 lbs is now their produce, and to this it is rapidly rising in the other British West India colonies, where they used to make but 5 to 7 lbs of juice." But even this greatest improvement effected in Barbadoes will only give about 2½ tons to the acre. But another great improvement has been introduced by some enterprising West India proprietors. Lord Howard de Walden, we are informed, has already adopted the centrifugal machine, used in the beet-root factories in Belgium, on his estates in Jamaica, and with very remarkable success. Sir W. Codrington has done the same in Antigua. Independent of a great improvement of quality, equal to 4s or 5s the cwt in price, the reduction of the loss from leakage on the voyage is equal to a large profit on the sugar. This loss hitherto has averaged from 12 to 15 per cent. on the old plan; but we are assured that the average loss from this cause of the sugar prepared with the Belgian machine has not averaged more than 1 to 1½ per cent. As yet these improvements have been introduced in very few instances, but it is quite plain that they will soon be discovered to be essential to the continued successful cultivation of sugar in our colonies, and indeed in all cane-growing countries.

Meantime, it is certain that beet-root sugar has gained an ascendancy in Europe which was never expected by the producers of cane sugar. The production of beet-root sugar in Europe was, as we have already stated, in 1828, but 7,000 tons. In 1848 it had increased to 100,000 tons; and at the present moment it cannot be computed at much less, if any, than 180,000 tons; and so far at least as the Continent is concerned, there seems every probability of its production still increasing, so as to displace the cane sugar of Cuba and Brazil nearly altogether. No doubt there are some purposes, especially for preserving fruit, for which cane sugar is so much preferable to beet-root, that even at a higher price it will continue to be preferred. But the sugar required for such purposes forms a small portion of the entire consumption.*

Our sole object in calling attention to these facts, is to furnish what we believe to be the true solution of the present depression in the sugar trade, notwithstanding a continued increased consumption, and to point to the only way in which that depression can effectually and in the long run be met. Looking to what is taking place in Belgium, and the most recent improvements in the manufacture of sugar, there is more reason for believing that the manufacture of beet-root sugar in Ireland may be conducted with profit, unless the same improvements shall be so extensively adopted in our colonies, and in Cuba, and Brazil, as materially to reduce the price of sugar below the present rate. This, however, seems a certain result of the present condition of sugar cultivation throughout the world. Everywhere, and especially in Europe, the production is rapidly increasing; and everywhere, less or more, at a diminishing cost. Much, then, as the price of sugar to the consumer in this country has already been reduced, it seems certain that the result of the great improvements to which we have referred, will be a still further considerable reduction in the future, to the great benefit of the people of this country and of Europe in general. Few greater advantages have ever been conferred on the poor, than the large reduction which has already taken place in the price of sugar, and it is very satisfactory to find, that by the aid of science and mechanical ingenuity, this great necessary of life is likely to be furnished still more cheaply.

* It is said that the crop of beet-root in the present year is defective; it is said to have been attacked with a disease, which has created much anxiety among the sugar manufacturers in the North of France.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD AND THE BANK ACT OF 1844.

Our attention has been called to an error in some of the figures in our article upon this subject of last week, which we had discovered, but too late for correction. It does not, however, in any way affect the argument, and the other figures supplied even the means of correcting it. But lest there should be any misunder-

standing on the subject, we think it best to remove the cause by restating the calculation. We stated an example of 500 oz of gold bullion being carried to the Bank, and sold at the rate prescribed by the Act of 1844, of 3*l* 17*s* 9*d* per oz, while the Mint price is 3*l* 17*s* 10½*d*. We showed that the Bank would pay in sovereigns or notes for the 500 oz, at the former rate 1,943*l* 15*s*, while if the merchant carried it to the Mint, and waited the necessary period to have it coined, he would receive back in coin 1,946*l* 17*s* 6*d*, or 3*l* 2*s* 6*d* more than he would have obtained from the Bank—that being the remuneration for the trouble of sending gold to the Mint, and for the loss of interest in waiting for its being coined. We stated that from the Mint he would receive in coin the full 500 oz which he carried there in bullion, while from the Bank he would receive 493 583-1869 oz of gold, the remaining 6 oz and a fraction being the charge of the Bank. The error was in these figures. The sum of 1,946*l* 17*s* 6*d* which he would receive from the Bank, would represent 499 369-1869 oz of gold, and the charge of 3*l* 2*s* 6*d* only 1509-1869 of an oz, making together the full weight of 500 oz.

The case may be thus more clearly stated:—

500 oz of gold bullion taken to the Mint would sell for 3 <i>l</i> 17 <i>s</i> 10½ <i>d</i> per oz, or	£ s d
500 oz of gold bullion taken to the Bank would sell for 3 <i>l</i> 17 <i>s</i> 9 <i>d</i> the oz, or	1,946 17 6
Difference on 500 oz at 1½ <i>d</i> the oz, or	3 2 6
The weight of coin received back would be from the Mint, 1,946 <i>l</i> 17 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i> , coined at the rate of 3 <i>l</i> 17 <i>s</i> 10½ <i>d</i> per oz	500
The weight of the coin received from the Bank would be 1,943 <i>l</i> 15 <i>s</i> , at the rate of 3 <i>l</i> 17 <i>s</i> 9 <i>d</i> the oz	499 369-1869

Making the less weight of gold received from the Bank than given

Thus, in the one case the Mint would return in coin the whole weight of 500 oz of bullion deposited; while the Bank would return only 499 369-1869 oz, retaining 1509-1869 of an oz, which, at the rate of 3*l* 17*s* 10½*d* per oz, amounts to 3*l* 2*s* 6*d*, for the trouble and loss of interest in coining.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The monthly returns of trade, which we publish, confirm the statement we have of late frequently made of the exports of corn, the quantity of wheat exported in the month ending Nov. 5 being 14,984 qrs. The imports of cotton for the month are 70,391 cwts more from India than from the United States; the whole quantity imported from the latter being 89,129 cwts. The imports of coffee have much fallen off; those of guano, testifying, like other facts, to the exertions and the success of the agriculturists, have much increased. The exports, on the whole, for the month are not so good as for the corresponding month of last year; some of the decline showing itself, as was expected, in our woollen manufactures. A pressure of other important matters compel us to postpone further analysis and remarks on these tables.

THE GRAIN MARKETS IN GERMANY.

The following letter, received by one of the most eminent firms in the corn trade in this country from their correspondent in Stettin, and dated the 26th ult., refers to two subjects of great public interest at this moment:—first, the condition of the corn trade on the Continent, and the continued and rapid extension of the cultivation of beet-root for the manufacture of sugar. It appears that rye has already risen to 38*s* the qr; that wheat of only 61 lbs to 61½ lbs is sold for spring delivery at 40*s* 6*d*; barley at 25*s*; oats at 18*s* to 18*s* 6*d*; and peas, 28*s* to 33*s*. It is not, then, a matter of surprise that English wheat and rye should have been purchased for exportation at the prices which have recently prevailed in our markets.

The demand for all kind of grain is improving, and large quantities are forwarded every day into the interior. Prices are rising gradually, and rye has got up as high as 38*s*, the price to-day per qr, f.o.b. Speculation has also fallen on wheat, and large transactions have taken place, as well for immediate want, at about 38*s* 6*d* to 39*s* per quarter, f.o.b., 61 lbs Stettin, as for spring delivery, at about 40*s* 6*d*, 61½ lbs to 61¼ lbs Pommerania and Uke mark. And also purchases for spring delivery, on a rather large scale, have been made in Hamburg, from Mecklenburg, Holstein, Denmark, and Danzig, not only in wheat, but also in barley, oats, and peas, which is intended to get shipped to our port, as nobody doubts that the duty will be taken off or reduced, and several shipments of rye have dropped in already from Russia. All this proves that our crop of grain is a short one, which, combined with a bad potato crop, may easily bring us into a position as in 1847 and 1848, and if this will be the case, then the present prices of grain are certainly low.

There is one thing with us which must always be taken into consideration: it is the enormous quantity of beet-root for the production of sugar, cultivated in all parts of our country for the last two years; the best land has been taken to it, which formerly nearly all produced the finest wheat, which must be restored in one way or the other; and all this combined will have an effect on our market for the present and some time to come, and prevent exports to England, if prices with you are not in accordance with ours.

Barley—Pommeranian and Silesian, 51 to 52 lbs per bushel, for spring shipment, 25*s* per qr, f.o.b.

Oats—18*s* to 18*s* 6*d*.
Peas—25*s* to 33*s*, according to quality.
Prices of grain may have advanced a little too fast with us, but there is a great anxiety in the interior of Germany, as farmers have been detained from cultivating the country by the wet weather all the harvest.

Agriculture.

FARM HORSES.

THERE is perhaps no department of English husbandry which affords room for better and more economical management than that of the horse labour. On, perhaps, the majority of English farms too many horses are kept, while their labour is often misapplied. In many instances, too, the animals kept are of inferior kinds, and their condition is much too low. In the management of the farm horses the Scotch farmers are in advance of their English brethren; and though it is by no means true, as some of the Scotch farmers assert, that there is no land so strong but that it may be ploughed with a pair of good horses, it is undoubtedly true that a great saving might be made in many English districts by reducing the plough teams from four or five horses to three. On the strongest land, however, there is much of the ploughing after the land has been well broken up which might be as well done by a pair of horses and a ploughman, as we now see it performed by four horses, the ploughman, and his driver. In the 15th part of *Morton's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture*, just published, an article under the head "Horse" may be perused with advantage by most of our farmers. Our breeds of cart horses have been mainly importations. The Norman horses which carried the mail-knights of William the Conqueror were massive animals, little if any lighter than the cart horses of the present day. The large black cart horse is common to most countries of continental Europe, and large importations of horses of that breed took place into England during the reigns of the Edwards. It is now generally distributed throughout England. The largest of them are bred in the rich marshes and plains of the midland counties. A lighter sort has been formed by the cross with the Flanders coach horses, once used for carriages, but afterwards displaced by the Cleveland, and sent to their more legitimate sphere, the ploughing. Lincolnshire is a district in which many of the huge dray horses we see in London are bred. The breeders sell them at two years old for 40*l* and upwards to farmers, who work them moderately for two or three years, and sell them to the London brewers for double that sum. These animals have generally weak feet, and have a great disposition to throw out morbid deposits of bone. They are too large for the most profitable performance of their peculiar work, but the using such vast horses is a fashion amongst brewers and other metropolitan traders.

The two best breeds are without doubt the Suffolk and the Clydesdale, which the writer of the article we refer to thus describes:—

The *Suffolk Punch* is a well known and much esteemed breed for agricultural purposes, possessing the combination of strength, compactness, and activity, more highly than any other breed. It is impossible to trace the origin of this breed of horses; but they have been cultivated in Suffolk for very many years, and were probably once employed for other purposes than those of agriculture. These horses are, for the most part, of a chestnut colour, though sometimes sorrel and bay, which uniformity shows that the breed has been kept tolerably pure. They are distinguished by roundness of barrel and compactness of form, generally combined with great activity. They are exceedingly staunch to the collar, free from any redundancy of hair on the legs, and are by no means coarse about the head. They are rarely of a large size, but usually range from fifteen to sixteen hands. The most inferior kinds have ragged hips, and *goose rumps*. It speaks highly in favour of this breed that, at the late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, they carried away the majority of prizes. As these horses are inclined to be small, size should be attended to and encouraged as much as possible. It should be observed, that they are rather more liable to strains of the sinews and the joints than most other breeds.

The *Clydesdale horses* are larger than those just mentioned, and are found most extensively in the neighbourhood of the river after which they are called, where their services in the one horse carts of the district are well appreciated. Indeed, there is no description of horse that appears better adapted for single horse carts, or that can get through more work in the course of the day. They are for the most part powerful horses, standing about sixteen hands high, and are extremely active. Their faults are a tendency to light bodies and long legs; and some of them are hot workers. When free from these defects, they are certainly a most valuable kind of animal for agricultural purposes. They are generally docked in their native district; and their short tail, so unusual in cart horses, gives them a very unique appearance. A pair of *Clydesdale* horses will plough a larger breadth of land than almost any other kind of horses, but they require to be well fed, in a greater degree than most others. They have usually tolerably small heads, which, with their great activity, show that their pedigree is not altogether of the cart kind. We are told that an Earl of Huntingdon imported some Dutch mares, a breed then much thought of, into the district of the Clyde, and being crossed with the native breed (probably the ancient pack-horse) thus became the founders of the now highly appreciated *Clydesdale*. The prevailing colour is black; but there are also many browns, and some greys. The great bulk of this breed is susceptible of much improvement, by careful selection in breeding, and avoiding the evils which we have pointed out as those to which the breed are prone.

The following general rules, applicable to the management of farm horses, are judicious and practical, and merit attention:—

In the keeping and management of farm horses, it is necessary to avoid extremes. Whilst, on the one hand, it is undesirable that farm horses should be loaded with fat like a bullock, it is requisite, on the other hand, that he should not be devoid of all fat like a race horse; for although he might be actually stronger and more capable of sustained exertion, yet he would be deficient in requisite weight and more susceptible to external cold. For the same reason the stable should be moderately cool, and well ventilated without being draughty; for, otherwise, the danger would be great of the animal catching cold when undergoing the amount of exposure to which cart horses are necessarily liable. Although, as a general rule, it is better that farm horses should be kept so throughout the year, yet on farms where pasturage abounds, and litter is scarce, we see no objection to turning the horses out at night, and on

Sundays during three or four months of the year. It is desirable, however, that the horses returned out should be quiet animals, and not disposed to bite or kick.

The cost of keeping farm horses forms a very considerable proportion of the annual expenditure on a farm, and is therefore of great importance to reduce this item, if it be practicable. There are, however, two methods of endeavouring to accomplish this purpose—one, by diminishing the quantity of food to each horse; the other, reducing the number of horses, but keeping them in good condition. The latter, we believe, will be found by far the most advantageous. The number of working horses kept on a farm must be regulated by the requirements of the seed season. If eight or ten horses are enough at this period, they are surely enough for the other portion of the year. It is, of course, an object to take every advantage of fine weather—to make both men and horses move nimbly, working at this period of the year both early and late. To accomplish these desirable purposes, it is essential that the men should be well paid, and the horses well fed. An extra allowance in the wages of the former for this overtime will be money exceedingly well laid out; and not only is it essential that the horses should have an extra allowance of corn during this period, but their condition should be such that they are capable of undergoing extra exertion without injury or fatigue. If they are half starved throughout the winter, they can hardly be expected to battle through the barley and turnip-sowing as they ought; and if grass is their only diet through the summer, how can they be expected to perform their work freely through the autumnal wheat-sowing?

The best food for the farm horses as for other horses is oats; he should be fed in moderate quantities and often, and in ordinary practice there is no doubt he is often overgorged with straw, hay, and the like. In the north, corn food is much approved for farm horses:—

Mr John Gibson, of Woolmet, near Edinburgh thus states his experience:— From the middle of October till the end of May, his horses get one feed of steamed food and two feeds of oats daily, with the best oat or wheat straw for fodder. He never gives bean straw, unless it has been secured in fine condition, having often seen the bad effects of it, partly owing, he thinks, to its long exposure to the weather. In our variable climate, and from the quantity of sand which adheres to it, he uses it generally for litter. The steamed food used is well-washed Swede turnips and potatoes, in equal proportions, mixed with sifted wheat chaff. In those years when he had a total loss of potatoes, Swedish turnip alone were used, but not with the same good effect as when mixed with potatoes. This year (1849), having plenty of diseased potatoes in a firm state, he gives a larger proportion of potatoes than turnips, and never, upon any occasion, gives oat husks, commonly called meal-seeds, having often seen their injurious effects. At five o'clock in the morning, each horse gets six lbs weight of bruised oats, at noon the same quantity of oats, and at half-past seven p.m. forty-seven lbs weight of steamed food. He finds that it takes sixty-two lbs weight of unsteamed potatoes and turnips to produce forty-seven lbs of steamed. To each feed of steamed food four ounces of common salt are added, and mixed up with one-fourth part of a bushel of wheat chaff, weighing about one and a half lb—a greater quantity of wheat chaff than this having generally too laxative an effect. Each horse eats from 14 lbs to 18 lbs of fodder during the twenty-four hours, besides what is required for litter. In spring he sometimes gives a mixture of bruised beans and oats instead of oats alone; from June to the middle of October, those horses that are required for the working of the green crop, drawing manure, and harvest work, are fed with cut grass and tares in the house, and about 7 lbs of oats each day, given at twice, increasing or decreasing the quantity according to the work they have to do; and he turns out to pasture those horses only that are not required until the busy season. He disapproves of horses that are regularly worked being turned out to grass, and exposed to all the changes of our variable climate, as he believes it to be the origin of many diseases. The expense of this mode of feeding, at present prices in this district, for each horse, per annum, is as follows:—

12 lbs of oats per day for 30 weeks, is 7 3/4 qrs (of 42 lbs per bushel); 7 lbs of	£	8	d
oats per day, for 22 weeks, is 5 1/2 qrs = 10 1/2 qrs at 17s	9	0	7
145 lbs of straw consumed, at 4d per stone of 22 lbs	2	8	4
Each horse consumes 3 tons 16 cwt of turnips and potatoes in 39 weeks—			
58 cwt of potatoes, at 1s 6d	4	7	0
58 cwt of turnips at 9d	2	3	6
55 lbs salt, 1s 8d; 52 bush wheat chaff, 4s 4d	0	6	0
22 weeks on cut grass and tares, at 9d per day	5	15	6
	24	0	11

For the thirty week: the keep of each horse per day is—7d for oats, 7 1/2d for steamed food, and 2 1/2d for fodder, or 1s 5 1/2d per day; for the twenty-two weeks the keep is—grass 9d, oats 4d, or 1s 1d per day. The expense of preparing the steamed food, including coals, is a halfpenny per day for each horse; 264 stones of straw will be required for each horse during the year; for this no charge is made, as it is left in the manure. By this mode of feeding, the horses are always in fine sleek condition, and able for their work. He has acted upon this system for the last fifteen years; has always had from sixteen to twenty horses, and during that period he has lost only seven horses, three of them from accidental causes; and he attributes this in a great measure to the mode of feeding; and, in particular, to the steamed food.

Besides such matter as we have quoted, the article contains a full and useful account of the diseases of horses, with approved means of treatment and recipes.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Mr George O'Far, Jun.'s Circular.)

London, Dec. 1, 1851.

I regret that I cannot report more favourably of the freight market than recorded in my last letter, chartering during the past month having been inactive; nor do I see any immediate prospect of improvement. As a mere agent, it is not my province to speculate on the causes which have occasioned the present indisposition on the part of merchants to charter, but I may be allowed the expression of an opinion, that the liberal policy adopted with reference to our navigation code has had, to some extent, an influence on chartering business. Merchants leave to their agents abroad the freighting of ships, relying on a probable good supply of tonnage, which must load home, for obtaining ship room on more reasonable (*id est*, "cheaper") terms, than vessels could be chartered at to go out from here. Under the old system, when foreign vessels had not their present privileges, there was less certainty of an abundant supply of tonnage, besides the chance of freights being driven up by the combination of ship-masters at the foreign ports; this must now be a rare occurrence when the foreign vessels are brought into competition. Whether the alteration of the navigation laws is based on a wise foundation or not, is another question, but I repeat my firm opinion, that it has influenced the chartering of vessels in this country, more especially for East Indian and other long trades.

The subject of clipper-built vessels continues to occupy the attention of mer-

cantile men, the expected increase in the Australian trade having given an impetus to the demand for fast-sailing ships. The arrival in London of the American clippers *Oriental* and *Surprise*, and the English clipper *Stornoway*, all from China, is interesting from the fact of the British ship having beaten her renowned rivals. This honourable competition between the two nations cannot but result in vast improvements in ship-building; for economy the colonial-built clippers are recommended, and the use of cotton sails is strongly advocated. In purchasing colonial ships, the premiums of insurance on them should not be left out of the calculation, the rates generally being far higher than on British bottoms. The building yards in this country appear to be very fully employed; at Sunderland alone, no less than 73 vessels being on the stocks, of the combined tonnage of 32,142 tons, of this number 31 are already sold, registering 13,475 tons. It is worthy of remark, that no less than one-third of the entire tonnage in course of construction at Sunderland is intended to class A 1 for thirteen years. The demand for steam vessels continues unabated, and most of the building yards are engaged for some time to come, especially those of the Clyde, which have a reputation for economical charges. A colonial-built screw steamer has arrived, but I know nothing of her qualities either of hull or machinery.

(From Messrs Trueman and Rouse's Circular.)

London, Dec. 1, 1851.

The same plethora of money, which has been remarked upon for some months past, still exists—the amount of bullion in the Bank now reaches upwards of sixteen millions sterling, and considerable sums are still on their way from the United States, &c.; but the commercial failures, which have occurred from time to time, continue to exert their influence on the fears of capitalists, and prevent that free employment of it in the usual channels of trade, to which the present low prices would, under ordinary circumstances, offer a strong inducement. To some articles, however, of which the supply does not appear to be commensurate with the demand, attention begins to be directed and speculative investments are taking place; and at the same time the more substantial and regular consumptive demand of the country is daily becoming increasingly developed. Whilst such is the result of the general well-being of our own population, our export trade with the Continent has more or less suffered from the disturbing influences of political agitation: fears are also expressed as to the prospects for next year, from the deficiency of the grain crops in some parts of Europe, such deficiency having in former times seriously interfered with the demand for our manufactures; but the greatly increased and rapidly extending facilities of transit, by quickly supplying the wants of one country from the redundancy of another, will, to a great extent, neutralise the injurious effect of such partial scarcity.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, Dec. 1, 1851.

We are glad to be able to report an improved feeling in the wool trade, which has been more developed towards the latter part of the month. The demand has been of a more general character, and, without quoting any material change, still sales have been made at prices which could not before be obtained, and in some cases a little advance has been paid. For all descriptions of fine wools prices are firm and have a tendency to advance. Our stocks of common wools are extremely light, and for all useful kinds there is an improving demand.

There were public sales here on the 18th ultimo, consisting of 4,300 bales, including 1,200 bales East India, 137 bales Russia, 1,260 bales Portugal, 674 bales Egyptian, 215 bales English (chiefly noils); the remainder Italian, Smyrna, South American, &c. There was a large attendance of the trade, and the result was much more satisfactory than was expected. All the East India was sold, and, with the exception of Curry and shivey wools, extreme rates were obtained, particularly for low and middle quality white wools. About 100 bales Egyptian were sold, all of lower qualities (locks, pieces, and black) from 5 1/2d to 7 1/2d, the greater part recent arrivals. 100 bales Russian Donsky, broken at 7 1/2d per lb. and fleece at 8 1/2d. Sales of the latter have been since made at 8 1/2d per lb for good parcels. 187 bales Castel Branco brought 9d to 9 1/2d. A few lots of Lisbon border wools from 12 1/2 to 17d per lb, and Oporto coots and lambs 7d to 7 1/2d per lb. English noils: 151 sheets brought 9 1/2d to 13 1/2d per lb. Most of the other wools were withdrawn.

