

# The Economist.

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. X.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852.

No. 483.

**ARCTIC REGION.—MR WYLD'S**  
A large MODEL of the EARTH; also of the Arctic Regions, in Leicester square, open from Ten a.m. until Ten p.m. Lectures hourly upon every subject of geographical science. A collection of models and maps for reference.—Admission, 1s; schools half-price.

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AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

To be Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
Notice is hereby given, that the Subscription Contract will be for Signature at the temporary offices of the Bank, No. 21 Moorgate street, on and after Tuesday, the 30th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, when Scrip Certificates in exchange for the Banker's receipts will be ready for delivery to the Subscribers.

By order of the Board.  
24th Nov., 1852. GEORGE HOPE, Sec. pro. tem.

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Messages for the Continent are forwarded from the offices, No. 30 Cornhill, London.

By order of the Board,  
G. L. PARROTT, Secretary.  
30 Cornhill, 17th November, 1852.

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for disposal, suitable to the office of a public company or the counting-house of a large trader. This splendid piece of business furniture is made of the finest Spanish wood, and has the best fittings throughout. It is designed for standing against the wall. Size, 10 feet by 3. Price 12 guineas. Second floor, 54 Col-man street.

**FRENCH AND SPANISH FRUITS.**  
—Just Imported.—Our large consignments of NEW FRUITS of the finest quality, consisting of Imperial Plums in every variety of handsome packages, from 1s 6d to 3s each, the choicest bloom Muscates, the finest Eleme Figs, Valencia and Sultan Raisins, Patras and Zante Currants, are now on show at our warehouses, No. 8 King William street, City. All goods sent carriage free by our own vans and carts, if within eight miles; and tea, coffee, and spices sent carriage free to any part of England, if to the value of 40s or upwards, by PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea and Colonial Merchants, No. 8 King William street, City, London. A General Price Current sent free by post on application.

**BARCLAY AND CO'S STOUT.**  
3s 6d per dozen quarts by taking 1/6 dozen; a less quantity, 4s per dozen.  
BASS and CO'S Pale Ale, 6s per dozen quarts; 3s 6d per dozen pints.  
Pale or Gold Sherry, 26s, 28s, 30s, 36s, 42s.  
Old Bottled Port, 36s, 42s, 48s.  
Draught Port, 26s, 28s, 30s.  
Champagne, 40s and upwards.  
Cash only.  
W. WHITAKER, 24 Crutched Friars, City.

**PALE INDIA ALE AND STOUT.**  
4s per dozen quarts, 2s 6d per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 5s per dozen quarts, 3s per dozen pints. Delivered free.  
Merchants and Captains supplied either for exportation or stores.  
PORT and SHERRY, from 50s per dozen; CHAMPAGNE, 43s per dozen.  
Address, WOOD and WATSON, 16 Clement's lane, City.

**BOTTLED ALES, STOUT,**  
&c.—The Westminster Pale Ales and Stout, brewed by Messrs Jas. Thorne and Company, have acquired, as well from their brilliant colour and fine flavour, as from the great care taken in the bottling and packing, a justly high reputation all over the East and West Indies, and other parts of the world; they are consequently strongly recommended to the attention of shippers. The Westminster Ales and Stout are also warranted to stand any voyage or climate, and are not surpassed either in quality or price by those of any other brewery. All orders will be promptly attended to by HOLMES and ZOHRAH, Sole Agents, at 2 Fen court, Fenchurch street.

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**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December,  
HORNS..... 4,000 New South Wales Ox and Cow  
15 Tons East India Deer  
HORN SHAVINGS .. 500 Bags do  
BONES..... 50 Tons Cattle  
HOOFES..... 121 Bags East India  
SKINS ..... 30,000 East India Goat and Kid  
ANNING and COBB, Brokers, 11 Lime street.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1st, at TWELVE,  
HORNS.. 150,000 South American Ox and Cow  
BONES.. 100 Tons Cattle  
HOOFES.. 40 Tons do  
SKINS .. 2,300 East India Goat and Deer  
2,000 Tanned East India Goat and Sheep  
8,000 Sundry, Cape, South American, &c.  
W. T. GOAD and RIGG, Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, 2nd Dec., at TWELVE,  
HIDES..... 3,000 Salted Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow  
3,000 Dry do Horse  
200 Salted do do  
300 Dry and Salted West India Ox and Cow  
15,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry East India  
3,000 Dry Singapore Buffalo  
700 do Penang do  
1,800 do do Cow  
LEATHER .. 670 Australian Skins  
100 East India Tanned  
W. T. GOAD and RIGG, Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, 2nd December, at TWELVE,  
HIDES.. 10,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry East India  
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**AT THE BALTIC COFFEE HOUSE.**  
Thredneedle street, on FRIDAY, Dec. 3rd, at ONE o'clock precisely.  
TALLOW..... 150 Casks South American  
140 Casks Australian  
W. T. GOAD and RIGG, Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8th, at TWELVE o'clock precisely.  
SKINS..... 4,500 Cape Goat  
10,000 E. I. do  
500 Cape Sheep  
1,500 Salted Greenland Seal  
A. R. & A. NESBITT, Brokers, 149 Upper Thames street.

**AT 107 FENCHURCH STREET,**  
on THURSDAY, 9th Dec., 1852, at ONE o'clock,  
TOBACCO .. About 700 Bales Turkey (damaged)  
Do 70 do Manilla do  
Do 50 Serons Columbian do  
The packages will be open for inspection at the Tobacco Warehouse, London Docks, on Monday, the 6th Dec., and until the hour of sale. Catalogues and further particulars to be had of  
G. and H. DAVIS and CO., Brokers, 107 Fenchurch street.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, December 10th, at TWELVE precisely,  
HIDES..... 547 Salted Cape  
554 N. S. Wales  
10,000 Drysalted E. I.  
500 Tanned do  
A. R. & A. NESBITT, Brokers, 149 Upper Thames street.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, Mincing lane, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16th, 1852, at TWELVE o'clock,  
HIDES..... 1,800 Wetsalted Cape  
1,900 do N. S. W.  
10,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry E. I.  
DYSTER, NALDER, and CO., Brokers, Loadenhall.

**AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL**  
Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, Dec. 16th, at TWELVE precisely,  
HIDES.. 600 Salted New South Wales  
75,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