The principal arrivals have been from Bombay, 900 bales; West Coast of South America, 1,135 ballots; Mediterranean, 734 bales; and Portugal, 187 bags. Most of the Alpaca had been sold previous to arrival. The South American sheeps' wool consisted of unwashed Chili, of which one lot was sold at the late sales at 7d per lb.

During the last ten days there has been an improved demand for English combing wools, and prices, which were before almost nominal, may now be considered established. There has been also more inquiry for Scotch wools, and the sales have been to a greater extent than for some months previously. Sheepskins: the stock is very light, and for better qualities there is considerable inquiry.

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

London, Dec. 3, 1851.

The transactions in leather during the past month have not been marked by their great extent: no very large sales have been made, and in hardly any instances has an advance in prices been obtained; nevertheless, a regular succession of business has gone on, amounting to nearly the average demand at this season of the year; and as the situation of the manufacturing classes throughout the kingdom is such as to warrant the expectation of a great consumption of leather, we think we are not too sanguine in looking for a steady continuance of trade through the winter months.

SALTED RIVER PLATE AND RIO GRANDE HIDES.—Buenos Ayres hides may be quoted 1d per lb lower than in the past month: Rio Grande 1d lower. For although the imports of the month have not exceeded 19,163 (from Buenos Ayres), the diminished trade in leather has had its due effect on the raw material, and has, consequently, prevented the usual demand for hides. The sales of the month have been confined to 11,400 River Plate, and 8,000 Rio Grande hides, which together are about equal to the numbers imported; so that the stock, at the close of the month, remained the same as at the end of October—60,335. In addition, however, to these, a vessel has just arrived from Monte Video, with 5,868 hides, and one from Buenos Ayres, with 4,794 hides, which are not yet landed.

DRY RIVER PLATE AND RIO GRANDE HIDES.—The only imports during the month are 2,866—from Buenos Ayres. The sales amount to 4,000, leaving the stock less by 1,200 than at the beginning of the past month, and now amounting to 7,293 hides. The above sales have been made at 4d to 5 1/2d—more or less damaged, at 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d.

SOUTH AMERICAN HORSE HIDES.—Notwithstanding the very low quotations of these hides for some time past, a still further reduction has taken place: good hides, of 25 to 29 lbs, were sold last week at 4s 2d to 5s 7d each. About 3,700 salted, 570 dry, have been sold during the month, leaving the stock 3,437

less than last month, namely, 10,000 salted and 7,500 dry. The imports are only 594 salted, 264 dry.

CAPE HIDES.—The only variation in value of these goods is an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb in the best quality of the lightest weights—24 to 28 lbs—which brought $\frac{1}{4}$ d; the other descriptions continue at previous quotations. The imports of the month are 1,200, which now compose the stock.

NEW SOUTH WALES HIDES.—The demand for these hides, in the latter part of the month, much abated,—their exportation northward being stopped by the severity of the weather; early in the month, the sales were at fully previous rates. At present the heavy hides only are saleable; the lighter weights are $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d lower. The import of the month is 1,500 hides—about 3,650 have been sold—present stock is 3,350.

EAST INDIA KIPS.—The importation of these goods has not been so large as in the previous month—84,600 have arrived. The sales have amounted to 145,000, so that the stock is less by 61,000 than at the close of last month, but it still amounts to 300,000—more than double its amount at this period in the last year, being then 148,000—in December, 1849, it was only 76,000. The prices at which these goods have been sold during the past month may be quoted at a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb below our prices of the preceding month.

Market hides continue plentiful, and are generally about $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb lower in price. Market calf skins are unaltered. Market horse hides are $\frac{1}{2}$ d lower.

(From Messrs Agassiz Milnes and Co.'s Circular)

Galatz, Nov. 15, 1851.

Since our last circular of the 30th ult. the demand for breadstuffs has been pretty brisk, and prices in general well supported.

WHEATS.—We have had some fresh arrivals down from the interior, but very little if anything in really good condition, which circumstance has prevented a more lively demand being experienced for the article, the more so as holders have evinced a disposition to meet buyers more freely.

INDIAN CORN.—The purchases for the Adriatic have subsided, but during the latter part of the fortnight a revival of demand for shipment to England has been perceptible, the orders on hand from that quarter having been rendered somewhat easier of execution by a slight decline in the rates of freight. This gave rise to increased pretensions on the part of holders, and which they have in part succeeded to realise in the late sales effected.

Correspondence.

BILLS OF LADING—THEIR VALUE.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I have perused with interest the letter in your impression of Nov. 23, signed "A Ship Broker," as well as your remarks thereon. It appears to me, however, that they do not fully embrace the subject, inasmuch as you only put the case of a deficiency arising on the quantity of merchandise shipped or signed for by the captain, when the vessel discharges her cargo; whereas your correspondent's remarks, I apprehend, apply to a case in which the captain of a vessel signs bills of lading for a parcel of merchandise, which, it subsequently turns out, never was shipped at all. A case in point occurred here not long since. The Calcutta branch of a Liverpool firm purchased for remittance to England bills of exchange, to which were attached as security bills of lading for a parcel of sugars, the latter documents being, as is usual in such cases, made out to order and endorsed in blank. The bills on presentation here were dishonoured, and the holders naturally expected to satisfy themselves out of the proceeds of the sugars, but on the arrival and discharge of the vessel not a vestige of the latter was found.

An action was brought against the owners of the ship, to recover the invoice value of the goods, and the plaintiffs were non-suited. Now, Sir, if this is the law, I think it requires amendment. If I give authority to my cash-keeper to sign receipts for me, or to a clerk to sign delivery orders for goods, I am as much bound by such signatures as if they were my own; why, therefore, should not the owner of a vessel be responsible for the acts of his servant?

Trusting that the great importance of the subject may be sufficient excuse for intruding on your time and space,—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT.

Liverpool, Nov. 26, 1851.

P.S.—The captain in signing bills of lading does not make himself responsible for deficiency in weight, but simply for the number of packages. He signs,—“Weight and contents unknown.”

[The letter and remarks referred to by this correspondent, applied exactly to such a case as he quotes:—“Where a bill of lading had been given for goods ‘not shipped,’ and not where there was simply a deficiency in the weight of goods actually shipped.—ED. ECOS.]

PROPERTY TAX.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I would be obliged by your inserting in your paper the following case, showing the method adopted by the Income Tax Commissioners of this county in deciding the amount of a merchant's income, upon which he is liable to be charged taxes. The merchant, upon receiving his schedule, returns the fair average of his income for the preceding three years. He shortly after gets it back, with the charge of 8s much per pound, not on the amount returned by him, but on double the sum, and is advised that if he thinks he has cause for appeal, to notify to the surveyor before a certain date. The appeal is duly made, and on the day appointed the commissioners are met, about half-a-dozen in number, and to wait upon them the surveyor and one or two writers and their clerks. The merchant is asked for a statement of his affairs, which he gives for the three preceding years, showing a loss upon his business, which in this case is that of a baker and flour merchant. There had been no speculation, or money invested out of the business, his losses being caused by the unprofitable state of the trade, and the depreciation in the value of his stock by the decline of the corn markets. This statement, which he supposed to exhibit the true state of his affairs, was scarcely looked at by the commissioners, who declared it to have nothing to do with the subject, and proceeded to question the man about the magnitude of his trade. In the first

place, how many sacks of flour he baked weekly, and constituting themselves judges of what ought to be the profit from each sack of flour made into bread, very coolly told the baker what his profits from that department of his business was or ought to be for the year—a sum equal to their assessment, and which they determined to maintain; and the purchasing of wheat and the manufacturing and selling of the flour being known in many instances to have been a losing business for the last three years. The commissioners would have nothing to do with that part of his business, but confined their calculations to a department of his trade which they supposed, by their way of estimating, could be made out profitable. Now I do not think there could be greater injustice. The net profit of the whole of the merchant's business is surely what the law requires; and to judge of the profits of a business from its magnitude is equally unjust, some individuals gaining in the same business in which others are losing, and no two individuals managing so exactly alike as to meet with similar success. If yourself or any of your correspondents would inform me and many others similarly placed, if there is no appeal from decisions such as the above; and, if not, how are we to procure justice? Ayr, Nov. 24, 1851.

A. Y. Z., Ayrshire.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family remain in retirement at Osborne.

On Tuesday the Earl of Listowel, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Seymour, Equerry to Prince Albert, arrived at Osborne from Hanover, whither they had proceeded to attend the funeral ceremony of the late King on the part of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness.

On Wednesday Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Cooper, arrived at Osborne, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Parma and the Duke of Cambridge were expected next day on a visit to the Queen.

METROPOLIS.

CUSTOMS REFORM.—On Wednesday afternoon a public meeting of the bankers, merchants, and traders, of the city of London was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed to consider the whole question of the Custom-house system as it at present exists, and appointing a deputation to wait upon the Prime Minister to explain to him their views. At the appointed hour the attendance of “city men” was very numerous. Upon the platform were the Worshipful the Mayor of Hull, the Dean of the Guild of Merchants of Aberdeen, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Southampton, and a deputation; Mr J. Clay, M.P. for Hull; Mr T. A. Mitchell, M.P.; Mr J. Foster, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Hull; Sir J. Duke, M.P.; Mr W. Williams, M.P.; Mr C. P. Grenfell, M.P.; Mr Alderman Thompson, M.P.; Sir John Lubbock, Mr M. Forster, M.P., the Hon. Thornton L. Melville (Williams, Deacon, and Co.), Mr J. McGregor, M.P., and a host of gentlemen of influence for whose names we have not space. The report was agreed to, and, amongst others, the following resolutions were carried:—“That the committee be requested to communicate the report and resolutions adopted by this meeting to the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial, trading, and shipping associations throughout the United Kingdom, and to solicit the active co-operation of such associations and of their mercantile brethren throughout the provinces by means of public meetings, and by the exertion of their influence with their local members, and with the Government, in aid of the objects indicated in the said report and resolutions.”—“That the extraordinary and unexpected issue of the oppressive, unjust, and enormously costly proceedings instituted by the department of Customs against the London and St Katharine Dock Companies furnishes a new and alarming example of the irresistible power of this department to overwhelm a defendant with costs, and of the unscrupulous manner in which that power may be used while exempt from public control; and proves that neither public companies nor the character and property of private merchants and traders are safe so long as the present irresponsible system of management is allowed to exist.”—“That a deputation from this meeting do wait upon Lord John Russell, the Prime Minister of this country and member for the city of London, to represent to him in the strongest possible manner the dissatisfaction of the mercantile community with the management of that department of his Government having the control of the Customs; and to urge upon him the necessity of the re-appointment of the select committee of the House of Commons to continue the inquiry commenced last session into the management of the department of Customs at the earliest period of the coming session.”

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report says:—The rate of mortality in the metropolitan districts, which was shown to have been augmented in the two previous weeks, has received a great additional increase in the week ending last Saturday. In the first week of November 1,959 deaths were registered, in the second 1,972, in the third 1,982, and in the last week of the month 1,279. Compared with the corrected average the 1,279 deaths now registered show an excess of 131. Last week the births of 772 boys and 759 girls, in all 1,531 children, were registered. The average number during six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 was 1,311. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.54 inches. The mean temperature for the week was 53.8 d-g., which is nearly 8 degrees lower than the average of the same week in ten years. The wind blew generally from the north-west.

PROVINCES.

REFORM CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday a conference of Reformers, attended by delegates from different parts of the country, especially from Lancashire and Yorkshire, was held at the Strand Hotel, Manchester, to consider what course ought to be taken by the friends of Parliamentary reform in consequence of the intimation made by Lord John Russell, that it was the intention of the Government to bring forward a measure of Parliamentary reform in the next session of Parliament. The number of gentlemen present was about 200, and, amongst others, we observed Mr G. Hood, M.P.; Mr Cadden, M.P.; Mr Bright, M.P.; Sir J. Walsley, M.P.; Mr J. Keble, M.P.; Mr J. Williams, M.P.; Mr George Thompson, M.P.; Mr J. South, M.P.; Mr W. S. Crawford, M.P.; Mr L. Heyworth, M.P.; Mr J. Robertson, M.P.; Mr Heywood, M.P.; Mr Duncan MacLaren, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; Mr E. Baines, Leeds; Mr P. Carbutt, Leeds; Mr H. Forbes, Bradford; Mr H. Ashworth, Bolton; Mr Rawson,

Manchester; Mr J. Simpson, Manchester; Mr J. C. Dyer, Manchester; Mr J. Pollock, Dr John Watts, and Mr W. P. Roberts. Mr G. Wilson, chairman of the Parliamentary Association, took the chair. The series of resolutions that had during previous private consultation been drawn up, and which were, after some discussion, ultimately agreed to, were as follows.—"1. That this conference has maturely considered the existing state of the representation of the United Kingdom, and has deliberated upon the changes which are required to satisfy the just and moderate expectations of the people, and to render the House of Commons, in conformity with the spirit of the constitution, a fair representation of the property, the industry, and the intelligence of the nation."—"2. That with regard to the franchise, this conference is of opinion, that the right of voting should be widely extended, and that the franchise should be made more simple, with a view to the easy formation of an honest register of electors; and it recommends that the elective franchise be based upon occupation and liability to the poor rate, with such limitation as to period of residence as shall be necessary to afford a guarantee that the occupation is bona fide. In addition, the conference would urge the extension of the 40s franchise and its extension to the owners of property in the United Kingdom of that annual value, whether derived from freehold, copyhold, or leasehold tenure (cheers), with a view to open a way to the right of voting to many, who, from various causes, would not be in the direct occupation of premises rated to the relief of the poor, but whose claim to the franchise, from industry, character, and station, is undoubted. The whole constituency of the United Kingdom would thus consist of occupiers rated to the relief of the poor, and of the owners of property, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, of the annual value of 40s."—"3. That this conference is of opinion that no extension of the franchise will make the House of Commons a fair representation of the nation without a very considerable change in the distribution of the electoral power; and it, therefore, strongly urges—That, where practicable and convenient, small and neighbouring boroughs be united and form one borough. That, where such union is not practicable, small boroughs cease to return members, and that their existing constituencies merge in the constituency of the county in which they are situated. That corresponding to the extent to which small boroughs shall be united, or shall cease to return members to Parliament, new boroughs be created from the populous towns now unrepresented, and that additional members be conferred on the metropolitan and other first class boroughs in the United Kingdom. A guiding principle in the changes here recommended should be, that hereafter no small constituencies should exist, and that no constituency should consist of fewer than 5,000 electors."—"4. That this conference is of opinion that the adoption of the ballot is indispensable to an honest representation; that it would make the convictions of the electors, rather than his personal interests and fears, the leading motive in the exercise of his franchise; that it would repress the demoralising practices so humiliating to candidates and so degrading to electors, which seem almost inseparable from a canvass; and that it would aid most effectually in preventing the turbulence and riot with which elections have hitherto been too often attended."—"5. That this conference is of opinion that the present legal duration of Parliaments is much too extended to secure to constituencies a proper control over their representatives, and would strongly urge the repeal of the Septennial Act and the limitation of the duration of Parliaments, in accordance with ancient precedent, to a period not exceeding three years."—"6. That this conference entirely concurs in the view expressed by the Prime Minister during the last session of Parliament, that the property qualification for members of Parliament ought to be abolished."—"7. That in the propositions agreed to, and now submitted to the consideration of the country and the Government, this conference has been anxious to adhere to the ancient landmarks of our representative system, and within their limits to introduce such changes only as experience has shown to be wise, and so to widen the basis of the representation as to satisfy the just expectations of a people improving in industry, in comfort, in education, in morals, and in the appreciation of their public duties and public rights."—In the evening a meeting was held at the Free-Trade hall, when seven thousand people were present. The meeting was of a most enthusiastic character. Mr Bright, M.P., Mr Milner Gibson, M.P., Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., and Mr Cobden, M.P., spoke with great effect, and were loudly applauded. The resolutions agreed to at the morning conference were submitted, and carried with great cheering, and without a single dissentient voice.

DONCASTER A PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH.—The Town Council have, at the suggestion of Sir Isaac Morley, agreed to petition Parliament soliciting that the privilege of sending a member to the House of Commons may be extended to Doncaster.—*Leds Mercury.*

DISASTER AT DARTFORD.—On Tuesday a rocket factory exploded at this place, killing seven people. The building used for the manufactory was levelled with the ground; heads, legs, hands, and feet were found scattered over the ground, not merely in the immediate vicinity of where the factory had stood, but a long distance off.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT occurred on the Brighton Railway yesterday week. Two trains came in collision on a swing-bridge over the river Arun, at which spot the Admiralty had required that there should be but one line of rails. The stoker was fatally injured. The driver seemed to have escaped injury from the concussion; but seeing the serious consequences of his negligence, he seized his jack knife, and cut his throat, but this attempt not being effectual, he jumped into the river. He was got out, however, and a verdict of manslaughter has since been returned against him.

IRELAND.

REPRESENTATION OF LISBURN.—It was confidently stated in Belfast at the close of last week that Sir James Emerson Tennent was about to be introduced to the electors of Lisburn as a candidate for the representation of that borough, and from several circumstances which had transpired it was supposed that there was some truth in the rumour. Meanwhile, a requisition has been signed by the magistrates and principal merchants and traders of the town, and forwarded to Admiral Meynell, requesting that gallant officer to come forward on the present occasion. With regard to the prospect of Mr Butt being returned for the vacant seat, the *Belfast Mercury* says,—"We can only say, that there seems a very determined opposition on the part of the electors generally to those commercial principles hitherto advocated by the learned gentleman. It might, therefore, be rather hazardous, in the present position of affairs, for the Marquis of Hertford to introduce a Protectionist candidate; and there are not days for landlords to push their power beyond a certain point."

A PEASANT PROPRIETARY.—The *Kilkenny Moderator* has the following rather remarkable statement in reference to arrangements now in actual progress towards the establishment of a peasant proprietary in that peaceable county. The gentleman who is making the experiment is a Mr P. R. Welch, the proprietor of Owenstown, "who for the last few years, during the extreme privations to which the tenantry, generally speaking, have been subjected, has been the fostering and parental protector of those over whom Providence has placed him."—"At a meeting of his tenantry on Thursday, the 27th ult., Mr Welch proposed to afford them an opportunity for 'each to become the pro-

pretor of his own holding,' by the payment of an annual instalment by way of purchase money, with interest, in lieu of rent, the latter to decrease on the payment of each instalment. Mr Welch does not bind his tenants to Griffith's, or the Poor Law valuation, as a standard, but wishes each to make his calculation from his own practical experience, as a guide in estimating the value of his holding. The term of years for payment of the purchase money to vary from 50 to 30. Mr Welch has fixed Monday next to receive the respective proposals of his tenants. Our readers are aware that Mr Welch was secretary to the first tenant-right meeting held in this county, chairman to the first tenant-right-meeting held in England, and the first landed proprietor in this county proposing to establish a peasant proprietary. At the meeting of Thursday last above mentioned, Mr Welch remitted to his tenantry 50 per cent. on their last year's rent, besides allowing one-half of the poor rates out of the moiety coming to himself. The same reduction was also made by Mr Welch in the rents of 1849 and 1850."

SCOTCH SETTLERS IN THE WEST.—The *Sligo Chronicle* states that three Scotch farmers arrived there last week, two of whom proceeded, with a large stock of sheep amounting to 500 head, in the direction of Westport, where they had rented extensive farms. The third has settled in the neighbourhood of Sligo, having taken a farm within a few miles of the town.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

(Great press of matter obliges us to omit much of our foreign news.—Ed. Econ.)

FRANCE.

(Our usual Paris letter not having arrived, we give in place of it the annexed summary.)

That which has so long been prophesied and expected and feared by the various political parties in France, has at length occurred. On the morning of Tuesday, the anniversary of the battle of Austerlitz, the Parisians awoke to find the streets occupied by troops, and to read the proclamations on the walls, announcing a military revolution commenced if not accomplished, and "a more sweeping extinction," says the *Times*, "of legislative authority, and a more utter contempt for the representatives of a great people, than has been witnessed since the dissolution of the Long Parliament, or the expulsion of the Council of 500 from the Orangery of St Cloud."

The first proclamation ran as follows:—

In the name of the French people, the President of the Republic decrees—

The National Assembly is dissolved.

Universal suffrage is re-established. The law of the 31st of May is repealed.

The French people are convoked in their communes from the 14th to the 21st December.

The state of siege is decreed in the whole of the first military division.

The Council of State is dissolved.

The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

This was followed by a

Proclamation of the President of the Republic,—Appeal to the People.

Frenchmen!—The present situation cannot last any longer. Each day which passes aggravates the situation of the country. The Assembly, which ought to be the firmest support of order, is become a centre of plots.

The patriotism of three hundred of these members has not been able to arrest these fatal tendencies. In place of making laws for the general interest, it forges arms for civil war; it attacks the power which I hold directly from the people; it encourages all evil passions; it compromises the repose of France. I have dissolved it; and I render the whole people judge between it and me.

The Constitution, you are aware, had been drawn up for the purpose of weakening in advance the power which you were going to confide to me. Six millions of suffrages were a marked protest against it, and yet I have faithfully observed it. Provocations, calumnies, and outrages have found me impassable. But at present—that the fundamental compact is not more respected by those even who appeal to it without ceasing, and that the men who have already destroyed two monarchies want to tie up my hands, in order to overturn the Republic—it becomes my duty to baffle all their perfidious plans, to maintain the Republic, and to save the country by appealing to the solemn judgment of the only Sovereign that I recognise in France—the People.

I consequently make a frank appeal to the whole nation, and I say to you—If you desire to continue this state of disquietude, which degrades us and compromises our future, choose another in my place; for I will not consent any longer to hold a power which is ineffective to do good, which renders me responsible for acts which I cannot prevent, and which chains me to the helm when I behold the vessel hurrying towards an abyss.

If, on the contrary, you have confidence in me, give me the means of accomplishing the grand mission which I hold from you.

That mission consists in closing the era of revolutions, by satisfying the legitimate wants of the people, and in protecting it against subversive passions. It consists, above all, in creating institutions which shall survive men, and which shall at last be foundations on which something durable shall be based.

Peruaded that the instability of the Government and the preponderance of a single Assembly are permanent causes of trouble and disorder, I submit to your suffrages the following fundamental basis of a Constitution which Assemblies will develop afterwards:—

1. A responsible head, named for ten years.

2. Ministers dependent on the Executive Power alone.

3. A Council of State formed of the most eminent men, preparing the laws and supporting the discussion of them before the legislative body.

4. A legislative body discussing and voting laws, named by universal suffrage, without *scrutin de liste*, which falsifies the election.

5. A second Assembly, formed of all the illustrations of the country, a preponderating power, guardian of the fundamental compact and of public liberties.

The system created by the First Consul at the commencement of the century has already given to France repose and prosperity; and it would again guarantee them to it.

Such is my profound conviction. If you share in it, declare it by your suffrages. If, on the contrary, you prefer a Government with strength, Monarchical or Republican, borrowed from I know not what past, or from some chimerical future, reply negatively.

Thus, then, for the first time since 1804, you will vote with a knowledge of what you are doing, in knowing well for whom and for what.

If I do not obtain the majority of your suffrages, I will then call for the meeting of a new Assembly, and I will give up the charge which I have received from you.

But if you believe that the cause of which my name is the symbol—that is to

say, France regenerated by the Revolution of '89, and organised by the Emperor—is still your own, proclaim it by consecrating the powers which I hold from you.

Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed, rivalries will have disappeared, for all will respect, in the decision of the people, the decree of Providence.

Given at the Palace of the Ely-ées, this 2nd day of December, 1851.

(Countersigned)

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
MORNY.

Next comes the proclamation simultaneously made to the army:—

Proclamation of the President of the Republic to the Army.

Soldiers—Be proud of your mission, you will save the country; for I count on you not to violate the laws, but to cause to be respected the first law of the country, national sovereignty, of which I am the legitimate representative.

For a long time you have suffered, like me, by the obstacles which opposed themselves both to the good I wished to do you, and to the demonstrations of your sympathy in my favour. These obstacles are broken down (*brisées*). The Assembly has endeavoured to attack the authority which I hold from the whole nation. It has ceased to exist.

I make an honest appeal to the people and the army, and I say to them—Either give me the means of assuring your prosperity, or choose another in my place.

In 1830 as in 1848, you were treated as if conquered (*en vaincus*). After having branded your heroic disinterestedness, you were not considered worthy of having your sympathies and your wishes consulted, and yet you are the *élite* of the nation. To-day, in this solemn moment, I am resolved that the army shall be heard.

Vote, then, freely as citizens. But as soldiers do not forget that the passive observance of the orders of the Chief of the Government is the rigorous duty of the army, from the general down to the soldier. It is for me, responsible for my actions before the people and before posterity, to take the measures which seem to me indispensable for the public good.

As to you, remain immovable within the rules of discipline and honour. And by your imposing attitude the country to manifest its will in calm and reflection. Be ready to repress any attack on the free exercise of the sovereignty of the people.

Soldiers, I do not speak to you of the souvenirs which my name recalls. They are engraved in your hearts. We are united by indissoluble ties; your history is mine. There is between us in the past community of glory and misfortune. There will be in the future community of sentiments and of resolutions for the repose and grandeur of France.

Given at the Palace of the Ely-ées this 2nd of December.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The Prefect of Police issued the following:—

Proclamation of the Prefect of Police.—To the Inhabitants of Paris.

The President of the Republic, by a courageous initiative, has just baffled the machinations of parties, and put an end to the agony of the country. It is in the name of the people; for their interest, and for the maintenance of the Republic, that the event has been accomplished. It is to the judgment of the people that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte submits his conduct. The grandeur of the act will make you sufficiently understand with what imposing and solemn calm the free exercise of popular sovereignty should be manifested. To-day, then, as yesterday, let order be our flag; let all good citizens, animated like me, by the love of the country, afford me their co-operation with the firmest resolution.

Inhabitants of Paris—Have confidence in him whom six millions of votes raised to be the first magistrate of the country. When he calls on the whole people to express its will, the factious alone can wish to throw an obstacle in the way. Any attempt at disorder will, therefore, be promptly and inflexibly repressed.

MAUPAS.

Paris, Dec. 2.

Before, and during the issuing of these documents, the leaders of the various antagonistic parties were arrested; as were subsequently a considerable number of the members of the Assembly, who attempted to meet. These are now some at Vincennes and some at Ham.

The first statements were to the effect that the people submitted to the change very quietly. A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"I have walked through the principal thoroughfares of Paris, from seven o'clock this morning until twelve o'clock, the moment at which I am writing. I have entered into conversation with the Blouses reading the President's decree, and I have not heard one word of disapprobation by anybody at the President's *coup d'état*. The general remark of the operatives was, "Ma foi, il a bien fait." And when the President appeared in public the same writer, says:—"He was followed by an immense mob, shouting: Vive la République!" which they were permitted to do in full liberty. I can safely assert that there was not one cry of 'Vive Napoleon' as long as the cortège was within sight."

This submissive state was not universal, however; and on Wednesday a few barricades were erected in the Quartier St. Antoine and Faubourg St. Martin, and elsewhere; they were, however, weakly defended by the insurgents, and were all stormed and destroyed at eight o'clock in the evening.

On Thursday again, there was fighting in the Quartier de St. Martin and St. Denis, from mid-day until five o'clock. Cannon were employed for the destruction of the barricades. Writing on Thursday morning, the *Daily News* correspondent says:—"There is a momentary quiet, but I fear only momentary. If we have no fighting to-day, a desperate conflict seems certain later. The high court met yesterday at Rouen, and formally pronounced the *dechéance* of the President of the Republic, and condemned him of high treason. This morning, I am told by an eye-witness, who has just come from the eastern faubourgs, a placard signed by Victor Hugo, Schœlcher, and others, has been posted, declaring this sentence of the high court to the people, and calling on them to refuse the President all obedience. Another placard, signed by Emile Girardin and all the representatives of the Left, has also been attempted to be posted, which declares that the Assembly is not dissolved; on the contrary, that it is the only legal power; that the President has forfeited all authority, and that the executive passes to the hands of the Assembly. It calls on the army at their peril to disobey the Assembly. Immense excitement prevades all classes, from the evident tendency of the National Guard to take the part of the Assembly against Louis Napoleon. I forgot to add, that the placard signed by Victor Hugo tells the people that the National Guards and Line are marching on Paris to depose

the usurper. The disorders which have taken place at Orleans, Nantes, and other places, are mentioned lightly by the *Constitutionnel*, whose accounts must at the present moment be accepted with some distrust. A proclamation of the Prefect of Police prohibits all circulation of carriages. A friend, just arrived by railway, could get no cab to bring him here. The Minister of War has issued a decree, announcing that groups will be dispersed without warning. Any one detected in the act of making barricades will be shot on the instant."

PRUSSIA.

We learn from Berlin, under date of the 2nd inst, that the intelligence from Paris had caused great excitement.

The business of the Assembly was interrupted, and the Ministers withdrew to hold a Cabinet Council. The representatives afterwards broke up the sitting.

AUSTRIA.

Writing from Vienna on Nov. 26th, the *Times* correspondent gives the following account of the new Austrian Customs' tariff, which comprises the transit as well as the import and export duties. The tariff will be introduced into the whole of the empire, with the exception of Dalmatia, the free ports, Venice and Trieste, and the town of Brody, in Galicia, on the 1st of February, 1852. During the first year from the day that the new tariff comes into activity, an additional duty of 10 per cent. will be imposed on some of the articles which were formerly prohibited, of which the principal are woven and diapered goods (*wirkwaaren*), clothes and millinery, objects made of precious and base metals, and the so-called mixed goods, which comprise furniture that has passed through the hands of the upholsterer, feather beds, billiard tables, stuffed animals, masks, and hair sieves with common wooden frames. These mixed goods are divided into three classes. The lowest class pays 15 florins per fwt. (the Customs hundredweight is equal to 50 kilogrammes, or 89½ Vienna pounds); the second, containing materials subject to a higher duty than 15 florins, but not exceeding 50 florins, pays 50 florins per cwt; and the third, consisting of furniture made up of silk, and feather beds of the same material, or of the finest cotton, linen, or wool, pays 100 florins per cwt. If leather, indiarubber, or gutta percha is only employed in a secondary way, and does not weigh 1 per cent. of the article in which they appear, such goods will be classified among "the common mixed wares," and will pay 15 florins per cwt. Under all other circumstances they will be considered *common, middle-fine, or fine wares*, and subjected to a duty of 25, 50, or 100 florins per cwt. During the first year the import duty on 1 cwt of raw cotton, gross weight, will be 1 florin, and on the net hundredweight of cotton yarn 8 florins. On looking over the Customs' tariff, which fills 48 folio pages, I find that I did not mislead you when I gave you to expect that the prohibitive system would be abolished only in name. It is possible that I may be mistaken, but it appears to me that the Austrian Government has taken this opportunity of showing its sense of the "kind offices" of England during the last three or four years.

For the information of the British commercial public, I give you a list of some of the most current articles with the duty on the Customs hundredweights:—Coffee (raw) 10 florins; cocoa, 7 florins 30 kreutzers; tea, 15 florins; lump sugar, 14 florins; moist ditto and molasses, 11 florins; moist sugar for sugarbakers (under certain conditions), 7 florins; syrup, 5 florins; common spices, 10 florins; fine, 25 florins; finest, such as mace, nutmegs, and vanilla, 50 florins; sago, tapioca, and arrowroot, 5 florins. Tobacco is, as formerly, as good as prohibited. Mustard, in seeds or ground, 2 florins 30 kreutzers; cheese, 5 florins; sponge, 15 florins; prepared food, potted or hermetically closed, 20 florins; quills, 7 florins; 30 kreutzers; skins, 25 kreutzers; furs, 10 florins; preparations of lead, 2 florins 30 kreutzers; iron, 2 florins 30 kreutzers; rails and tires, 3 florins 30 kreutzers; black sheet iron, 4 florins; sheet iron, plated with tin or zinc, 5 florins; steel, 4 florins; iron and unpolished steel wire, 5 florins; polished ditto, 7 florins 30 kreutzers; raw cast-iron goods, 2 florins (nickel is subject to 10 florins export duty); copper, in sheets or wire, 7 florins 20 kreutzers; Britannia metal, in sheets or wire, 25 florins; hammered tin, 7 florins 30 kreutzers; and brass and quicksilver, 7 florins 30 kreutzers. The precious metals, if minted, are free of duty. Raw cotton, flax, hemp, and wool, 5 kreutzers; silk, raw and unspun, 45 kreutzers; ditto, raw and spun, 15 florins; ditto, cleaned, dyed, or undyed, 25 florins; woven silk refuse, 10 florins; cotton yarn, a, raw, 7 florins; b, bleached, stretched, or spun, but undyed, 10 florins; c, dyed, 15 florins; linen yarn a, raw, 2.30 florins; b, bleached, dyed, 12.30 florins; c, spun, 20 florins. Three years after the introduction of the tariff the import duty on raw linen yarn will be raised to 6 florins. Woollen yarn a, raw, 6 florins; b, dyed and spun, 12.30 florins. Cotton goods, c, common, raw, unbleached, 50 florins; d, middle-fine, such as stockings, &c., 75 florins; e, fine, printed, 100 florins; f, extra fine, such as jaconets, organzines, muslins, &c., 150 florins; finest, such as bobbin-tis, lace, worked goods, 2.30 florins per lb. Linen goods, 7.30, 20, 75, and 100 florins; finest, 2.30 florins per lb. Woollen goods, 12.30, 50, 75, 100, 150 florins; finest, such as shawls, embroidered goods, &c., 2.30 florins per lb. Silk goods, coarse, 2.30 florins; fine, 6 florins; fine goods, plaited or woven, of silk, horsehair, linen, and cotton, 100 florins; leather, common, 7.30 florins; pressed or gilt, 15 florins; leather goods, 25, 50, and 100 florins; indiarubber and gutta percha goods, 25, 50, and 100 florins; clothes and millinery, 75, 100, 150 florins per cwt, and 2.30 and 6 florins per lb; paper, 7.30 and 25 florins; paper hangings, 30 florins; paper goods, 15, 50, and 100 florins; wood n wares, 7.30, 15, 50 florins; turned goods, 7.30, 15, 50, 100 florins; carriages, 100 florins per private equipage, and 250 florins for a railway waggon; clay goods, 5, 10, 15, 40 florins; the wares at 15 florins are white, unglazed, and unornamented china, those at 40 florins are ornamented porcelain. Metallic manufactured goods.—Iron, 10, 15, 25, and 100 florins; Britannia metal, 100 florins; zinc, 7.30, 15, and 50, and goods formed of other base metals, 15, 50, and 100 florins; machines

and instruments, 15 florins; perfumes, 50 florins; lead pencils, common wood, 15 florins, fine ditto, 50 florins; books, 3 florins. As no mention is made of rags, it must be supposed their export will not be permitted.

INDIA.

From Bombay advices have arrived to Nov. 3.

The forces of Kohat had advanced sixty leagues westward to take possession of the recently-annexed districts. They have not yet found any opposition. Sir Colin Campbell is ready to march with 3,000 men to Peschawa, to chastise the refractory tribes of the hills, and to support the Kohat forces if necessary. There was a serious riot in Bombay, occasioned by a religious quarrel with the Parsees during the time of Mohurum festivals. The town is occupied with troops, and great excitement prevails.

UNITED STATES.

The latest advices are to the 22nd ult.

The Spanish difficulty has been finally arranged. The Spanish consul has attended a dinner party given by Mr. Webster, and the Spanish flag is to be formally saluted at New Orleans.

A distressing casualty had occurred at the Ninth Ward school-house in New York. It seems that a false alarm of fire was raised whilst the scholars, 1,800 in number, were present. A rush was immediately made to the doors, and a portion of the staircase gave way, precipitating a large number of them. Fifty-one of the children met with instant death, and seventy-five were more or less injured.

It was rumoured that Archbishop Hughes had been made a cardinal. Colonel Horace L. Kinney, the great Texas landowner, had offered Kossuth and his companions 10,000 acres of land if they desire to locate in that country.

Later advices from California had surpassed the most favourable anticipations. A better state of society prevailed at San Francisco, and there was consequently more steadiness in business, while the report from the mines furnished proofs of a degree of success more general than at any former period.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape Town journals of the 4th October, being three days later date than the last advices. No change of any importance has taken place in the aspect of the affairs of the colony.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Kilgerriff, Balinasloe, the lady of the Hon. Robert Le Poer French, of a son.

On the 20th ult., at Prestrbury, the wife of Captain the Hon. Edward Plunkett, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Youlston, near Barnstaple, the lady of Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at St. Thomas's Chapel, Edinburgh, the Lord Gilbert Kennedy, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir David Baird, of Newbyth, Baronet.

On the 27th ult., at St. Michael's church, Pimlico, George, eldest son of George Atherley, Esq., of Southampton, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Arthur Frederick Esq., of Chester square, and niece of Colonel Lloyd Watkins, of Penneyre, M.P., and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Brecon.

DEATHS.

On the 23d ult., at Whitlessa, aged 82, William Ground, Esq., one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Cambridge.

On the 1st inst., at Malabide, Anna Maria, wife of Captain Sir Thomas Ross, R.N.

On the 27th ult., at Hastings, of d-d-clime, aged 17, Robert Horatio, second son of Robert M. Westmacott, Esq., late of the 4th (King's Own), and grandson of Sir Richard Westmacott.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Local Marine Board has made final arrangements for opening an additional shipping office in Ebenezer place, West India Dock road.—*Globe*.

The Commissioners of Customs have issued a general order to all the ports in the Kingdom, directing that no deposit be required in future on the issue of bills of lading for the examination of foreign goods for the duties on the several ports, which allows them to be landed from the importing vessel and examined by the proper officers to ascertain their descriptions and quantities for the duties.—*Globe*.

A additional telegraph wires are to be sunk between Dover and Calais.

The letters from Berlin mention that the Prussian Railway loan of £2,000,000 is likely soon to be counter-acted, but that it will be obtained at home, and not, as was reported, in the English market.

At the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-packet Company, held on Thursday, a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum clear of income tax was declared, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

On Thursday the half-yearly general meeting of the Waterloo-bridge Company was held at the Freemason's tavern, Great Queen street. The report stated that the tolls received during the half-year ending on the 23rd of August last had amounted to 10,704l 9s 10d, as against 8,434l 18s 8d received during the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of 2,269l 11s 2d. At the last general assembly the committee had reported that after paying the current charges and expenses, and after giving a dividend of 3s in the pound in February last, there remained a balance of 900l 2s 5d, and they had now to report that after paying all disbursements and a dividend of 2s 6d in the pound in August last, there remained a balance of 2,814l. The report was adopted.

Amongst the notices of bills for next session is the North British Flux Company, to incorporate a company to purchase and use Claussen's patent.—*Scotsman*.

Within the space of two hours, on Tuesday morning, the North Shields Theatre was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered shortly after midnight, and by two o'clock the building and "properties" were one mass of ruins. But for the exertions of the fire brigade and the military, a large block of buildings in the same street would have met a similar fate. The loss to Mr. Roxby, the manager and proprietor of the building, will exceed 1,000l.

The ceremony of formally enthroning Dr. Hendren, the newly appointed "bishop" of the Roman Catholic "diocese" of Nottingham, took place on the

2nd inst., in the "cathedral" erected some years ago on Derby road, Nottingham, under the superintendence of Mr. Pugin.

Mr. Sydney Herbert is at the present moment causing to be fitted up a large and commodious lodging-house for as many of the unmarried labourers of the parish of Wilton as may be disposed to take the benefit of it. The spot selected is in a very excellent situation, being in the centre of the borough. The house will be furnished with every convenience, and a housekeeper will be provided. The meals will be at stated hours, and the dietary will be ample but plain, and each inmate will have a separate bed. A library will be attached, and as one of the curates of the parish church will reside in a part of the house, he will occasionally deliver a lecture to the labourers. For all these advantages each labourer is to pay 4s 1d a week only.—*Derives Gazette*.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the Marquess of Normandy has transmitted to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a telescope and a gold medal for Captain P. Bernard, of the ship "France et Bresil," of Havre, who saved four English sailors whom he found on a desert island, La Trinite, on the coast of the Brazils, and refused to take any pecuniary indemnification; and also five silver medals, besides 5l paid to each of the sailors of the same ship who manned the boat which saved the men; and thirty shillings to each of the remaining crew. His Excellency has also transmitted a sword of honour and a gold medal for Captain Pottier, of the "Marie Louise," of Havre, for having saved twenty passengers from on board the English ship the "Lady Salford," who, after having carried them to Valparaiso, refused to accept any pecuniary indemnification.

Since the Anti-state-church Association commenced its agitation for the winter, six weeks ago, it has been holding a succession of public meetings in different parts of the kingdom, all of which have been attended by deputations from the executive committee. The meetings have, of course, varied in numbers and character, but have, in some cases, been very large.

On Thursday Lord J. Russell had an interview at his official residence in Downing street, by appointment, with a deputation from Manchester and Salford, consisting of Mr. M. Entwisle, the Rev. Canon Clifton, Mr. Oliver Heywood, Mr. John Peel, Mr. Samuel Fletcher, and the Rev. Mr. Osborn, a Wesleyan minister, on the subject of the bill intended to be brought under the consideration of Parliament in the ensuing session for carrying into effect the system of education popularly known as the Manchester and Salford scheme. In reply to the deputation, Lord J. Russell said,—I am obliged to you for the explanation you have given me. I don't know whether there is any specific question you wish to ask me, but I will undertake to consider the till, and, after that, to communicate with you.

Marshal Sou't died at St. Armands on the night of the 2nd ult., in the eighty-second year of his age.

Literature.

HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA. By CHARLES MACFARLANE, Author of "History of the French Revolution," &c. Routledge and Co., Farringdon street.

We look on Mr. Macfarlane's entirely new History of British India as an attempt to unite the interest of a romance with the facts of history—the pleasantness of a smooth-running story with the dry landmarks and careful pains-taking recurrence of dates, and looking back and note-making of chronology—somewhat after the manner of Macaulay—a very praiseworthy attempt in skilful hands; but in those of Mr. Macfarlane it is rather a failure. The narrative wants grace and unity, and the history wants compactness and completeness. Mr. Macaulay dives into numberless curious old books for his facts and illustrations—his history is biography, and entertaining; Mr. Macfarlane sticks very closely to annual registers and commonplace works, which, recording in general commonplace and palpable events, relate only one part of history—the public and least entertaining part—and divest it of that individuality which is so charming. Why history should be confined to military operations and political movements and regulations, we knew not; particularly the history of India, a country in which personal adventure, extraordinary aggrandisement, and striking reverses are very conspicuous characteristics. But just such a limited history, easily put together from other similar histories, and from documents and books easily accessible, is Mr. Macfarlane's. It has no table of contents, only a meagre index—the chapters treat not of distinct nor specific periods, nor always of specific subjects. The narrative of wars, battles, sieges, victories, and political intrigues, hurries on without a halt or reflection from the beginning of the East India Company's connection with India to the year 1849—the latter years of the period being, probably because the subject is most familiar to the minds of living men, by far the most voluminously treated. Nearly two-thirds of the 640 pages are devoted to the history of the last 49 years of which the book treats, and about one-third to the previous 100 years. It may serve for the students at Haileybury and Addiscombe, by whom such a book is said to be much wanted, and for whom the author appears to have composed it; but, however fluent and readable, it will hardly satisfy any class of students, readers, or inquirers. We detect, too, in the book, a somewhat depreciating view of all the Whig or Liberal Governor-Generals, such as Lord Minto, the Marquis of Hastings, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Auckland, &c., which will recommend it in some quarters, and not in others. If a new history of British India be wanted, it is not such a history as Mr. Macfarlane has written. Being little more than a record of war, taking no notice of commerce, none of the ameliorations introduced by the British Government, no notice even of the British system of government, nor of the growth of the prosperity of India, or the falling into decay of some of its people, his work is excessively limited, meagre, and unsatisfactory. The best part of the history of British India, the improvement of the country under our rule, is wholly omitted. The chief means, too, by which our conquests have been made and preserved, the creation and admirable management of a native army, are barely adverted to. The words, Z-mindar—connected with the territorial history of India under our rule; Dacca and Muslin—signs of the perishing manufacture of India; Aqueducts—significant of what has been done and is doing for the cultivation of the land, never once occur in the index; we cannot say they do not occur in the book, for we have not

had patience to read through its multifarious details of battles and of marches. The word Cotton, referring to a question now intensely interesting to multitudes of our countrymen, does occur, but it is in the name of Sir Willoughby Cotton. Again, such astonishing adventurers as the two Perrons and Thomar, Skinner, and scores of others, are passed by with a single paragraph, or are wholly unnoticed. The book is deficient in all the particulars that give a distinctive character to the History of British India. Like all Mr Macfarlane's productions, it is plausible and well written; but it is shallow, defective, untrue, from stating only a small part of the case; and, in a word, as a new history, is worthless.

AN EMIGRANT IN SEARCH OF A COLONY. By CHARLES ROWCROFT. *Parlour Library.* Simms and McIntyre, Paternoster-row.

A REPRINT of Mr Rowcroft's attempt to invest the subject of emigration and the colonies with an interest not their own, by connecting the sufficiently romantic history of an individual with his descriptions of the different colonies, and of their respective merits and demerits. He has not, however, been very successful, for the connection is not close enough nor sufficiently veiled, and every reader can at once perceive that the story is merely the peg to hang various dissertations on. Some of the descriptions of the countries are lively and striking, and the book is readable and interesting.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The King's Highway. By G. P. R. James. (Parlour Library). Simms and McIntyre, City Men and City Manners. Groombridge and Sons.
- Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China. By MM. Gabet and Hue. Office of the National Illustrated Library.
- The Church of England in the Reigns of the Stuarts. Cochrane.
- The Chemist for December.
- The New Monthly Belle Assemblée for December.
- The Sporting Review for December.
- The Farmer's Magazine for December.
- The Banker's Magazine for December.
- The Church of England Magazine for December.
- The Colonial Magazine for December.
- Cyclopædia of Useful Arts. Part 4.
- The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines. Tale XIII. Hermione. By Mary Cowden Clarke. Smith and Son.
- Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève for October.
- Penny Maps. Part 17. Chapman and Hall.
- Lecture on the Comparative Influence of the Natural Sciences and "the Shorter Catechism" on the Civilisation of Scotland. (Pamphlet). By George Combe. Simpkin and Marshall.
- Chambers' Papers for the People. Vol XII.
- Ireland Sixty Years ago. 3rd edition. Dublin, M'Glashan.
- Ten Year in Australia. By the Rev. D. Mackenzie, M.A. Orr and Co.
- The Life and Times of George Robert Fitzgerald. Dublin: M'Glashan.
- The Country House—The Poultry Yard. Knight.
- Travelling Hours: Curiosities of Communication. Knight.
- Curiosities of Industry, &c. Part IV. Knight.
- Knight's Pictorial Snakeseare. Part XXVII. Knight.
- Half-Hours of English History. Part VII. Knight.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

D. Y., Newcastle-on-Tyne, will see his question relative to the alteration of the French sugar duties fully answered in a leading article of this day on sugar. Several communications and several matters unavoidably stand over.

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 29th day of November, 1851:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 29,535,760	Government debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,881,900
		Gold coin and bullion	15,592,385
		Silver bullion	33,075
	£ 29,535,760		£ 29,535,760

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	£ 18,241,758
Reserve	2,123,536	Other Securities	11,573,461
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,745,051	Notes	10,912,993
Other Deposits	9,129,375	Gold and Silver Coin	598,917
Seven Day and other Bills	1,171,686		
	£ 35,726,845		£ 35,726,845

Dated the 4th December, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	23,324,145	Securities	24,962,383
Public Deposits	7,745,051	Bullion	16,134,077
Other or private Deposits	9,129,375		
	£ 37,177,744		£ 40,397,370

The balance of assets above liabilities being £ 3,122,706 as stated in the above account under the head Rest.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£ 126,392
A decrease of Public Deposits of	441,713
A decrease of Other Deposits of	166,861
A decrease of Securities of	16,055
A decrease of Bullion of	113,883
An increase of Rest of	59,332
An increase of Reserve of	245,634

The present returns inform us that the circulation has decreased 126,392l; the public deposits have increased 441,713l; private deposits have decreased 166,861l; securities have decreased 16,055l; bullion has increased 113,883l; the rest has decreased 59,332l; and the reserve has increased 245,638l. The increase of bullion is less than was expected, and the small decrease of securities being of private securities, shows that the Bank is not getting bills.

The money market, if there be any difference, is a shade stiffer to-day than last Friday; but this is more owing to the caution naturally inspired by the events abroad, than to any scarcity of the article. They give a shock to credit. Perfectly good bills are negotiated at the former easy terms.

The northern exchanges, those with Holland, Hamburg, &c., have not been affected by the events in Paris; but bills on that city and on the greater part of France and Italy are almost unsaleable.

In Paris gold has suddenly advanced in price, a demand having arisen for it, as convenient to carry abroad or to hoard.

The market for silver here is good, the demand is fully equal to the supply, and the price has advanced 3d.

In our stock and railway market the influence of the revolution at Paris has been most sensibly felt. Our funds were more affected by it than the French funds. In Paris, at the first blush of the affair, it was a solution of doubts which had for some time affected the market unfavourably, and its influence at first was to give firmness to the market there. To-day the prices from Paris come considerably depreciated. Those of Thursday were 5 per Cents. 90f 80c; those of the day before were 91f 60c; and they, combined with the previous events, kept the market here very much down. Three per Cents. sunk 2½ per cent., and were done at 96½; they subsequently rallied, but to-day, with a very heavy market, closed at 96½. The absence of a communication by submarine telegraph made people imagine the worst. There was hanging over the market, too, a large bull account; the Bulls sold stock freely, and Consols declined from 97½ at which they opened, to 96½. One class of dealers at present must have lost considerably by the change in France. Our usual list of the opening and closing price of Consols in each day of the week, and the closing price of the other principal stocks last Friday and this day, will show the fluctuations of the market:—

	Money		Account	
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Saturday	944 ½	981 ½	95 ½	102 ½
Monday	181 ½	181 ½	95 ½	95 ½
Tuesday	182 ½	182 ½	95 ½	97 ½
Wednesday	182 ½	182 ½	97 ½	97 ½
Thursday	171 ½	172 ½	97 ½	97 ½
Friday	172 ½	172 ½	97 ½	97 ½

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
	Money	Account	Money	Account
2 percent consols, account	981 ½	102 ½	962 ½	102 ½
— money	982 ½	102 ½	962 ½	102 ½
5 percent	97 ½	97 ½	96 ½	96 ½
3 percent reduced	97 ½	97 ½	93 ½	93 ½
Exchange bills, large	107 7½	107 7½	107 7½	107 7½
Bank stock	214 1½	214 1½	214 1½	214 1½
East India stock	272 ½	272 ½	272 ½	272 ½
Spanish 3 per cents.	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½	32 ½
— 5 per cents.	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½
Portuguese 4 per cents.	30 ½	30 ½	30 ½	30 ½
Mexican 8 per cents.	25 ½	25 ½	25 ½	25 ½
Dutch 2 per cents.	59 ½	59 ½	59 ½	59 ½
— 4 per cents.	59 ½	59 ½	59 ½	59 ½
Russian, 4 stock	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½	102 ½
Sardinian stock	5 ½	5 ½	5 ½	5 ½
Peruvian	85 00	85 00	85 00	85 00
Venezuela	33 5	33 5	33 5	33 5

The railway market has been quite as much affected as the stock market. Prices have given way, and the market closed heavily to-day, with little or no business doing. Such events as those of Paris almost paralyse men; they know not what to make of them, nor what will follow, and thus suspend all their operations awaiting the issue. The following lists gives the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.		Closing prices this day.	
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Birmingham and Oxford gas.	28 ½	28 ½	28 ½	28 ½
Birmingham and Dudley	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
Bristol and Exeter	78 80	78 80	78 80	78 80
Cardiff and Merthyr	15 ½	15 ½	15 ½	15 ½
Eastern Counties	61 7	61 7	61 7	61 7
East Lancashire	13 ½	13 ½	13 ½	13 ½
Great Northern	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½	17 ½
Great Western	80 7	80 7	80 7	80 7
Lancashire and Yorkshire	57 ½	57 ½	57 ½	57 ½
London and Blackwall	7 ½	7 ½	7 ½	7 ½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	55 ½	55 ½	55 ½	55 ½
London & North Western	110 1½	110 1½	110 1½	110 1½
London and South Western	80 7 ½	80 7 ½	80 7 ½	80 7 ½
Midlands	5 ½	5 ½	5 ½	5 ½
North British	78 ½	78 ½	78 ½	78 ½
North Staffordshire	74 ½	74 ½	74 ½	74 ½
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolverhampton	14 ½	14 ½	14 ½	14 ½
South Eastern	21 ½	21 ½	21 ½	21 ½
South Wales	27 ½	27 ½	27 ½	27 ½
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	18 1½	18 1½	18 1½	18 1½
York and North Midland	22 ½	22 ½	22 ½	22 ½

FRENCH SHARES.

Boulogne and Amiens	10 ½	10 ½	10 ½	10 ½
Northern of France	14 ½	14 ½	14 ½	14 ½
Paris and Rouen	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½	23 ½
Paris and Strasbourg	51 ½	51 ½	51 ½	51 ½
Rouen and Havre	8 ½	8 ½	8 ½	8 ½
Dutch Guiana	4 ½	4 ½	4 ½	4 ½

In the foreign stock market prices were very uncertain, and

were called at a difference of more than 2 per cent. All the stock abroad markets have been affected as much as our own, and again it is found that what is the sport of politicians is the ruin of many fortunes.

The latest news we have heard by private letters are all unfavourable to Louis Napoleon. From Lille they write that General Neumayer, at the head of the garrison, and the National Guard, have declared in favour of the Assembly, and have taken up arms to enforce its decree of deposition against Louis Napoleon. He has created disturbance where tranquillity before prevailed; and, in general, though we have heard very conflicting opinions expressed, his proceedings are denounced, and it is said that he cannot succeed.

Since our last publication two stoppages have been declared. The first was Messrs Quarles Harris and Son, the second oldest and most important house in the wine trade. Their liabilities, though large, will it is said all be met, as there has been no depression in the price of wine sufficient to account for the stoppage. It is supposed to have originated in some other circumstances than the want of means ultimately to answer all their engagements. The other stoppage was the extensive house of John Cabell and Co., of Glasgow. Their transactions were very important, and their total liabilities are very large.

The coinage at New Orleans, for October, 1851, in the Mint of the United States, was as follows:—

Table showing Deposits and Coinage. Includes categories like Gold, Silver, Double Eagles, and various denominations with values in dollars and cents.

From the 1st to the 5th of November, inclusive, the deposits of Californian gold were about 500,000 dols.

Our accounts from San Francisco to October 15th are favourable. Since our last, says the Alta California, in the trade report—

The demand for goods, until within a few days, has been kept up; but for the last few days goods in the grocery and provision line have not sold freely. There has been, however, a little more animation in the dry goods and clothing line, yet the stocks are quite ample.

The mining interests are good. The agricultural interests are prosperous. Our country is developing its resources, manufacturing, mining and agriculture, almost daily, and shipments that would have been judicious a few months ago, would be extremely ill-advised now. We shall have a good deal of coarse lumber from Oregon—we are making bricks and lime—we are raising large quantities of hogs and poultry—the land yields us its agricultural product with the utmost generosity, without complaint or fear of potato rot, in our virgin soil. Moreover, our friends should bear in mind that we have had and shall have a good many arrivals from Europe, and that the population of our State is but about 275,000. Expenses and charges are necessarily high, and we have been struck with the want of consideration manifested by shippers in sending goods here requiring additional labour to prepare them for market or for use, although labour at home is not one-sixth what it is here. The bad packing and preparations for a voyage of 16,000 miles, during which the tropics are twice passed, is another reprehensible feature in the shipments to this market. Very frequently the packing would be unsuitable for a voyage of 500 miles. Large losses are thus thrown upon the parties interested, whereas, if proper arrangements had been made, half of the freight would have been saved.

With respect to the mining districts we are well advised, and can state that they are by no means overstocked with goods, and we trust our market will be further relieved.

The amount of duties received at this port for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, was 459,082 dols 94c.

The number of passengers arrived for the same period was 5,870. The arrivals of vessels of all nations, for the quarter ending Sept. 30th, was 329 vessels; tons, 108,750; departures during the same period, 500; tons, 129,751.

Table showing Amount of bullion exported from San Francisco, from Sept. 13th to Oct. 13th, as entered in the Custom-house, and previously exported.

Table showing Amount of bullion entered inward from Sept. 14th to Oct. 14th, and previously entered.

Wages for labourers, 8 dols per day. Carpenters, 9 dols to 10 dols per day.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the new tariff) which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25-12 1/2, it follows that gold is about 0.18 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 429 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13-7; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-8, it follows that gold is 0.46 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table of English Stock Prices. Columns include Stock Name, and days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri) with corresponding prices.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table of Exchange Rates. Columns include City (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc.), Time, and Prices negotiated on Tuesday and Friday.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table of French Funds. Columns include Fund Name, and exchange rates for Paris, London, and other locations.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table of Foreign Stock Prices. Columns include Stock Name, and days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri) with corresponding prices.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Payable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, London Prices, Amer. Prices, and Nov. 16. Lists various American stocks and bonds such as United States Bonds, Alabama, Indiana, etc.

Exchange at New York 110 1/4.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, Price pr. share. Lists various insurance companies like Albion, Alliance British and Foreign, Do. Marine, etc.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price pr share. Lists joint stock banks like Australasia, British North American, Colonial, etc.

DOCKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price pr share. Lists dock companies like Commercial, East and West India, East Country, etc.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations: Paris, Antwerp, Amterdam, Hamburg, St Petersburg, Madrid, Lisbon, Gibraltar, New York, Jamaica, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Singapore, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Sydney.

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 3rd Dec., AMERICA, per Canada steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, Nov. 17; Boston, 18; New York, 19. On 3rd Dec., CALIFORNIA, Oct. 15, via United States. On 3rd Dec., HAVANA, Nov. 13, via United States.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 5th Dec. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton. On 8th Dec. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, and INDIA, via Marseilles.

Mails Due.

DEC. 5.—West Indies. Dec. 5.—Mexico. Dec. 10.—Cape of Good Hope. Dec. 10.—America. Dec. 13.—Brazil and River Plate.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

Table with columns: Sold, Weekly average, six weeks' average, same time last year, Duties. Rows for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas.

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.

Table with columns: Wheat and oat flour, Barley and barley-meal, Oats and rye and Peas and oatmeal, Rye and bean-meal, Indian corn and wheat & Indian-buckwheat meal. Rows for Foreign, Colonial, Total.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The general characteristic of all the markets this week has been dulness, inclined to stagnation. There have been few transactions and no changes of importance in value. Business has been checked by the political events abroad.

Though the corn market has been cleared of all the low-priced grain, and the arrivals have been short, it was dull to-day. Some very fine Dantzic wheat, however, was sold to millers, Messrs Gillic and Horne report, at 52s per quarter.

The grain market on the Continent continues to be very animated, and on the 2d inst. former prices of wheat were fully maintained at Rotterdam and at other places. Some further advance had taken place in rye. "The demand, say the Messrs Sturge in their circular, for Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c., is quite equal to that which existed when we issued our last monthly circular, with every prospect of its increasing. Buyers for the Continent are now not only taking most of the limited number of cargoes which arrive on the coast from the Mediterranean, but purchase freely the inferior and middling qualities of wheat lying in the ports of the United Kingdom. Several parcels of this descriptions were sold at Gloucester last week for shipment to Belgium. We also understand that sales to some extent are now making of English wheat, on the coast of Norfolk and Lincoln, for the same destination." There is no longer a competition who shall supply us, but who shall get supplies from us.

The colonial produce market has been steady. Sugar is unaltered in price, though the demand for it has been good. In coffee but little business has been done, but prices have been steady.

The demand for rice continues, and the former advance of 3d per cwt, not 30 per cent. as misprinted last week, is fully maintained.

In the cotton market the demand has been active, though prices here remain unchanged. About 1,930 bales have been sold. Our usual cotton tables, in another part of our journal, continue to record the two facts of the receipts at the ports of the United States being larger this year than last, and the exports to Great Britain and to all foreign ports, except those of France, being less.

In silk there is no alteration of price, and no sales have been made. The prices of colonial wool are firm, but no change has taken place in them.

Though November is considered a period proverbial for dulness at Manchester, as in some other manufacturing districts, the markets there this year have been more animated than in the same period of any year within recollection, except 1842 and 1848. If foreign politicians would only allow their fellow-countrymen to remain at peace, and be prosperous, nothing would be wanting to ensure the continued prosperity of our country.

MONTHLY INDIGO STATEMENT.

In the course of last month there were delivered from the London warehouses 3,897 chests, viz., 2,833 chests for export and 1,059 chests for home consumption, against a total of 948 chests in November 1850, 3,814 chests in 1849, and 2,862 chests in 1848. The total stock of East India indigo in London, on the 1st of this month, was 31,703 chests, of which about 14,000 chests were in first, and about 17,700 chests in second hands; it consisted of 27,170 chests Bengal, &c., and 4,533 chests Madras, Kurpah, and Manila, against 23,008 chests Bengal, &c., and 3,610 chests Madras, &c., on the 1st December 1850.

TABLE showing the Deliveries of INDIGO from London during the first eleven months of the last ten years, and the stocks remaining on the 1st of December.

	Home Consumption.	Export.	Total.	Stock, Dec. 1.
	chests.	chests.	chests.	chests.
1851	7,659	19,602	27,261	31,703
1850	8,152	19,721	27,873	26,618
1849	8,778	22,362	31,140	30,937
1848	9,861	16,161	26,022	29,865
1847	6,592	19,734	26,326	32,949
1846	10,158	17,363	27,521	33,706
1845	10,334	18,501	28,835	33,749
1844	11,026	10,140	21,166	27,031
1843	7,746	14,140	21,886	21,830
1842	8,862	18,041	26,903	21,252

The total importation of indigo into London during the eleven months of this year was 31,759 chests, against 25,455 chests during the corresponding period of last year, 32,363 chests in 1849, 23,925 chests in 1848, 28,196 chests in 1847, and 27,750 chests in 1846. The imports during the twelve months ending 30th November in the last six years have been as follows:—

	Total.	Total.
	chests.	chests.
1850-51—Bengal, &c.	25,068	21,394
Madras, &c.	10,095	3,509
1849-50—Bengal, &c.	19,387	19,677
Madras, &c.	6,941	9,394
1848-49—Bengal, &c.	27,496	18,271
Madras, &c.	5,771	9,628

It is both owing to larger arrivals and to diminished out goings that our present stock shows an excess over most of the preceding nine years, at corresponding date. The only cheering feature in the present position of the market is the very large delivery during the last two months, which amounts to about 7,200 chests, but nevertheless the aggregate of the eleven months' deliveries is still below the average of the same period in the preceding nine years. The wants of consumers in this country and abroad having now been satisfied for the present, there are no transactions to report beyond a few chests for partial wants; prices have remained nominally on a par with the rates paid at the close of the last quarterly sales.

The overland mail, which arrived on Wednesday last, has brought advices from Calcutta of the 26th October, reporting a further improvement in the prospects of the new crop, the yield of which was confidently estimated at 123 to 125,000 maunds.

Of Spanish indigo there were imported into London during the

eleven months of this year 7,278 serons, against 2,764 serons in 1850; the deliveries amounted to 7,643 serons, against 2,351 serons last year. The stock on the 1st inst. amounted to 634 serons, against 810 serons on the 1st December 1850. From these returns it will be seen what extensive business has been done here this year in these descriptions of indigo. The present stock consists chiefly of Guatemala, prices of which have recently experienced a slight reduction.

COTTON.

New York, Nov. 22.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT			
NEW ORLEANS, OR	Nov. 8	SOUTH CAROLINA, OR	Nov. 14
MOBILE	8	NORTH CAROLINA	15
FLORIDA	5	VIRGINIA	1
TEXAS	1	NEW YORK	18
GEORGIA	14	OTHER PORTS	15

	1851-52	1850-51	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	1851-52	1851-52
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1851	99,573	118,246	...	18,673
Received at the ports since do.	562,795	328,546	31,249	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	1,77,823	139,555	...	31,732
Exported to France since do.	49,743	41,091	8,652	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	2,451	17,233	...	14,772
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	9,951	12,718	...	2,757
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	169,958	210,597	...	40,600
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.	205,068	196,312	8,756	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

	1851-52	1850-51
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates	59,779	51,927

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

	1851-52		1850-51	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1851	...	99,573	...	148,246
Received since	...	562,795	...	328,546
Total supply	...	662,368	...	476,792
Deduct shipments	169,888	...	210,597	...
Deduct stock left on hand	205,068	...	196,312	...
Leaves for American consumption	375,056	...	406,999	...
	87,312	...	65,883	...

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Port
At New Orleans	8	3	8
Mobile	8	4	1
Florida	5	...	...
Savannah	14	3	3
Charleston	14	8	3
New York	18	21	5
Total	66	17	25

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 1/4 lb. Exchange, 110 1/4 to 110 1/2.

The market has been steady since our last, and sales have been made to ir extent, without change in price. The advices from abroad, as was expected, are favourable. The stock here is light, and parcels continue to be sold to arrive. The receipts of cotton at all the shipping ports are 362,795 bales, against 328,546 to same dates last year—an increase this season of 34,249 bales. The total foreign export this year is 40,600 bales less than last, say 31,732 bales decrease to Great Britain, 8,652 increase to France, 14,772 decrease to North of Europe, and 2,757 decrease to other foreign ports. The shipments from southern to northern ports are 12,268 bales more this season than last; and there is an increase in stock of 8,756 bales. The sales since is our last are 4,500 bales—making a total for the week of 9,100 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c.	e.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Inferior	7	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	7	8
Low to good ordinary	8	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
Low to good middling	8 1/2	9	9	...	9 1/2	10
Middling fair to fair	9 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
Fully fair to good fair	...	...	...	...	...	...

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Dec. 5. PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1850—Same period		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	4 1/2d	4 3/4d	5 1/4d	5 1/2d	5 3/4d	6d	7d	7 1/2d	8d
New Orleans	4 1/2d	5	5 1/2d	5 3/4d	6	7 1/2d	7d	8	9 1/2d
Pernambuco	5 1/2d	6	6 1/2d	7	7 1/2d	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2d
Egyptian	5	5 1/2d	6 1/2d	7	8	9	7 1/2d	8 1/2	11
Surat and Madras	2 1/2d	3 1/4d	3 1/2d	3 3/4d	3 1/2d	4 1/4d	4 1/2d	5 1/2d	6 1/2d

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import.		Consumption.		Exports.		Computed stock.	
Jan. 1 to Dec. 5.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 5.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 5.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 5.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 5.	Jan. 1 to Dec. 5.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 5.
1851	1,650,262	1,498,680	1,492,550	1,246,900	239,060	212,720	371,850
1850	1,498,680	1,492,550	1,246,900	239,060	212,720	371,850	477,330

In the early part of the week the cotton market was very animated, and barely supplied, and very full prices were obtained. In the last few days this animation has subsided, and a better supply been offered. The operations of the trade have been nearly equal to their consumption. A fair amount of business has been done by speculators, a considerable proportion of which was East India. The demand for export has been more limited than for some time past. The slight advance obtained in the beginning of the week has been lost, and a further slight concession made, so that our quotations are reduced in some instances 1/4d per lb. Long stapled descriptions are

somewhat enhanced in value, and in most kinds of Brazil we quote an advance of 4d per lb. East India have declined 1d per lb.
The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. There is a more general inquiry than during the two previous days, and a firmer market.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to November 27, 1851, and the corresponding period in 1850.
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn.		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Petersburg	452	2411	2239	1812	470	497	675	539	707	200	54264	47693
Hamburg	38699	31893	6104	7214	5203	6550	10207	11378	7265	7177	28486	36216
Bremen	374	988	30	75	103	160	396	664	94	129	617	452
Antwerp	2260	1232	729	313	1116	676	517	394	620	410	2743	15470
Rotterdam	13730	14485	1518	1771	1327	1518	3786	5039	2879	3071	4988	1746
Amsterdam	624	1410	105	92	226	198	1520	1453	562	497	...	...
Zwolle	1749	1425	2	2	83	105	41	223	31	9	...	...
Kampen	3230	3862	114	109	65	56	330	375	118	166	...	...
Leer	4910	2551	16	18	171	41	55	49	64	66	1391	1466
Denmark &c	3616	4283	53	43	345	525	986	1147	1075	577	2649	3651
Otr. Ero. Pis	1503	2183	207	283	200	311	86	155	173	116	326	4153
Other parts	891	618	3	...	10	16	628	1021	12	12	...	...
Total	75752	67251	11090	11732	9319	10106	21227	24455	13599	12810	96335	126932

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1851.
(From our own Correspondent.)
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Dec. 4, 1851.		Price Dec. 1850.		Price Dec. 1849.		Price Dec. 1848.		Price Dec. 1847.		Price Dec. 1846.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair.....per lb	0	5½	0	7½	0	6½	0	4½	0	4½	0	7
Ditto good fair.....	0	5½	0	7½	0	6½	0	4½	0	5½	0	7½
Pernambuco fair.....	0	5½	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	6½	0	7½
Ditto good fair.....	0	7	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	7½	0	8½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	9	1	0	0	9½	0	7½	0	8	0	10½
No. 30 WATER do.....	0	9½	0	11½	0	9	0	7½	0	8½	0	10½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	4½	5	1½	5	1½	5	1½	4	1½	4	3
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	10½	6	1½	6	0	5	1½	5	1½	6	9
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	7	9	9	4½	8	1½	7	3	7	7½	8	6
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	8	9	10	6	9	1½	7	9	8	0	9	4½
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 4oz	9	9	11	4½	9	9	8	4½	8	6	...	...
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7	6	8	9	7	0	6	7½	7	6	...	...

The upward tendency of our market continued until Tuesday, when the announcement of the French revolution caused a general pause, but nothing more, and very little anxiety regarding the result of the extraordinary step taken by the President was expressed on 'Change; but the general impression is, that the bold and able execution of the movement will crown the President with success. It could not have happened more opportunely for this market, production being so well engaged, that all parties can afford to look on for a week or two, to see how events may turn up.

In yarn the full prices of last week are maintained, and some of the better descriptions of cloth are again higher and very much wanted; other makes remain unchanged.

The accounts just received from India show no improvement, but the reverse. In Bombay a large business continued at slightly reduced prices, but the improved exchange will counterbalance this. The Calcutta market is in a very wretched state, and two or three small failures have taken place.

The failure of John Cabbal and Co., of Glasgow, will not affect Manchester.

BRADFORD, Dec. 4.—There is a fair amount of business doing in combing wools, considering the comparative small consumption. Staplers are generally seeking an advance, which is only in some instances acceded to by the spinners. The stock of wool in this market is below an average, and the choice in several descriptions very scanty. Short wools, for fleecels, are becoming scarce, and better prices are now obtainable. Noils and brokes without change in prices, with no stocks on hand. The continued short-time running keeps the yarn market free from surplus stocks. The contracts entered for December have been at an advance upon previous rates, and from all that we can learn, what machinery is now working is to absolute order. The complaints of the spinners are unabated; for although an advance is currently obtained, yet that a vance is not sufficient to cover the cost of production, while wool is more difficult to purchase. Although there is a full average of merchants attending the market to-day, we do not learn that any improvement has taken place in prices. Many would buy, could they lay in goods as they might have done a month ago. Manufacturers have no disposition to run their looms full time, and not obtain working expenses. To realise a profit seems out of the question. But a continuance of the present prudence course will soon bring about that healthy business which is so desirable for all connected with the trade.

LEEDS, Dec. 2.—Market quiet to day; though there has been rather more doing in the woollen trade generally since last report. Prices firm, and stocks keep in moderate compass.

HUDDESFIELD, Dec. 2.—There has not been much doing either in the cloth hall to-day, or in the warehouses during the week; indeed, on the whole, less has been done. It is not expected that much will be done until Christmas gets turned, when hopes are held out of a good trade on the commencement of the new year.

MACCLESFIELD, Dec. 2.—We have to report an improved feeling in the Macclesfield trade generally, although as yet the business done among manufacturers has not been on a large scale; this may be, in some measure, accounted for by the smallness of stocks, which have not been run to so low an ebb for some years past. There is decidedly a better demand for the thrown silks, unaccompanied as yet with any advance from the late depressed rates; but it is felt that the strong position maintained in the market for raw silks must eventually have this tendency, when the stocks now in the market (which are comparatively light) are worked off. Raw silk: Considerable business has been done the last few days in China; about 700 bales, chiefly of the middling qualities, have changed hands. The quality of the new crop now arriving is inferior to last year's silk. The market is

reported firmer for both Chinas and Italians. In Bengal silk the transactions have been limited for filature qualities; the commoner descriptions are more inquired for.

R CHADALE, Dec. 1.—The flannel market remains dull and inactive, as is generally the case at this time of the year. This last week a small manufacturer, whose liabilities are said to be between 2,000l and 3,000l, has called his creditors together, and has offered to pay them 15s in the pound by three instalments. The wool market is flat, with no change in prices.

HALIFAX, Nov. 29.—Fancy goods have attracted very little attention in our piece hall to-day, except a few job lots; and the only articles asked for were lastings of low quality; but the prices offered are not such as to encourage their manufacture. In the yarn market there are indications of increasing confidence, and the aspect of things is more cheering—or perhaps less gloomy—than it was. The upward tendency of the raw material and the reduction of stocks have had the effect of inducing a somewhat healthier tone; though we cannot note any advance in quotations. Wool is changing hands rather more freely, at slightly improved rates; but the staplers are unable to replace their stocks, as the growers are asking a still larger advance.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—GRAIN.—Wheat is firm, with a moderate demand for export and milling, and a diminished supply pressing on the market, especially white Genesee, which is held firmly, and is a little higher; the sales are 37,000 bushels Canada at 86c to 86½c in bond; 5,000 Genesee on private terms; 7,500 white Michigan, 87c to 88c; and 2,000 white Southern, which is scarce and wanted, 88c to 90c, cash. Corn has continued in request, but with more off-ring, there is a depressed feeling, and prices closed a trifle lower; the sales are 50,000 bushels at 57c to 59c for unmerchanted, 60c to 61c for mixed Western, closing at 60c to 61c for round yellow, and 61½c for new Southern yellow, the first received, which is in very good order; white is very scarce and wanted; some Southern sold yesterday on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has continued a steady good demand for flour for export and home use, with a depressed market during Saturday and Monday, but yesterday there was also an active speculative inquiry, and prices, which before favoured buyers, assumed more firmness, and for some descriptions an advance of 6½c was realised, the market generally closing firmly; the receipts are large, and the stock accumulates. Sour and uninspected are now about out of market, and we omit quotations. Canada is in good supply and fair demand, but the market is rather heavy; the sales are 4,000 bbls at 3 dol 93½c to 4 dol for superfine No. 1, closing at the lower rate, and 3 dol 68c for No. 2 in bond. The sales of domestic wire—Sunday, 11,000 bbls; Monday, 10,500; and yesterday, 16,000. We quote superfine No. 2, 3 dol 50c to 3 dol 62½c; common State, 3 dol 81½c; straight do., 3 dol 81½c; favourite do., 3 dol 87½c to 3 dol 93½c; mixed Wisconsin, 3 dol 87½c; mixed Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, 3 dol 87½c; straight Michigan and Indiana, 3 dol 93½c to 4 dol. Corn meal is less firm, but steady, with sales of 450 bbls at 3 dol 31½c for Jersey, and 3 dol 50c, cash, for Brandywine.

Papers of the 22nd ult., since arrived, say:—Breadstuffs were not in active request. Prices were much as formerly. Western meal flour, 3 dol 53c to 3 dol 62½c per barrel. Genesee prime wheat, 92c to 94c; Indian corn, round yellow 60c to 62c per bushel, steady; Indian meal, 3 dol 25c to 3 dol 37½c per barrel.

Export of BREADSTUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since Sept. 1, 1851.

From—	Flour.		Meal.		Wheat.		Corn.	
	bbls	...	bbls	...	bush	...	bush	...
New York.....to Nov. 18	221,235	...	...	...	528,811	...	219,239	...
New Orleans.....	1,601	...	...	...	...	...	1,467	...
Philadelphia.....	17,150	...	1,980	...	31,427	...	1,500	...
Baltimore.....	15,823	...	...	...	25,259	...	...	...
Boston.....	8,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ports.....	1,000	...	...	...	22,000	...	18,077	...
Total.....	255,550	1,680	507,497	240,223				
About same time last year.....	415,298	1,085	418,080	110,413				

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat was moderate at Mark Lane on Monday, and it met a fair steady sale at about 1s per qr advance on all fine samples, and at the close of the market very little was left over unsold. There were limited imports of foreign wheat, consisting of 1,384 qrs from Danzig, 480 qrs from New York, 705 qrs from Rostock, and 2,020 qrs from Varna, making a total of only 4,589 qrs. For fine Danzig there was an improved demand at an advance of 1s per qr, and all other sorts were fully as dear; the stocks generally are now drawn on liberally, from the falling off in the imports. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,537 sacks; by the Eastern Counties Railway, 7,304 sacks; from Ireland, 50 sacks; and from the United States, direct and via Liverpool, 9,129 barrels; with 2,295 sacks mostly from France; the trade was healthy, and full prices were paid. The best malting barley realised former rates with a good steady demand; intermediate qualities were more readily placed; there were no imports whatever of this article. Very short arrivals of English oats, only 96 qrs; from Scotland, 1,120 qrs; from Ireland, 8,551 qrs; from foreign ports, 8,130 qrs; prime heavy corn realised about 6d per qr higher rates, from a good steady demand from both dealers and consumers. The transactions in floating cargoes from the South of Europe continue to be to a liberal extent, the wheat, as the vessels arrive at the ports of order, for the Continent, beans for our own coast, and Indian corn for Ireland, each article at about 6d per qr advance.

The imports of wheat at Liverpool on Tuesday were moderate, consisting of 8,019 qrs from the United States, and 1,400 qrs from Egypt, and there was a good demand for fresh samples, as well as old as new, at an enhancement of 1d per 70 lbs; average, 35s 6d on 49 qrs. The imports of flour amounted to 22,779 qrs, and the best brands of American were 3d per barrel dearer, other sorts commanding fully former rates. Indian corn was in good request at 6d per 49 lbs beyond its previous value.

There were very scanty imports at Hull, and all foreign grain was held with firmness; the supply of wheat from the farmers was a fair one, and good dry samples in some cases commanded 1s per qr higher rates; average, 36s per qr.

At Leeds there were moderate arrivals of wheat, the best qualities brought 1s per qr more money, other sorts full prices; average, 35s 8d on 3 2/3 qrs. The farmers brought forward at Ipswich a short quantity of wheat, and

an advance of 1s per qr was established for all good samples: average, 39s 7d on 1,141 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of all English grain at Mark Lane on Wednesday were very limited, with no import of foreign wheat, only a small quantity of barley, but a tolerably fair quantity of oats. Without any quotable change in the value of any grain, trade was healthy and firm for all articles, with some inquiry for fine wheats, particularly for choice English, and the finer descriptions of foreign.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 37s 2d on 108,500 qrs wheat, 27s 1d on 108,385 qrs barley, 18s 8d on 27,504 qrs oats, 25s 7d on 65 qrs rye, 30s 5d on 5,287 qrs beans, and 28s 10d on 2,763 qrs peas.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark Lane on Tuesday were moderate, with a small addition of Irish oats, whilst the imports of foreign wheat, barley, and flour were on a limited scale, but fair of oats. The few parcels of English wheat on sale commanded fully the rates of Monday, and all sorts of foreign were held with much firmness, fine samples being taken off to a fair extent. Flour was in good request, and every description realised quite as high rates. There was a steady demand for fine malting barley, and Monday's currency was well supported; beans and peas brought former quotations. The business transacted in oats was to a fair extent, both to the large dealers and consumers, and fine heavy oats must be quoted rather dearer. Floating cargoes continue to be well placed as the vessels make the ports for orders, all articles commanding higher rates:

The London averages announced this day were,—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	4,886	at	49 9
Barley.....	5,147		29 6
Oats.....	11,265		19 1
Rye.....	121		28 10
Beans.....	631		30 11
Peas.....	631		33 11

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English.....	2,310	4,199	3,011	3,480	1,520 sacks
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....
Foreign.....	1,810	2,050	.....	8,570	810 sacks, 120 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

	Per quarter.	s	d	
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	27 39	Old	28 40	
Do do white do	42 46	Do	42 45	
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red do	35 38	Do	34 38	
Northumberland & Scotch do	.....	Do	.....
Rye Old	27s 28s New	27 28	Brank	27 28
Barley...Grinding	23 25	Distilling	25 23	
Malt...Brown	45 48	Paleship	50 54	
Beans...New large ticks	26 28	Harrow	30 32	
Do Old	29 32	Do	32 34	
Peas...G. 37	28 36	Maple	30 31	
White, old	28 29	Boilers	32 34	
Oats...Lincoln & Yorksfeed	18 19	Short small	19 21	
Scotch, Angus	21 24	Potato	24 26	
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Yougal, black	17 18	New	17 18	
Do, Galway 16s 17s, Dublin & Wexford feed	18 19	Potato	20 22	
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	18 19	Fine	20 21	
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	18 19	Do	20 21	
Flour...Irish, per sack 30s 32s, Norfolk, &c.	28 30	Town	35 37	
Tares...Old feeding	26 28	Winter	28 31	

FOREIGN.

Wheat...Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white	44 48
Do do mixed and red	42 44
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	40 45
Silesian, red 38s 40s, white	39 42
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	37 38
Do do do, red	36 38
Russian, hard	34s 36s
French, red	38 40
Rhine, red	38 40
Canadian, red	39 40
Italian and Tuscan, do	40 41
Egyptian	26 27
Malze...Yellow	25 28
Barley...Grinding	23 25
Beans...Ticks	26 27
Peas...White	27 29
Oats...Dutch brew and thick	21 24
Russian feed	18 19
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed	18 21
Flour...Danzig, per barrel 19s 21s, American	20 22
Tares...Large Gore 30s 32s, old 26s 28s, new	28 30

SEEDS.

Linseed...Per qr crushing, Baltic 42s 47s, Odessa	46s 48s	Sowing	64 65
Rapeseed...Per last do foreign 22s 23s, English	20s 21s	Fine new	22s 23s
Hempseed...Per qrlarge	35 36	Small	32 34
Canaryseed...Per qr 35s 40s	32 33	Trefoil	16 20
Mustardseed...Per bushel, brown	7 10	White	5 6
Clavertseed...Per cwt English white new	44 48	Red	42 48
Foreign do	36 43	Choice	40 46
Trefoil...English do	15 18		19 21
Linseed cake, foreign	Per ton 7l 0s to 8l 10s, English, per ton 7l 10s to 8l 0s		
Rape do do	4l 4s to 4l 5s, Do per ton Do 4l 4s to 4l 5s		

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—Importers having brought forward moderate supplies, there has not been any alteration in prices this week, and the market remains quiet as last reported. A steady business has been transacted in West India at former rates, but low refining kinds are still plentiful. 201 hds Barbadoes submitted on Tuesday chiefly found buyers at last week's value: fine yellow, 38s 6d to 40s; low to good, 32s 6d to 38s. Arrivals since the 28th ult. have been rather large. Estimated stock at the close of last week, 87,870 tons, or 27,643 tons above that of 1850 at same period. The deliveries for home consumption show a decrease of 15,185 tons this year.

Mauritius.—There were not any public sales at commencement of the week, and a limited business has since been done by private treaty, buyers awaiting the public sale this day.

Bengal.—The sales on Tuesday comprised 4,130 bags, which were about two-thirds sold at previous rates: Khaur withdrawn at 23s to 24s, or above the market value; fair to good white Benares sold at 37s to 38s; middling to fair yellow Cossipore, 37s 6d to 38s; Mauritius kinds 31s 6d to 34s per cwt. The stock is large as compared with that of last year at corresponding period.

Foreign.—The sales for export have been limited this week. 535 hds and 125 boxes Cuba muscovado were about half disposed of at previous rates, the

better qualities being most in demand and low chiefly brought in: fair to good grocery 36s to 38s; low to good middling, 32s 6d to 35s 6d; greyish, 31s 6d to 35s; good brown, 31s to 31s 6d. Yesterday, 2,071 chests Havana chiefly sold at and after the sale at steady prices, from 32s to 35s 6d for fine brown to fair yellow. The only transaction by private contract has been 300 chests Brown Bahia adfat at the low price of 15s.

Refined.—No further alteration in prices has occurred this week, refiners having shown rather less disposition to press sales, and there are not many parcels low goods offering at 43s; the better descriptions remain as last quoted. Wet lumps steady at 41s 6d to 43s. Pieces and bastards have both sold at lower rates. The prices of treacle range from 10s 6d to 15s. Bonded sugars are extremely dull. Crushed 27s. Leaves steady. Few transactions are reported in Dutch crushed this week.

MOLASSES.—About 700 puncheons West India, consisting chiefly of St Vincents, St Kitts, &c., have been sold at 11s per cwt.

COCOA.—West India is still very dull, with a large stock. 727 bags Trinidad were chiefly taken in at former rates: ordinary to good red, 38s to 46s; grey, 35s to 38s; a few lots of the better kinds sold. 113 bags Grenada were taken in at 32s to 37s per cwt. Foreign is nominally unaltered.

COFFEE.—There has not been any animation in the market, the improved demand last quoted having quite subsided. 38 casks middling Jamaica were withdrawn. Native Ceylon has been quiet during the week, at 40s to 40s 6d for good ordinary, and the sales confined to a few hundred bags. Yesterday 120 bags bought in at public sale, since brought 39s 6d for ordinary palish, &c. Some plantation submitted were bought in above the value, but since sold at prices which have not transpired. Privately little has been done. The small supply of Mocha prevents any business of importance. Foreign quiet, but firm. A cargo of 2,500 bags Rio has sold for the Mediterranean, price said to be 39s per cwt.

TEA.—The market has continued flat, business being nearly confined to the public sales. Importers of common congou have evinced a desire to press sales in common congou, which has led to a further decline in prices, yet the trade appear unwilling to buy to any extent: there are some parcels offering at 8d; fair common, 8½d. The large public sales, comprising 21,000 pkgs, commenced yesterday, when 10,500 pkgs passed, of which 4,000 sold, the same want of spirit as for some time past prevailing, and prices were lower in many instances even for qualities most in demand. Some new congou of fine quality but tarry sold as low as 1s to 1s 1d. Fine scented orange pekoe at 1s 4½d to 1s 6d showed a reduction of 1d upon late nominal rates, while common kinds in boxes realised full prices, owing to the small packages, and a considerable quantity found buyers. The small portion of green disposed of was at rather lower rates for Lyons, imperial, and gunpowders. 3,865 pkgs of the above quantity offered were congous.

RICE.—Some large sales have been effected in East India, partly speculative, at stiffer rates to 3d advance, and the market presents a very firm appearance. 581 bags Bengal by auction brought 9s 6d to 10s for good middling to good white, being full prices. 351 bags common pinky Madras sold at 8s to 8s 6d per cwt. Privately a very large business has been done. The stock continues heavy, consisting of 20,821 tons.

SAGO.—290 boxes brought 15s 6d to 16s 6d for low middling to fair small grain.

PIMENTO.—Some arrivals having taken place, the market has been quiet. 90 bags by auction were chiefly taken in at previous prices, from 5d to 5½d per lb.

PEPPER.—2,781 bags Malabar offered in the public sales have found buyers at previous rates, although the market is quiet: fair heavy, 3½d to 3½d; half heavy greyish, 3½d to 3½d. 55 bags white realised 6½d to 7½d per lb, for very ordinary to middling dingy grey.

OTHER SPICES.—8 casks Dutch lined nutmegs sold at 2s to 2s 1d: 15 casks low taken in at 1s 4d to 1s 10d. A few lots ordinary mace brought 1s 10d to 1s 11d. 103 bags Bourbon cloves sold steadily at 6½d to 6½d: 15 casks ordinary Amboyna were bought in at 7d per lb, also 10 cases Penang above the market value. Cassia Lignea is still very scarce, and commands high rates. A small parcel Cassia Buda withdrawn at 8l. 50 pkgs Cassia Vera were taken in at 54s. 157 barrels Jamaica ginger sold at 39s to 60s per cwt. There have not been any sales of East India.

REC.—About 400 puns Jamaica have sold at 2s 4d to 2s 6d, being steady rates. The market is firm.

SALTPETRE.—Micro inquiry has been made for East India during the last two days at rather higher rates, a Government contract being advertised. 800 bags Bengal, submitted on Tuesday, sold at 25s 3d per cwt, for 11½ refraction. The stock on 1st instant was 2,490 tons; at same time last year, 2,500 tons.

NITRATE SODA.—600 tons are declared for public sale in about ten days: at present the price is quite nominal.

COCHINEAL.—The market continues quiet, and of 367 bags Honduras in the public sales, less than one-third part sold at previous rates for silvers: ordinary foxey to good, 2s 9d to 3s 1d; blacks went rather easier, from 3s 8d to 4s per lb: the lower qualities were bought in freely at 3s 9d to 3s 10d per lb. The deliveries last month were 1,225 serons. Stock on 1st inst, 8,326 serons, &c. against 7,610 serons in 1850.

LAC DYE.—This article is still very dull. 141 chests were chiefly taken in at full prices: JE good, 1s 7½d; other marks, 1s 2d to 1s 6½d; I in square, 8d; PRNJ, 7d to 7½d per lb. Stock on 1st inst. 7621 chests, against 5,237 chests last year. The deliveries are steady.

DRYSALTERY GOODS.—There are few buyers of Gambier at 1s 6d to 2s upon the high prices last quoted, large supplies being close at hand. The stock is almost exhausted. Catch has been quiet, and a parcel of sound quality taken in at 17s 6d: 1st class sea-damaged sold at 16s 6d. 75 bales Bengal sawflour sold at full prices, from 4l 5s to 5l 15s per cwt for low middling to fair.

DRUGS.—The business done this week has been extremely limited in the absence of further public sales. Large supplies of castor oil are still coming forward, and prices are very low. Stock on 1st inst, 155 casks, 27,487 tins, &c., against 262 casks, 12,007 tins, &c., last year. The stock of camphor at same date was 6,526 chests, &c., against 7,517 chests, &c., in 1850.

DREWOODS.—23 tons red Saunders sold at 4l 10s to 4l 15s per ton.

SHELLS.—180 tons Panama mother-of-pearl were taken in at 16s to 20s per cwt.

IR.—The market for East India presents a firm appearance, few parcels being offered, and the high rates demanded have prevented much business: Banca is held at 82s per cwt. British continues firm and rather scarce.

METALS.—The large failure at Glasgow this week has depressed the market for Scotch pig iron, and prices have given way considerably, being as low as at any former period last month. Spelter is held firmly at 14l 10s per ton on the spot, at which, however, there appears few buyers in the face of the present heavy stock. Copper steady. Other metals are unaltered.

HEMP, &c.—Petersburg clean and other kinds are dull, with rather a downward tendency. Jute has been in demand at steady rates. 2,300 bales partly sold from 9l to 15l 15s per ton. Manila hemp is still scarce.

LINSEED.—A moderate business has been transacted in parcels: ex-granary Black Sea, 40s to 43s 6d; 43s 6d paid for a cargo. Linseed cakes are in

steady request. Fine foreign scarce. English of fine quality command 7l 15s to 7l 17s 6d per ton.

OIL.—All kinds of fish are steady. Pale seal is getting rather scarce. A moderate amount of business has been done in cod at 32l. The supply of Southern whale is small, and high rates paid. Sperm quiet. Rather more enquiry has been made for linned at the late decline, a few parcels bringing 26s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape is quiet but firm, being influenced by the scarcity of Southern: foreign refined has sold at 33s 6d to 34s per cwt.

TURPENTINE.—British drawn spirits dull at 32s 3d to 32s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—A moderate demand continues to prevail for consumption, which has been met freely by importers, and prices are rather easier than last quoted: 1st sort Petersburg Y. C. on the spot 36s 9d to 37s; to arrive in the next three months, 37s to 37s 3d per cwt. The imports of all kinds of foreign and colonial tallow last month were 20,183 casks, against 20,821 casks in November 1850, and 9,487 casks in 1849. The deliveries were 13,149 casks, against 8,315 casks in the same period last year. Stock on the 1st inst, 70,618 casks, against 58,600 casks in 1850. Shipments from St Petersburg to this kingdom continue much larger than last season's.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was a steady demand in the public sales to-day, at previous rates. 480 casks West India sold by private treaty, making the week's business 2,114 casks. Mauritius—4,134 bags chiefly sold at last sale's prices: low to good yellow, 30s to 33s 6d; one lot very good grocery, 31s; brown, 28s to 29s; crystallised yellow, 34s 6d to 39s. Bengal—1,575 bags sold, and Tuesday's rates were maintained for all kinds. Madras—Of 4,718 bags submitted to-day about 2,000 sold at the former value; damp browns, 23s to 24s 6d; soft Dato brown and yellow, 22s to 27s 6d; low to good middling grocery, 29s to 32s; brown, 24s to 28s 6d. Penang—3,329 bags sold with spirit at rather higher rates: brown to low refining kinds, 24s to 27s; soft grocery yellow, 30s 6d to 32s per cwt. Refined.—The market was steady.

COFFEE.—No public sales were held to-day, and scarcely any business reported by private treaty.

TEA.—The sale closed to-day with extreme heaviness, the trade showing no disposition to buy, even at a further reduction in prices, and only 1,060 sold out of the remaining 10,400 which passed. No change in general quotations occurred.

CLOVES.—100 bags Bourbon sold at 54l to 54l per lb.

SALTPETRE.—296 bags Bengal were taken in at 26s to 27s for 9 to 7 1/2 refraction, one lot of the former selling.

GUMS.—Some parcels East India Arabic submitted to-day sold at easier rates, except for good to fine pale qualities, which went from 50s to 61s. Olibanum brought 40s to 45s for fair to good pale, being full rates. Animal sold at 8l 10s 6d to 8l 15s for middling small.

TURMERIC.—706 bags Malabar brought 12s 6d to 13s per cwt.

OIL.—25 tons colonial sperm brought from 87l to 86l, and some lots whole 33l to 35l per ton for Polar. 85 casks palm sold at 25s 9d to 26s 3d. 142 casks cocoa nut part sold, from 34s 3d to 35s per cwt, for Ceylon and Cochiti.

TALLOW.—230 casks Australian sold at previous rates, from 35s to 37s 3d. Of 275 casks 75 boxes South American, about half found buyers from 34s 6d to 35s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market opened rather firmer, but has subsequently become flatter. In bonded no alteration, the political events in France preventing any transactions in loaves or crushed.

DRY FRUIT.—There is in this market less activity than is usual at this period. The arrivals have been moderate, and the clearances of all kinds large. Of currants, 2,700 tons cleared in all Nov. against 2,070 tons in Nov., 1850. Of raisins, 1,310 tons against 1,450. Fine currants are in less demand; the lower kinds of Gulphat 31s, are preferred. Tender Valentias, 34s; fine, of slow sale, at 38s. Fine figs scarce and wanted: low and middling held at high prices. A cargo of new Chinese raisins in the river, and will be offered for sale next week.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market continues bare of all kinds, contrary winds preventing arrivals. Oranges of all kinds are wanted, and the demand will continue until Christmas. Lemons are in one hand. 500 cases Messina sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale sustained the price obtained last week. Grapes of all kinds dull. Spanish nut and chestnuts in demand. The advanced figure required for Barcelona has checked the sale. Some extensive arrivals of Brazil has depressed the market.

SEEDS firm, with a short supply from last week.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade is decidedly better, with more inquiry, and prices in favour of the seller.

FLAX still without notice.

HEMP.—A little more business at the quoted prices.

COTTON.—The market opened with a fair demand, but since the outbreak in France little disposition to purchase has been evinced, and it closes heavily, but without change in prices. Yesterday 1,350 Surat were offered at public sale, of which only 76 bales good fair glined were sold at 4d per lb, the remainder were bought in above the market value. Sales of cotton wool from Nov. 28 to Dec 4, inclusive:—Surat, 1,700 bales, at 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d, middling to fully fair; Madras, 150 bales, at 2 1/2d to 3 1/4d, very ordinary Western to fair Triumvally.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2.—150 hhds Barbadoes, 100 hhd Demarara, 3,800 bags Bengal, 400 and bags Penang sugar, 600 bags Ceylon coffee, 700 bags Bengal rice 500 tons nitrate of soda.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.—Nearly 18,000 carcasses of meat—chiefly from Scotland, York, shire, Northamptonshire, and the west of England—arrived up to these markets last week by railway. The supplies on offer here to-day were very extensive, yet a fair average business was transacted, at full prices.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.—These markets were well supplied to-day. Generally speaking the demand ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices.

At per stone by the carcasses.

Table with columns s, d, s, d and rows for Inferior beef, Ditto middling, Prime large, Prime small, Veal, Mutton, inferior, midding, prime, Large pork, Small pork.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.—For the time of year large supplies of foreign stock arrived in the port of London last week, the total import amounting to 7,094 head. During the corresponding period in 1850 we received 3,303; in 1849, 5,743; in 1848, 2,321; and in 1847, 3,838 head. Imports into London last week—beasts, 1,110; sheep, 8,493; calves, 538; pigs, 96.

To-day's market was well supplied with most kinds of foreign stock; but the receipts of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were on the decrease, though of fair average quality. The attendance of buyers being large, the beef trade ruled somewhat active, at an advance in the prices of Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs, and a good clearance was early effected. The prime Scots realised 3s 10d per 8 lbs.

The arrivals of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, were under 2,000 shorthorns. From other parts of England we received 450 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland—chiefly by railway—245 horned and polled Scots.

With sheep we were very moderately supplied, especially from the midland counties. For all breeds we had a firm, but not to say brisk inquiry, and, in some instances, the currencies had an upward tendency.

For prime small calves we had a fair inquiry, at late rates; otherwise, the veal trade ruled dull.

There was rather more inquiry for pigs, at full quotations.

The Great Christmas Market will be held here on the 15th inst. A very large show of stock is anticipated.

SUPPLIES.

Table with columns Dec. 3, 1849, Dec. 2, 1850, Dec 1, 1851. Rows for Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.—Our market to-day was well supplied with beasts and in fair request, at Moody's advance in the quotations. Both English and foreign sheep came slowly to hand, yet the supply was quite equal to the demand. In prices no change took place. Calves at barely late rates. The pork trade was very dull. Much cows 14l to 18l each, including their small calf.

Per 1000 to sink the affair.

Table with columns s, d, s, d and rows for Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves, Total supply at market.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Dec. 1.—During the past week the supply has been extremely limited, but there has been a better supply by rail. The trade continues much the same.

THURSDAY, Nov. 4.—An increase in the supply and demand at the present season must naturally be expected; but there are few complaints of the disease. Trade is good, and prices not materially advancing. York Regents, from 65s to 75s; Kent and Essex ditto, 60s to 70s; Scotch ditto, 50s to 60s; Kent and Essex Shaws, 55s to 65s; Middlings, 35s to 45s; Lincolnshire Whites, 50s to 60s; Foreign, 25s to 65s per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKETS.

Borough, Monday, Dec. 1.—The demand for all hops of quality continues good, and the recent improvement in value is firmly supported. Sussex pockets, 125s to 128s; Kent, 130s to 145s; Mid and East Kent, 115s to 210s per cwt.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.—Most new hops, especially Sussex in pockets, are in good request, and, in some instances, the quotations have an upward tendency. Yearlings steady, but old hops are neglected. New Sussex pockets, 57 1/2s to 65 1/2s; New Kent, 67 1/2s to 87; Golding, Mid, and East Kent, 91 to 121 1/2s; Yearlings, 47 1/2s to 51 1/2s; O D Olds, 17 1/2s to 47 per cwt.

WORCESTER, Nov. 29.—There has been a good demand for new hops to-day, and second-class qualities are 3s to 4s dearer, and full rates are obtained for all fine choice samples. Prices range from 105s to 115s; and fine from 123s to 145s. Fine 1840's and 1850's are nearly all gone into consumption.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.—Bate's West Hartley 16s—Buddle's West Hartley 16s—Chest r Main 17s—Holywell 18s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 16s 3/4—Longridge's West Hartley 16s 3/4—North Percy Hartley 16s—Ravensworth West Hartley 16s 3/4—Redheugh Main 15s 3/4—South Peareth 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor Bate's 16s 6d—Walker Primrose 15s 6d—Wylam 16s 3/4. Wall's-end: Gosforth 18s 6d—Hartton 18s 6d—Lawson 17s 9d—Riddell 18s 3d—Eden Main 18s 9d—Lambton Primrose 19s—Belmont 19s—Bradly 19s 6d—Hetton 19s 6d—Haswell 19s 9d—Kepler 19s—Lambton 19s 6d—Pensher 18s 6d—Pitminster 19s 3d—Russell's Heddon 19s 3d—Stewart's 19s 3d—West Belmont 18s 9d—Whitwell 18s 3d—Caradoc 18s—Hartlepool 19s 6d—Brugh Hall 19s—North Hartlepool 16s 6d—South Kellow 19s—Thornley 19s—West Kellow 18s 6d—Whitworth 16s 9d—Adelphi's Tees 19s—Cleveland Tees 18s 6d—South Durham 18s 6d—Tees 15s 6d—Cowpen Hartley 16s 3d—Langenuech 21s—Nixon's Morley and Cardiff 21s—Sydney's Hartley 16s 3d. Ships at market, 112; sold, 95; unsold, 16.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.—Buddle's West Hartley 16s—Carr's Hartley 16s—Chester Main 17s—Davison's West Hartley 16s—Hastings' West Hartley 16s—Newcastle Hartley 16s—Ord's Main 16s 6d—Redheugh Main 15s 3/4—Tanfield Moor 16s—Tanfield Moor Bate's 16s—Walker Primrose 14s 9d—Wylam 16s 6d. Wall's-end: Acorn Close 18s 6d—Barnhope 16s—Bell and Brown 18s 6d—Benham 17s 9d—Clark 16s 3d—Clennell 16s 3d—Gosforth 18s 6d—Hartton 18s 6d—Hoburn 17s 9d—Heaton 18s 6d—Hedley 18s 3d—Lawson 18s—Nurthumberland 17s 6d—Riddell 18s 3d—Walker 18s 3d—Vnarton 17s—Eden Main 18s 9d—Lambton Primrose 19s—Pell 19s—Belmont 19s—Bradly 19s 6d—Hetton 19s 6d—Haswell 19s 9d—Lambton 19s 3d—Lundley 18s 6d—Pensher 18s 6d—Russell's Heddon 19s 3d—Searborough 18s 6d—Stewart's 19s 3d—Whitwell 18s 6d—Caradoc 19s 3d—Cassop 19s 3d—Densham 18s 6d—Hartlepool 19s 6d—North Hartlepool 16s 6d—South Hartlepool 19s 3d—South Kellow 19s—Thorley 19s—Adelphi's Tees 19s 3d—Backhouse 18s 6d—Richardson's Tees 18s 6d—Symour Tees 18s—South Durham 18s 6d—St. Hile's Tees 19s 6d—Tees 18s 6d—West Cornforth 18s—Derwentwater Hartley 16s—Hartley 17s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 16s 6d. Ships at market, 137; sold, 135; unsold, 23.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

The market is very firm but not much doing, there being little to offer, the stocks being very light and the greater part held for the next public sales.

CORN.

A good deal has been doing in both wheat and flour since Tuesday, and the market continues to exhibit an improving tendency. This morning the transaction in wheat were to a fair extent, and at prices exceeding those of Tuesday by about 1d per bushel. Several parcels were again taken to hold over. Flour was also in good request, and 6d per barrel dearer. Meal advanced 1/4d per bushel, and oats were firmly held at the extreme rates of Tuesday. Indian corn scarce, and 6d per qr higher.

METALS.

There has been a duller market than usual this week in all kinds of metals owing to the state of political matters in France, and prices are nominally without change.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.

COFFEE.—There has some demand for pale de France but owing the scarcity of those sorts business was of little importance; green and grey Java rather calm at former prices. St Domingo in demand, Braz 1 c and prices nominal.

SUGAR.—Nothing of importance was done last week.

RYES, &c.—Inquiry.—Sales of last week very small for which full rates were allowed.—Cordoned, 17 chests Java found purchasers at full prices. Dymond.—No change in the value of any of these articles, sales are confined to mere triflings. Rind.—For small parcels somewhat higher prices are allowed. Madras.—No change.

TEA.—Without any demand, prices are almost nominal.

COTTON.—There was an animated demand for North American d seeds plums at some what higher prices; about 300 bales found ready buyers.

METALS.—Some hundred slabs Banca tin were taken in the former part of the week at 17l, and afterwards about 1,000 slabs changed hands at 17 1/2l.

SPIRITS, RICE, FRUIT.—No advance could be made on potatoes No. 1, the No. 3 was paid 85 c to 86 c. Of cinnamon No. 1 a single lot changed hands at an advance of 5 to 6 c. Rice doing little. Fruit, new Canadian currants are still offered at 13l, of 5 to 6 c. Rice doing little. Muscatel raisin has been sold in public sale at 17s malaga at 10s 1/2; 100 mats small muscatel at 2 1/2 for 10c.

HEMP.—Riga Polish cut-hot was sold at 85f; ditto pass 66f; ditto brown pass 81f; Rouman pass 55f and E. I. Jute 35f, 36f.

CORN.—A good demand existed for wheat, red sorts, of which no supplies were received, found buyers on speculative account; Polish descriptions brought higher prices also, both on speculative account and for home use, showing an advance on both descriptions of 5f to 10f. Rye.—The week began brisk, several transactions for different purposes both in dried and undried descriptions were made and prices advanced accordingly 2f to 5f; but in the latter part of the week commands failed, and the only business transacted was for home use at former prices. Barley was sold by a lot of some importance. Buckwheat advanced 5f to 7f.

The Gazette.

Friday, Nov. 28.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. and J. Martin, Bradford, Wiltshire, wheelwrights—Willan and Mott, Albany street, Regent's park, surgeons—B. and G. Wright, Peckham Rye, Surrey, and elsewhere, farmers—King, Brook, and Almond, Batley, Yorkshire, cloth dressers—Elmore and Co., Barksdale, Southwark, lightermen—J. J. E. B., and J. Padgett, Orley, Yorkshire, and elsewhere, woollen cloth manufacturers; and Leeds, cloth merchants; as far as regards John Padgett—Malago Vale Coal Company, Bedminster, coal proprietors; as far as regards J. Morgan, J. Scull, H. Williams, and G. Challenger—Medland and Coath, London, gaphtha manufacturers—Peace and Cooper, Westbury-upon-Trym, nurserymen—Dawson and Co., Kirkhams and Manchester, manufacturers of drills—T. and T. C. N. Arber, Mount street, Berkeley square, surveyors—Ewbank and Gray, Idol lane—Smith and Outwin, Barnsley Yorkshire, linen manufacturers—The Albert Coal Company, otherwise Haworth and Kearsley, Westhoughton Lancashire, coal proprietors—W. S. and H. Phillips Swansea, grocers—Bennet and Booth, Long acre and Corn Exchange, Mark lane, Scotch oatmeal and corn factors—Macpherson and Co., Albany place, Commercial road east, linendrapers—Braddock and Latham, Lancaster, grocers—Parkinson and Drake, Bradford, Yorkshire, printers—Fish, Atkinson, and Briggs, Bury, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—Smith and Marriott, Blackpool, bazaar keepers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

M. Haran, Bolton, Lancashire, grocer—final div of 15-16d, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Fraser's Manchester.
S. Armstrong, Bliton-le-Moors, Lancashire, glass dealer—final div of 4d, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Fraser's Manchester.
B. Whittaker and J. Fullalove Ancots, Lancashire, manufacturers—first and final div of 6½d, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Fraser's Manchester.
W. W. Holman, Bath, draper—first div of 10s, on Saturday, the 28th inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edward's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.
J. F. Brett, Gateshead, Durham, tailor—second and final div of 2s 2½d, on Saturday, Dec. 6, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
W. Lax, Darlington, Durham, land surveyor—first div of 1s 1d, on new proofs, on Saturday, Nov. 29, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
J. Bowler, Crescent, Southwark bridge road, hat manufacturer—third div of 6d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.
May, Metcalfe, and Co., Great Yarmouth, soap manufacturers—first div of 4s 5d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.
W. Lawton, Liverpool, auctioneer—first div of 1s 6d, on Wednesday next, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Turner's, Liverpool.
J. Oran, Chard, Somersetshire, lace manufacturer—further div of 1d on any Tuesday or Friday after Dec. 5, at Mr Herniman's, Exeter.
T. Pearson, Plympton St Mary, Devonshire, merchant—first div of 3s 6d, on any Tuesday or Friday after Dec. 5, at Mr Herniman's, Exeter.
W. H. Boon, Plymouth, ironmonger—further div of 3½d, on any Tuesday or Friday after Dec. 5, at Mr Herniman's, Exeter.
S. V. Burge, Taunton, saddler—first div of 1s 1d, any Tuesday after Dec. 9, at Mr Hirtzel's, Exeter.
J. Kite, Crewkerne, Somersetshire, wine merchant—second div of 1s 2d, on any Tuesday after Dec. 9, at Mr Hirtzel's, Exeter.
G. and J. Rigby, Liverpool, railway contractors—first div of 7½d, on Wednesday next, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

William Birchall Pattinson, Liverpool, carrier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Miller and G. Arthur, Leith, oil merchants.
D. Elder, jun., and W. MacGeorge, Glasgow, engineers.
H. Mac Tavish, Glasgow, wine merchants.
T. Salton, Howford, Peeblesshire, farmer.
J. Duncan, Midmill, near Dundee, bleacher.

Tuesday, Dec 2.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Adamson and Watkins, Tottenham, builders—Aubert, Thompson, and Powell, Trinity square, Tower hill, ship brokers—Partridge and Co., Colonial chambers, John street, ship brokers—H. and J. Martin, Bradford, Wiltshire, millwrights—Jones and Graham, Poynton, Cheshire, joiners—Griffin and Mutter, Basinghall street, woollen factors—Souter and Son, Birmingham, jappanners—E. and J. Teasdale and Co., Water street, Blackfriars, and elsewhere, merchants—Bird and Bowling, Orchard street, Portman square, and Duke street, Manchester square, surgeons—Hucknall and Sharp, Radford, Nottinghamshire, starch manufacturers—McCarmey and Co., South Shields, provision merchants—Johnston and Montgomery, Liverpool, grocers—Carbutt and Good, Leeds, Yorkshire, woolstaplers—W. and S. Barker—T. and J. Brown, Bath, haberdashers—Cotterell and Bincoe, Hart street, St George's, Bloomsbury, a cottoners—Dowson and Anderson, or Anderson and Dowson, Trinity, near Edinburgh, railway contractors.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

W. Smith, Warrington, manufacturer—first div of 4s 6d, on the 8th inst., or any subsequent Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool.
J. Carter, Liverpool, merchant—second div of 2½d, on the 8th inst., or any subsequent Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool.
G. Lupton, St Helen's, tailor—first div of 5s 6d, on the 8th inst., or any subsequent Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Arthur Wright, Kettering, grocer.
William Lane-field, Camberwell, butcher.

BANKRUPTS.

James Clark, Upwell, Cambridgehire, miller.
William Boyce, sen., Dover, hotel keeper.
William M. yue Neill, Liverpool, merchant.
William Rawlins, Mill street, Warwickshire, maltster.
Robert Jackson, Nottingham, butcher.
Joseph Longbottom and Thomas Fawcett, Leeds, cloth merchants.
Samuel Crosland, Eland, Yorkshire, corn miller.
William Mason, Halifax, Yorkshire, draper.
Albion Craven, Leeds, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.
Moses Orme and William Henry Lyness, Liverpool, ale merchants.
Edward Waring, Liverpool, innkeeper.
William Waudby King, Liverpool, chymist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Johnston, Edinburgh, hotel keeper.
J. Scott, jun., Kincardine O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, farmer.
R. Leggett, Water of Leith, near Edinburgh, skinner, and London, leather merchant.
D. O. Gilmour, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, factor.
A. Hutchison, Edinburgh, brush man, factor.
J. Aikenhead and Co., Brae foot, Lanarkshire, masons.
J. Dickie and Co., Glasgow, merchants.
Rose and Co., Portmouthmark, bakers.
W. Campbell, He ensburgh, Dumfriesshire, grocer.
W. Dutch and Co., Perth, shipbuilders.
Johnston, Campbell, and Co., Glasgow, merchants.
A. Steven, Glasgow, commission agent.

Gazette of Last Night:

BANKRUPTS.

Hugh Clark, share broker, Bank chambers, City.
Thomas Stephen Curties, cheesemonger, York street, Westminster.
William Williams and Robert Mudge, contractors for public works, Great George street, Westminster.
Water Pulein, woollen warehouseman, Torriano-Avenue, Kentish town.
James Fuller, glass merchant, City road, Finsbury, Middlesex.
William Kirby, builder, Stockwell Park road.
James Nicholson, grocer, Woolwich.
David Little, merchant, Liverpool.
Samuel Wharton, wine merchant, Hartford, Cheshire.
Frederick Deane, shipowner, Liverpool.
William Waudby King, chemist, Liverpool.
John Wagstaff, cattle dealer, Worcester.
Richard Coldicott, grocer, Cardiff, Glamorganshire.
Thomas Wice, grocer, Roundean, Gloucestershire.
Robert Seymour, linen-draper, Sunderland.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR DECEMBER.

Subjoined are the railway calls for December, so far as they have yet been advertised. As was the case in November, they again exceed those for the corresponding period of last year, when the amount was 458,384; but the aggregate of the twelve months of 1851 shows only 6,527,623, against 10,890,427 in 1850:—

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
Bristol and Exeter Preference 20/0	15	3 0 0	2 0 0	60,000	120,000
Great Northern Redeemable Scrip	24	3 16 0	3 0 0	61,000	180,000
Orleans, Tours and Bordeaux	15	9 0 0	2 0 0	130,000	260,000
Royston and Hitchin, Shenreth Extension	9	5 10 0	0 15 0	10,668	8,001
Scottish Central, New 8d 6s 8d Preference	31	2 0 0	2 0 0	20,400	40,800
Shrewsbury and Hereford, Old	20	6 6 0	1 0 0	29,710	29,710
Doitto New	20	6 0 0	1 0 0	15,299	15,299

* The proportion called by foreign companies is 250,000l. 653,861

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

CORK AND PASSAGE.—The eleventh half-yearly ordinary meeting of the above company was held at their office, in Cork, on Friday. The chairman, Dr Lyons, presided. The statement of capital account showed the disbursements and receipts up to the 25th October, 1851. The total disbursements were 128,538l 6s 1d, and the total receipts 132,293l 13s 6d, leaving a credit to the capital account of 3,755l 7s 5d. The half-yearly revenue account showed a total expense of 5,116l 16s 11d, among which were for omnibus expenses, 230l 16s 8d, and locomotive expenses (coke, 270l 0s 1d), 659l 10s 4d. The receipts for the half-year were from 251,104½ passengers, 3,977l 1s 6d, which subscriptions and interest raised to 4,060l 13s 5d; the amount to credit last April was 1,816l 14s 3d, making a total of 5,877l 7s 8d. The cash in bank to the credit of the half-yearly account was therefore 760l 10s 6d. The report was unanimously adopted.

OPENING OF THE STOUR VALLEY.—On Monday a very serious breach of the peace occurred at Wolverhampton. The Shrewsbury and Birmingham Company attempted to force a passage over the above railway. The officials of the London and North Western resisted, placing an engine across the line for that purpose. Several thousands of persons were on the spot, and the police were overpowered by the navvies. At one time a serious riot was apprehended, and some fighting did actually take place. The authorities interfered, and Mr Baker, the engineer, and an engine-driver in the service of the North Western, were taken before the magistrates, but after a lengthened hearing, the summons was dismissed. A suspension of hostilities has been agreed to, and at eight o'clock the town was again comparatively quiet, but much excitement still prevailed.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.—In the railway market business was generally active, and the report of an amalgamation between the Midland and London and North Western having subsided, there was an increased demand for the latter stock. Not much was done in the shares of the Californian gold mines, and prices experienced little alteration.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2.—In the early part of the day the railway market was steady, and prices maintained the recent improvement, but on the receipt of the Paris news a considerable fall took place, and severe fluctuations followed until the close of business. The shares of the Californian gold mines were influenced by the general decline in prices, and left off at a further depreciation.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.—Considerable fluctuations took place in the railway market during the day. In the early part of the morning a disposition was manifested to make sales, but towards the close of business prices exhibited a firmer appearance. In the shares of the Californian gold mines no change of moment occurred.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.—Less business was transacted to-day in the railway market, and prices closed without animation. No alteration of moment occurred in the prices of the Californian gold mines. The settlement for the Agua Fria and Ave Maria shares has been fixed for Monday next.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5.—Railway Shares are all greatly affected, and the decline is 1 to 3 per cent, Midland, Great Western, Caledonian, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North Stafford, and the foreign lines being heaviest.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—At the Oldham County Court, Mr J. Du Cret, M.P., sued the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for the sum of 11s, the amount of expenses incurred by him in reaching his destination in consequence of the delay for a quarter of an hour of the train in which he was travelling. Counsel for the company contended that the delay was unavoidable, being occasioned by a certain derangement of the machinery of the engine, for the entire prevention of which scientific men had not yet discovered a remedy; but the judge, nevertheless, decreed for the full amount claimed with costs.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

Table listing ordinary shares and stocks with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

ORDINARY SHARES, &c.—Continued.

Continuation of ordinary shares table with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Table listing preference shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.

Table listing lines leased at fixed rentals with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Table listing foreign railways with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Large table showing official railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent. per annum, Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Same week 1850, Miles open in 1851 and 1850.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY, EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, a timber.

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs & Dyas, Dyewoods, Fruits, Hides, Iron, Lead, Metals, and various oils and fats.

Table listing various commodities including Hides, Iron, Lead, Metals, and various oils and fats, continuing from the previous section.

Table listing various commodities including Seeds, Spices, and various oils and fats.

Table listing various commodities including SUGAR-REF, Tallow, Tar, Tea, Timber, Tobacco, Turpentine, and Wool.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Nov. 29, 1850-51, showing the Stock on hand on Nov. 29 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

Table showing SUGAR imports, duty paid, and stock for various regions including British Plantation, West India, East India, Mauritius, and Foreign sugar, with columns for tons and years 1850 and 1851.

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:— From the British Possessions in America... 21 4 1/2 per cwt. Mauritius... 26 1/2 East Indies... 18 1/2 The average price of the three is... 21 4 1/2

MOLASSES.

Table showing MOLASSES imports and duty paid for West India, with columns for tons and years 1850 and 1851.

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Table showing COFFEE imports and duty paid for various regions including Br. Plant., Ceylon, Total BP., Mocha, Foreign EI., Malabar, St Domingo, Hav. & P. Ric, Brazil, African, Total For., and Grand tot., with columns for cwt. and years 1850 and 1851.

RICE.

Table showing RICE imports for British EI. and Foreign EI., with columns for tons and years 1850 and 1851.

Table showing PEPPER imports (White and Black) for British EI., with columns for bags and years 1850 and 1851.

RUM.

Table showing RUM imports, exports, and home consumption for W. India, E. India, and Foreign, with columns for gallons and years 1850 and 1851.

COCOA.—Cwts.

Table showing COCOA imports, exports, and home consumption for Br. Plant. and Foreign, with columns for cwt. and years 1850 and 1851.

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Table showing Raw Materials (COCHINEAL, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, FUSTIC) and Dye Stuffs (INDIGO) imports, exports, and home consumption, with columns for various units and years 1850 and 1851.

SALTPETRE.

Table showing SALTPETRE imports for Nitrate of Potass and Soda, with columns for tons and years 1850 and 1851.

COTTON.

Table showing COTTON imports from American, Brazil, East India, and Liverpool, with columns for bags and years 1850 and 1851.

ARTICLES CHARGED WITH DUTIES OF EXCISE, &c.

An Account of the Quantities of the several Articles charged with Duties of Excise, the Quantities Exported on Drawback, and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption, in the nine months ended Oct. 10, 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Main table showing ARTICLES CHARGED WITH DUTIES OF EXCISE, &c. with columns for Articles, Quantities Charged with Duty, Quantities Exported to Foreign Parts, and Quantities retained for Home Consumption, with sub-columns for years 1849, 1850, and 1851.

* The duty on bricks repealed from 16th March, 1850.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Ten Months ended Nov. 5, 1851.

An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the ten months ended Nov. 5, 1851, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.		Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls	23,424	29,003	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cows	13,641	18,048	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calves	16,728	20,579	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	103,677	142,668	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lambs	5,828	8,578	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine and Hogs	5,110	13,554	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	128,412	105,303	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barilla and Alkali	1,188	1,644	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	295,998	391,702	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal.....	23,214	25,819	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brimstone	611,600	573,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl' noutchouc	5,065	11,098	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl' nicks	63,748	64,781	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co' n'ca	3,984,083	5,870,602	—	—	—	—	—	—
* Co' n'fee:—Entered previously to 15th April, '51.—Of British possessions	30,848,433	1,818,514	—	—	—	—	—	—
For eign	12,099,475	5,018,806	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ente red from 15th April, 1851:—Imported from British Poss. out of Europe .....	...	27,048,343	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impor. ted from other Parts .....	...	8,795,806	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Coffee	42,947,308	42,681,469	26,452,175	27,300,019	26,452,175	27,300,019	26,452,175	27,300,019
Corn:—Wh eat.....	3,110,451	3,519,134	3,133,740	3,521,181	3,133,740	3,521,181	3,133,740	3,521,181
Barley	926,751	774,079	926,265	774,079	926,265	774,079	926,265	774,079
Oats	1,101,433	1,122,812	1,102,825	1,122,812	1,102,825	1,122,812	1,102,825	1,122,812
Rye.....	93,836	24,612	94,077	24,612	94,077	24,612	94,077	24,612
Peas	137,297	79,581	138,378	79,553	138,378	79,553	138,378	79,553
Beans	366,431	262,658	372,310	263,558	372,310	263,558	372,310	263,558
Indian Corn, or Maize.....	1,193,614	1,568,688	1,193,631	1,568,688	1,193,631	1,568,688	1,193,631	1,568,688
Buckwheat	202	1,053	202	1,053	202	1,053	202	1,053
Beer or Bigg.....	571	1,939	571	1,939	571	1,939	571	1,939
Malt .....	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Grain	6,930,526	7,354,572	6,961,999	7,357,875	6,961,999	7,357,875	6,961,999	7,357,875
Wheatmeal or Flour	2,796,162	4,702,217	2,799,416	4,703,918	2,799,416	4,703,918	2,799,416	4,703,918
Barley Meal	108	32	106	32	106	32	106	32
Oatmeal	5,244	2,856	4,856	2,856	4,856	2,856	4,856	2,856
Rye Meal	953	6,484	953	6,484	953	6,484	953	6,484
Pea Meal	60	289	60	289	60	289	60	289
Indian Corn Meal.....	8,645	9,263	8,645	9,263	8,645	9,263	8,645	9,263
Buckwheat Meal	67	34	67	34	67	34	67	34
Total of Flour and Meal.....	2,811,239	4,721,175	2,814,103	4,722,876	2,814,103	4,722,876	2,814,103	4,722,876
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	7,735,737	8,703,478	7,766,028	8,707,268	7,766,028	8,707,268	7,766,028	8,707,268
* Coffee, of whatever growth, having, since 15th April last, been chargeable with the same rate of duty, the distinction between the produce of British Possessions and Foreign produce, has by a necessary consequence ceased in the Entries at the Custom House. In accounts rendered for the future, therefore, that distinction can only be approximately indicated by showing, under separate heads, the quantities imported from British and Foreign territories respectively.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Articles. Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods.....pieces East India Piece Goods.....value £ Other Articles.....value £ Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up...£ Cotton Yarn.....lbs Do,value thereof £ Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochinealcwt's Lac-dye,value thereof £ Logwood,value thereof £ Madder,value thereof £ Shumac,value thereof £ Terra Japonica.....cwt's Cutch.....cwt's Valonia.....cwt's Embroidery and Needlework.....value £ Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax, cwt's Figs: viz.—Currants.....cwt's Lemons { chests or boxes and { number (loose) Oranges { at value. £ Raisins { Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt's All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all Silvered or Polished Glass of whatever thickness.....square feet White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented...lbs All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy ornamental Glass

Articles. Guano.....tons Hemp, undressed.....cwt's Hides, untanned:—Dry,value £ Wet,value £ Hides, tanned, tawed, carried or dressed (except Russia Hides).....lbs Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace.....value £ Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Cases: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes.....pairs British Possessions and Foreign produce, has by a necessary consequence ceased in the Entries at the Custom House. In accounts rendered for the future, therefore, that distinction can only be approximately indicated by showing, under separate heads, the quantities imported from British and Foreign territories respectively.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.		Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	
Leather Manufactures (con.)—Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs	3,665	3,768	3,602	3,115	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs	277,744	156,869	277,744	156,869	148,195	145,816
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	99,048	90,251	89,022	83,568	Ribbons	261,628	144,276	261,628	144,276	154,765	142,672
Men's Boots and Shoes	27,755	20,664	21,572	14,850	Gauze or Crape, Broad stuffs	6,312	6,226	6,312	6,226	4,966	5,415
Children's Boots and Shoes	1,149	1,278	320	743	Ribbons	40,842	26,382	40,842	26,382	41,105	27,863
Boot Fronts	487,551	511,475	487,003	510,291	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs	5	12	5	12	4	12
Gloves	2,930,778	2,593,052	2,553,517	2,517,728	Ribbons	2,375	787	2,375	787	2,376	782
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated	4,295	3,060	3,288	2,491	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs	23,726	23,533	23,726	23,533	24,970	23,367
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French	1,749	2,220	579	560	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	14,077	22,501	14,077	22,501	14,249	22,537
Cambrics and French Lawns	27,788	23,263	25,742	22,896	Plush for making hats	112,202	110,813	112,202	110,813	108,522	107,399
Damasks and Damask Diaper	17,287	3,185	16,434	5,296	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs	618,837	354,283	618,837	354,283	190,978	105,653
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up	21,275	22,035	Free	Free	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea	945,036	164,955	945,036	164,955	81,290	53,496
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up	7,393	8,745	6,217	8,002	Cinnamon	538,365	440,022	538,365	440,022	23,585	31,189
Mahogany	22,569	23,298	Free	Free	Cloves	567,655	104,001	567,655	104,001	128,623	106,160
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulins	38,678	35,355	38,410	35,423	Mace	42,917	48,500	42,917	48,500	15,981	14,900
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	79,381	81,392	71,185	79,347	Nutmegs	198,402	244,111	198,402	244,111	135,901	146,943
Iron, in bars, unwrought	27,448	29,558	Free	Free	Pepper	6,692,819	2,905,562	6,692,819	2,905,562	2,607,039	2,664,125
Steel, unwrought	41	767	—	—	Pimento	14,719	8,973	14,719	8,973	2,791	3,036
Lead, pig and sheet	8,815	12,221	5,424	7,052	Spirits: viz.—Rum	3,621,655	3,881,582	3,621,655	3,881,582	2,320,938	2,258,821
Spelter	13,397	19,473	Free	Free	Brandy	2,410,789	2,265,167	2,410,789	2,265,167	1,527,091	1,523,959
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	27,059	40,095	14,529	32,277	Geneva	306,661	137,542	306,661	137,542	22,744	21,527
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti	16,342	16,480	Free	Free	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwts	1,920	1,427	1,920	1,427	1,957	1,587
Palm	380,396	441,449	—	—	Not equal to white clayed	2,411,687	2,761,753	2,411,687	2,761,753	2,413,151	2,250,169
Cocoa-nut	87,029	49,885	—	—	Of Mauritius: Equal to white clayed	579	37	579	37	618	24
Olive	49,750	43,963	—	—	Not equal to white clayed	911,825	926,018	911,825	926,018	988,805	804,808
Opium	94,854	80,530	35,549	41,923	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed	32,881	16,759	32,881	16,759	43,746	33,496
Potatoes	1,184,358	462,862	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	962,117	921,247	962,117	921,247	1,147,028	1,003,938
Provisions: viz.—Bacon	318,752	164,128	—	—	Not equal to brown clayed	61	81	61	81	64	63
Beef, salted, not corned	104,326	99,107	—	—	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	43,776	73,831	43,776	73,831	11,761	50,295
Fresh, or slightly salted	11,752	5,939	—	—	Not equal to white clayed	1,012,348	1,830,649	1,012,348	1,830,649	634,200	1,089,724
Pork, salted	193,790	137,872	—	—	Not equal to brown clayed	108,796	169,394	108,796	169,394	55,209	78,720
Fresh	193	40	—	—	Total of Sugar, unrefined	5,485,993	6,701,196	5,485,993	6,701,196	5,296,539	5,312,824
Poultry, alive or dead	20,932	18,464	20,932	18,464	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	4,114	29,001	4,114	29,001	11,426	32,800
Butter	274,192	279,375	268,872	281,717	Foreign	246,052	359,953	246,052	359,953	75,814	268,961
Cheese	271,821	251,391	273,761	254,374	Molasses	852,097	705,049	852,097	705,049	777,753	658,403
Eggs	92,872,114	102,062,618	92,890,689	102,060,616	Tallow	829,702	660,130	829,702	660,130	954,710	808,142
Hams	14,335	9,383	10,642	5,192	Tar	10,582	11,269	10,582	11,269	Free	Free
Lard	219,433	87,918	Free	Free	Tea	42,284,474	59,410,940	42,284,474	59,410,940	43,156,714	45,145,289
Quicksilver	280,009	27,300	383,598	359,647	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Battien Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale	13	34	13	34	40	37
Rice	649,183	581,496	30,478	24,439	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split.—Of Brit. Pos. loads	338,161	401,381	338,161	401,381	371,335	408,889
In the husk	34,905	31,420	Free	Free	Foreign	259,793	318,360	259,793	318,360	317,287	Free
Salt-petre and Cubic Nitre	455,019	358,934	Free	Free	Staves	61,467	65,918	61,467	65,918	Free	Free
Seeds: viz.—Clover	77,297	133,343	104,657	160,034							
Flaxseed and Linseed	449,871	449,701	Free	Free							
Rape	82,401	68,103	—	—							
Tares	20,158	15,817	—	—							
Silk: viz.—Raw	4,007,516	3,863,651	—	—							
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	14,026	11,018	—	—							
Thrown	378,199	350,012	—	—							

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851
Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty.—Of British Possessions.....loads	465,763	490,712	470,363	489,244
Foreign	209,754	356,207	245,514	357,703
Tobacco : viz.—Unmanufactured	15,565,163	18,366,592	22,997,721	23,011,201
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	1,144,020	1,727,639	168,117	178,800
Turpentine, common	317,126	302,097	Free	Free
Watches	81,622	87,594	70,538	85,436

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the ten months ended Nov. 5, 1851, compared with the Exports
in the corresponding periods of the years 1849 and 1850.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1850	1851		1850	1851
Cheese.....cwt	4,832	3,395	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	69,153	78,713
Cocoa.....lbs	1,279,896	1,310,249	Wet.....lbs	27,118	37,732
Coffee : viz.—Of British Possessions	3,283,517	19,991,185	Tanned, tawed, curried or dressed.....lbs	86,765	69,459
Foreign	7,466,166	19,991,185	Leather Manufactures : viz.—Gloves.....pairs	389,590	98,903
Total of Coffee	10,749,683	17,010	Linen Manufac. : viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	5,176	3,708
Corn : viz.—Wheat.....qrs	3,374	17,010	Metals : viz.—Copper, unwrought, & part wrought	13,168	24,617
Barley.....	10,008	2,985	Iron, in bars, unwrought.....cwt	4,531	3,754
Oats.....	4,951	5,425	Steel, unwrought	619	658
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	23,476	52,877	Lead, Pig and sheet	3,257	3,981
Cotton Manufactures not made up : viz.—East India Piece Goods	126,298	178,845	Spelter	2,395	2,055
Do. ....value thereof £	49,150	73,575	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..cwt	3,368	4,180
Other Articles	77,300	84,909	Oil : viz.—Palm	47,011	100,920
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	19,008	18,947	Cocoa-nut	320	577
Cotton Yarn	645,449	696,047	Olive	71,339	42,541
Do. ....value thereof £	64,914	77,276	Opium	891,370	766,254
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs : viz.—Cochineal cwt	9,052	12,774	Quicksilver.....lbs	210,098	322,962
Indigo.....	51,879	51,424	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	452,097	444,521
Lac-dye	3,653	2,938	Silk : viz.—raw	82	69
Logwood.....	826	302	Waste, knobs & husks.....cwt	61,693	107,292
Terra Japonica	377	254	Thrown.....lbs	187,465	12,297
Cutch	55,867	26,793	Satin Broad Stuffs	110,472	4,560
Embroidery and Needlework	11,210	1,939	Ribbons	1,593	855
Glass Manufactures : viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	28,921	31,731	Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs	66	166
Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq.ft.	59,190	54,968	Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one- half of the fabric; viz., Broad Stuffs	8	20
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	165,102	124,737	Ribbons	1,528	2,134
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	19,771	26,190	Velvet Broad Stuffs	911	388
Guano.....	19,771	26,190	Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with do.	3,680	3,232

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851
Whale Fins.....cwt	5,954	5,916	Free	Free
Wine : viz.—Cape	177,097	334,292	266,284	194,844
French	419,009	646,171	296,454	394,131
Other sorts	6,663,685	6,368,363	5,126,511	4,956,265
Total of Wine	7,259,791	7,348,766	5,629,282	5,545,240
Wool, Cotton.....cwt	5,053,023	5,921,997	Free	Free
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	65,377,527	69,026,205	—	—
Alpaca and the Llama tribe	1,334,268	1,519,592	—	—
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	492,143	530,177	—	—
Wholly or in part made up	112,598	96,547	105,132	82,360

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1850	1851		1850	1851
Spices : viz.—Cassia Lignea	720,161	208,025	Spices : viz.—Cassia Lignea	720,161	208,025
Cinnamon	529,436	446,655	Cinnamon	529,436	446,655
Cloves.....	172,026	295,277	Cloves.....	172,026	295,277
Mace	32,578	51,010	Mace	32,578	51,010
Nutmegs	136,310	93,067	Nutmegs	136,310	93,067
Pepper	3,291,760	2,272,075	Pepper	3,291,760	2,272,075
Pimento	7,095	15,255	Pimento	7,095	15,255
Spirits : viz.—Run	1,049,709	1,143,021	Spirits : viz.—Run	1,049,709	1,143,021
Brandy	738,007	797,384	Brandy	738,007	797,384
Geneva	262,994	103,122	Geneva	262,994	103,122
Sugar, unrefined : viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America	65	4	Sugar, unrefined : viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America	65	4
Of Mauritius.....	126	129	Of Mauritius.....	126	129
Of British Possessions in the East Indies...	594	226,857	Of British Possessions in the East Indies...	594	226,857
Foreign	358,574	226,857	Foreign	358,574	226,857
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	359,359	226,990	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	359,359	226,990
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy : viz.— Of British Possessions.....cwt	166	153	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy : viz.— Of British Possessions.....cwt	166	153
Foreign	86,876	48,323	Foreign	86,876	48,323
Melasses.....	4,389	10,519	Melasses.....	4,389	10,519
Tea.....	4,823,535	4,105,383	Tea.....	4,823,535	4,105,383
Tobacco ; viz., Unmanufactured.....	6,607,731	9,975,063	Tobacco ; viz., Unmanufactured.....	6,607,731	9,975,063
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,125,679	1,394,707	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,125,679	1,394,707
Wine : viz.—Cape	1,989	2,684	Wine : viz.—Cape	1,989	2,684
French	145,405	109,564	French	145,405	109,564
Other sorts	1,327,196	1,323,451	Other sorts	1,327,196	1,323,451
Total of Wine	1,474,590	1,435,699	Total of Wine	1,474,590	1,435,699
Wool : viz.—Cotton	843,483	845,381	Wool : viz.—Cotton	843,483	845,381
Sheep and Lambs'	12,473,707	11,444,018	Sheep and Lambs'	12,473,707	11,444,018
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	259,821	14,164	Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	259,821	14,164
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	106,968	47,046	Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	106,968	47,046
Wholly or in part made up	7,742	14,930	Wholly or in part made up	7,742	14,930

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 AN Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the ten months ended Nov. 5, 1851, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851
Alkali: viz.—Soda	787,162	761,655	356,482	327,651
Beer and Ale	146,743	153,005	450,147	462,925
Butter	50,751	54,364	175,718	189,471
Candles	2,248,259	2,244,339	82,127	80,357
Cheese	7,134	7,628	25,370	26,686
Coals and Cumin	2,950,189	3,121,012	1,116,024	1,159,451
Cordage and Cables	81,983	98,716	140,995	172,002
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard	1,119,690,638	1,295,239,018	16,858,244	18,601,705
(exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	98,958,942	92,192,658	472,416	477,797
Lace and Patent Net	3,710,418	3,650,309	364,508	381,935
Thread for Sewing	190,410	413,045	85,949	163,068
Stockings .....	...	...	187,601	169,487
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	17,968,718	19,793,992
Total Value Cotton Manufac.	111,807,600	118,529,331	5,398,371	5,452,930
Cotton Yarn	63,533,620	70,831,158	836,397	914,564
Earthenware	234,194	210,062	223,347	200,431
Fish: viz.—Herrings .....	...	...	62,762	49,481
Of other sorts	20,119	21,312	87,845	91,457
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	13,743	13,289	17,515	16,658
Window Glass	243,269	269,375	134,367	142,951
Bottles, Green or Common .....	...	...	14,854	17,306
Plate Glass .....	...	...	254,581	268,372
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	1,246,997	1,487,354
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	2,177,953	2,382,541
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	151,702	132,620
Leather, Unwrought	26,394	22,753	17,179	18,273
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	29,195	25,049	211,812	240,127
Of other sorts	1,405,546	1,395,775	99,908	111,933
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	2,906,628	3,161,611
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard	99,957,678	106,434,639	12,186	6,160
(exclusive of Lace of Thread)	382,879	174,271	289,181	222,742
Lace of Thread	2,929,598	2,373,120	15,927	18,095
Thread for Sewing .....	...	...	3,223,922	3,408,608
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	734,026	744,549
Total Value Linen Manufac.	15,290,911	14,685,334	380,252	357,991
Linen Yarn .....	...	...	532,512	619,454
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	...	...
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	...	...
Total Value Woollen Manufac.	106,462	111,565	7,326,351	7,246,638
Silk, Thrown	56,874	50,999	129,413	114,110
Silk Twist and Yarn	383,969	320,953	171,103	181,346
Soap	105,416	113,350	339,948	347,291
Stationery .....	...	...	292,693	313,248
Sugar, refined	175,851	217,831	528,483	355,238
Sugar, unrefined	10,314,053	6,565,479	4,622,230	4,571,648
Wool, Sheep or Lambs	2,414,193	2,317,351	2,429,742	2,411,970
Woollen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece	54,157,127	58,480,276	57,518	97,869
Entered by the Yard	95,214	160,702	216,861	165,151
Stockings .....	...	...	7,326,351	7,246,638
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	1,262,876	1,264,210
Total Value Woollen Manufac.	106,462	111,565	55,038,206	58,126,056
Woollen Yarn
Total declared value

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Statistical Department, Board of Trade, London, 1851.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851
Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty.—Of British Possessions.....loads Foreign	465,763 209,754	490,742 356,207	470,363 245,514	489,244 357,703
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	15,565,163	18,366,592	22,997,721	23,011,201
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	1,141,020	1,727,639	168,117	178,800
Turpentine, common	317,126	302,097	Free	Free
Watches	81,622	87,594	70,538	85,436

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
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in the corresponding periods of the years 1849 and 1850.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1850	1851		1850	1851
Cheese.....cwt	4,832	3,395	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	69,153	78,713
Cocoa.....lbs	1,279,896	1,310,249	Wet	27,118	37,732
Coffee: viz.—Of British Possessions	3,283,517	19,991,185	Tanned, tawed, curried or dressed.....lbs	86,765	69,459
Foreign	7,466,166	19,991,185	Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	389,590	98,903
Total of Coffee	10,749,683	17,010	Linen Manufac.: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	5,176	3,768
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	3,374	17,010	Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought, & part wro. cwt	13,168	24,617
Barley	10,008	2,985	Iron, in bars, unwrought	4,531	3,754
Oats	4,931	5,425	Steel, unwrought	619	658
Wheatmeal or Flour	23,476	52,877	Lead, Pig and sheet	2,395	3,981
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods	126,298	178,845	Spelter	3,257	2,055
Do. ....value thereof £	49,150	73,575	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..cwt	3,368	4,180
Other Articles	77,390	84,909	Oil: viz.—Palm	68,196	100,920
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	19,008	18,947	Cocua-nut	47,011	46,435
Cotton Yarn	645,449	696,047	Olive	320	577
Do. ....value thereof £	64,914	77,276	Opium	71,339	42,541
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwt	9,052	12,774	Quicksilver.....lbs	891,370	766,254
Indigo.....	51,879	51,424	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	210,098	322,962
Lac-dye	5,383	5,560	Silk: viz.—Raw	452,097	444,521
Logwood.....tons	3,633	2,938	Waste, knubs & husks.....cwt	82	69
Terra Japonica	826	302	Thrown.....lbs	61,693	107,292
Cutch	377	254	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs	137,465	12,297
Embroidery and Needlework	55,807	26,793	Ribbons	110,472	4,560
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	11,210	1,939	Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs	1,593	855
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq.ft.	28,921	31,731	Ribbons	66	166
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented.....lbs	59,190	54,968	Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one- half of the fabric; viz., Broad Stuffs .....	...	...
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	165,102	124,737	Ribbons .....	...	...
Guanos	19,771	26,190	Velvet Broad Stuffs .....	...	...
			Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with do.	...	...
			Plush for making hats	3,680	3,232
			Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	349,533	331,723

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851
Whale Fins.....cwt	5,954	5,916	Free	Free
Wine: viz.—Cape	177,097	334,292	266,284	194,844
French	419,009	646,171	296,454	391,131
Other sorts	6,663,685	6,368,303	5,126,511	4,956,265
Total of Wine	7,259,791	7,348,766	5,629,282	5,545,240
Wool, Cotton.....cwt	5,053,023	5,921,997	Free	Free
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	65,377,527	69,026,205	—	—
Alpaca and the Lama tribe	1,334,268	1,519,592	—	—
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	492,143	530,177	—	—
Wholly or in part made up	112,598	96,547	105,132	82,360

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1850	1851		1850	1851
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea	78,713	78,713	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea	720,161	208,025
Cinnamon	37,732	37,732	Cinnamon	529,436	446,655
Cloves.....	69,459	69,459	Cloves.....	172,026	295,277
Mace	98,903	98,903	Mace	32,578	51,010
Nutmegs	3,768	3,768	Nutmegs	136,310	93,067
Pepper	24,617	24,617	Pepper	3,291,760	2,272,075
Pimento	3,754	3,754	Pimento	7,095	15,255
Spirits: viz.—Run	619	658	Spirits: viz.—Run	1,049,709	1,143,021
Brandy	3,981	3,981	Brandy	738,007	797,384
Geneva	2,055	2,055	Geneva	262,994	103,122
Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America	4,180	4,180	Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America	65	4
Of Mauritius.....	100,920	100,920	Of Mauritius.....	126	...
Of British Possessions in the East Indies.....	46,435	46,435	Of British Possessions in the East Indies.....	594	129
Foreign	71,339	42,541	Foreign	358,574	226,857
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	891,370	766,254	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	359,359	226,990
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.— Of British Possessions	210,098	322,962	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.— Of British Possessions	166	153
Foreign	452,097	444,521	Foreign	86,876	48,323
Melasses.....	61,693	107,292	Melasses.....	4,389	10,519
Tea.....	137,465	12,297	Tea.....	4,823,535	4,105,383
Tobacco; viz., Unmanufactured.....lbs	110,472	4,560	Tobacco; viz., Unmanufactured.....lbs	6,607,731	9,975,063
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,593	855	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,125,679	1,394,707
Wine: viz.—Cape	66	166	Wine: viz.—Cape	1,989	2,684
Other sorts .....	...	...	Other sorts	145,405	109,564
Total of Wine .....	...	...	Total of Wine	1,327,196	1,323,451
Wool: viz.—Cotton .....	...	...	Wool: viz.—Cotton	1,474,590	1,435,699
Sheep and Lambs'	2,134	2,134	Sheep and Lambs'	843,483	845,381
Alpaca and the Lama Tribe	388	388	Alpaca and the Lama Tribe	12,473,707	11,444,018
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	3,232	3,232	Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	259,821	14,164
Wholly or in part made up	349,533	331,723	Wholly or in part made up	106,968	47,046

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
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Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851
Alkali: viz.—Soda	787,162	761,655	£ 356,482	£ 327,651
Beer and Ale	146,743	153,005	450,147	462,925
Butter	50,751	54,364	175,718	189,471
Candles	2,248,259	2,244,339	82,127	80,357
Cheese	7,134	7,628	25,370	26,686
Coal and Culm	2,950,189	3,121,012	1,116,024	1,159,451
Cordage and Cables	81,683	98,716	140,995	172,002
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard	1,119,690,658	1,295,239,018	16,858,244	19,601,705
(exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	98,958,942	92,192,058	472,416	477,797
Lace and Patent Net	3,710,418	3,650,309	364,508	381,935
Thread for Sewing	190,410	413,045	85,949	163,068
Stockings .....	...	...	187,601	169,487
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	17,968,718	19,793,992
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	5,398,371	5,452,930
Cotton Yarn	111,807,600	118,529,331	836,397	914,561
Earthenware	63,533,620	70,831,158	223,347	200,431
Fish: viz.—Herrings	234,194	...	62,762	49,481
Of other sorts	20,119	21,312	87,815	91,457
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	13,743	13,589	134,367	142,951
Window Glass or Common	243,269	269,375	14,854	17,306
Bottles, Green or Common .....	...	...	254,581	268,372
Plate Glass .....	...	...	1,246,997	1,487,354
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	2,177,953	2,382,541
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	151,702	132,620
Hardware and Cutlery	26,394	22,753	17,179	18,273
Leather, Unwrought	29,195	25,049	241,812	240,127
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	1,405,546	1,395,775	99,908	111,933
Of other sorts .....	...	...	2,905,628	3,101,611
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	12,186	6,160
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard	99,957,678	106,434,639	289,181	222,742
(exclusive of Lace of Thread)	382,879	174,271	15,927	18,095
Lace of Thread	2,929,598	2,373,120	3,223,922	3,408,608
Thread for Sewing .....	...	...	734,026	741,549
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	380,252	357,991
Total Value Linen Manufac.	15,290,911	14,685,334	532,512	619,454
Linen Yarn .....	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines .....	...	...	...	...
and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	...	...
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	...	...
Total declared value .....	...	...	55,038,206	58,126,056

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

Substantially Corrected, Errors, Table, &c., &c., 1851.

THE PATENT GALVANISING AND CORRUGATING IRON COMPANY.

JOHN SYMONDS and CO., Managers.
The efficacy of the galvanising process in rendering iron perfectly **RUST-PROOF**, and entirely superseding the necessity of painting or tarring, is now fully established by twenty years' experience, and for hot and variable climates galvanised iron possesses the peculiar recommendation of being less liable than zinc or other metals to contraction, expansion, or contortion, from the changes of the atmosphere.

Estimates given for Iron Houses, Roofs, Sheds, and every description of Iron Buildings, suitable for the Colonies or for export generally. A stock of plain and corrugated Sheets, Guttering, Pipes, Hooping, Wire for Electric Telegraphs, and ornamental Wirework, and every article in Ship-building and Rigging always on hand.

A Pamphlet containing testimonials and a detailed list of prices forwarded on application. The proximity of the premises to the London Dock affords peculiar facilities for the prompt execution of shipping orders.

Offices—12 Circus, Minorities, London. Works—Glass-house Yard, opposite the entrance to the London Docks.

THE CUTLERY TROPHY

of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons, of Sheffield, which excited so much admiration in the nave of the Crystal Palace, is now transferred to the entrance warehouse of Deane, Dray, and Co., 46 King William street, London Bridge. It is furnished with some costly and curious specimens of pocket cutlery, with a large collection of Table Cutlery, which every purchaser for the approaching season should inspect, with a very great variety of Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Corkscrews, Plated and Silver Fish Knives, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Tea Caddies, &c.; all of the first quality, and at the very lowest prices.

DEANE, DRAY, and Co.,
Opening to the Monument, London Bridge.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE LEEDS
TIMES is now one of the most largely circulated Yorkshire Journals. Announcements not inserted in its columns fail to come before a great portion of the community. A copy sent on receipt of five stamps.

52 FLEET STREET.—A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.

MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST,

52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52 Fleet street.—At home from 10 till 5.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND SOLID

ALBATA PLATE.—CHARLES WATSON, 41 and 42 B Rieau, Metallurgist and Electro-Plater, continues to send for eight postage stamps a Sample Tea Spoon of his Albata Plate, or for fourteen an Electro-Plated one of his Albata Plate, with his Illustrated Catalogue, all post free. Albata tea spoons, 5s 6d per dozen; dessert spoons and forks, 12s 6d; table ditto, 16s 6d; tea pots, 21s each; cruet frames, 21s; candlesticks 15s 6d per pair. A hint to those who reflect: his warehouses are capacious but exceedingly low rented, enormous rents are paid by the public, draw your inference then, and visit.

CHARLES WATSON'S Warehouses, 41 and 42 B Rieau; they contain Cutlery, Lamps, Tea Trays, Dish Covers, and the most miscellaneous and useful stock in London.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC

ASYLUM, Colney Hatch.—PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for supplying the above Institution with MEAT, GROCERY, FLOUR, Malt, Hops, Oatmeal, Peas, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Pork, Potatoes, Tobacco, and Snuff, Soap, Oil, Oil Colours, Brooms, Brushes, and Wines and Spirits for the sick, for six calendar months from the 1st day of January next, are requested to deliver sealed tenders to me, endorsed "Tender for ———," by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at the Sessions house, Clerkenwell green; and to attend there personally at 2 o'clock, prepared with the names of two responsible sureties. Printed forms, on which alone tenders are to be made, may be had, or will be forwarded on application by letter to me at the Sessions house, Clerkenwell, or they may be obtained on application to the Steward at the Asylum, where patterns and samples, to which the contractors will be required strictly to conform, may be seen on and after the 8th inst. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tenders.

JOHN S. SKAIFE, Clerk to the Visitors.
Dec. 4, 1851.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,

PALL MALL.

Articles of the undermentioned description being from time to time required for the Ordnance Service, viz.:—Guns, Shot, and Shells; Small Arms, and the various Articles comprising them; Gunpowder and Saltpetre; Accoutrements; Woolen Cloths and Clothing; Linen do.; Blankets and Rugs; Leather and Leather Articles; English and Foreign Timber and Deals; Casks, Coopers' Ware, Brushes, &c.; Iron Castings and Ironmongery; Metals, and various Articles of Metal Work; Paints, Oils, and Turpentine;—

The Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance hereby give notice, that all Persons desirous of tendering for, and competent to supply any of the above Articles, with, upon signifying to the Secretary to the Board their desire of so doing (specifying the description of Articles), receive Forms of Tender, whenever such Articles may be required for the Ordnance Service.

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

MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY.

The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS on Debenture, for periods of three, five, or seven years, to replace loans falling due.

Application to be made to the Secretary at the Company's offices, Manchester.—By order,
EDWARD ROSS, Secretary.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID

MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for Acidities, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient, it is admirably adapted for Delicate Females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an Effervescent Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

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

ALLSOPP'S EAST INDIA PALE

and other BURTON ALES.
The public is respectfully informed that these favourite Ales may be had, genuine, in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, at their respective Stores as under, where also a list of the Bottlers may be obtained:—The Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; Stores, 61 King William street, City, London; Cook street, Liverpool; High street, Birmingham; The Exchange, Manchester; 33 Virginia street, Glasgow; Royal Brewery, Dudley.

DENT'S PATENT WATCHES AND

CLOCKS.—E. J. DENT begs leave to inform the public that, in addition to his extensive Stock of Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, he has purchased most of the Watches manufactured in Switzerland for the purpose of the EXHIBITION of 1851. E. J. DENT therefore solicits an inspection of his stock, amongst which "is the SMALLEST WATCH in the world," that attracted so much curiosity and admiration whilst at the Exhibition. Ladies' gold watches, 8 guineas; gentlemen's, 10 guineas; youths' silver watches, 4 guineas; durable lever watches, 6 guineas.—E. J. DENT watch and clockmaker by appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.L.M. the Emperor of Russia, 61 Strand (late 82), 33 Cockspur street, and 34 Royal Exchange (clock tower area).

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—

The Great Exhibition has produced a multitude of novelties which have alternately delighted and astonished the world. How many of these will survive for any practical purpose is a question. It is another question if any one them will bring half the practical comfort of a good shirt. Mr Ford, of the Strand, has an invention of this kind, which is a material improvement upon the old plans, and for positive enjoyment is worth nineteen-twentieths of the marvels of the huge building in Hyde park.—ATLAS.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any Hosiery or Drapers, and can, therefore, be obtained only at 185 STRAND. They are made in two qualities, the first of which is 40s the Half-dozen, and the second quality, 3s the Half-dozen. List of Prices, containing an Illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent per post free.

RICHARD FORD, 185 STRAND.

PARIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The Assembly dismissed; General Officers, the Leaders of Party, arrested and sent to Prison; the Council of State Dissolved; and Louis Napoleon is Dictator.—This astounding intelligence transmitted from Paris in a few minutes nearly frightened London from its propriety on Tuesday last; yet, from all we can learn, the President completely followed the example set in the British metropolis years ago, even to the close, for when he had effected the mighty change he appealed to the people, whose support alone he craved. The change to which we refer was that which in forty-eight hours was accomplished by E. Moses and Son. The monopolists were more formidable than the General Assembly, and they were not wit out leaders. But Messrs E. Moses and Son crushed them at once by lowering the price of a man's clothes fifty per cent, and appealing to the people. What was the result? The extortion and wrong-doing of those they displaced were apparent, and the people exulted in the change. They gladly seized upon the benefits extended to them, and supported the firm. Every man in the kingdom is now at liberty to buy for himself and his family better clothes than they had ever had before, and at less than half price. Let any one, if, indeed, there be any who doubt this, inspect the present unrivalled stock of Winter Clothing at the Monarch Mart in Aldgate and the Minorities, or their grand West-end Branch Establishment in New Oxford street, corner of Hart street, where everything of the newest and neatest and best is marked with its price, and they will doubt no longer.

E. MOSES and SON.

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

London West End Branch.—506, 507, 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating. Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 Bridge street. Sheffield Branch.—26 Fargate.

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

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

The New Book, entitled "The Exhibition for all Nations," in three languages, viz., English, French, and German, and containing full directions for self-measurement, can be had gratis, on application, or forwarded post-free to any part of the kingdom.

A handsome Almanack for the year ending 1852, can be had gratis, on application.
Ici l'on parle Francais. | Qui si parla Italiano.
Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua si habla Espannol.

WATCHES AND THEIR

MANAGEMENT.—T. COX SAVORY and CO. have published a pamphlet describing the construction of the various Watches in use at the present time, and explaining the advantages of each, with lists of prices. It is intended to give the information which should be obtained previous to the purchase of an article, the principal characteristics of which should be accuracy and durability. It also contains remarks on the proper management of a Watch by the Wearer. It may be had gratis on application personally or by post.—T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47 Cornhill, London, 7 doors from Gracechurch street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—CAUTION TO AGRICULTURISTS.

It being notorious that extensive adulterations of this manure are still carried on, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS, as the only importers of Peruvian Guano, consider it to be their duty to the Peruvian Government and to the public again to recommend farmers and all others who buy to be carefully on their guard.

The character of the parties from whom they purchase will of course be the best security; and in addition to particular attention to that point, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS think it well to remind buyers that the lowest wholesale price at which sound Peruvian Guano is or has been sold by them during the last two years is £9 6s per ton, less 2½ per cent.

Any results made by dealers at a lower price must therefore either leave a loss to them or the article must be adulterated.

OWEN'S ANIMALIZED CARBON

is now for Sale from Watson's wharf, Limehouse, at £2 15s per ton in casks of about 15 cwt., or £2 5s per ton in bulk. This manure has been introduced, with the most beneficial results, at St Croix and the Mauritius, in the growth of the sugar cane, as proved by testimonials received from the planters. The powerful fertilising properties of the Carbon have long since been acknowledged in Denmark, where it has been extensively used for agricultural purposes, as no less than 26,000 tons have already been sold. It is ready for immediate use, having no occasion to be ground, is equally as portable and diffusible as bones, and the low price at which it can be sold in this country must always be a paramount recommendation.

The "Animalized Carbon" surpasses any artificial manure in the cultivation of TURNIPS, and it has moreover the advantage of protecting against the "fly" and other insects.

For copies of the testimonials of its utility in this country, also for samples, apply to
J. OWEN and CO., 3 Rood lane.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THE PERMANENT WHITE OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST. Combines Elegance, Durability, Health, and Economy, THE WHITEST OF ALL PAINTS.

retains its whiteness for years, being unaffected by bilgewater, noxious vapour from cargo, or from red heat on the funnels of steam vessels. Neither exposure to damp or to salt water, nor change of climate, act upon it. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. In addition to its preservative properties, when applied to outside wood work, it is invaluable for iron ships and iron work exposed to salt water. By virtue of its galvanic action it enters the pores of the iron, and forms a species of amalgam of the two metals, which is a strong preservative.

Three years since the proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it at a price to compete with White Lead Paint.

The successful introduction of this Paint, and its confessed superiority over every other Paint hitherto known, brought forward various imitations.

These inferior productions, frequently made from zinc ores, containing sulphur, lead, arsenic, and other deleterious material, alike injurious to health, deficient in body, and reducing the preservative properties for which the original Paint stands pre-eminent.

In justice to the proprietors these should not be confounded with the original, even though sold under the pretence that it is all the same.

HUBBUCK'S PAINT is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever, it is healthful in the manufacture, healthful in use, and healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it.

As a guard to the painter against the substitution of the inferior paints, each cask is stamped

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

and if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

"As improvement pursues its course, we are glad to hail a discovery really and tangibly possessing the recommendations of utility, healthfulness, and convenience, even though it approaches us in a less pretentious guise than those great and startling discoveries of science which command at once our admiration and astonishment.—Now, amongst the most hateful and unwholesome of domestic nuisances has been that irreparable accompaniment of 'house cleaning,' the abominable white paint, with its nauseous and pestiferous odour. This nuisance is now in a fair way towards being abolished. We have had opportunity to observe the quality and the efficiency of the Patent White Zinc Paint introduced by Messrs Hubbuck, and we can conscientiously say that it is justly entitled to rank among those substantial blessings which chemical science has procured us. In beauty and durability, as well as in the minor consideration of economy, it presents advantages which, combined with the banishment of the consequences of the old disgusting 'paint poison,' place its application amongst the really 'sanitary improvements' of the time; and we shall be glad to see the British public making general use of the good service which it offers." WEEKLY CHRONICLE, Dec. 14, 1850.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of the Manufacturers,
THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,
Colour Works, opposite the London Docks.
The Specimens of the Paint may be seen at the Office of the ARTISAN Journal, 69 Cornhill.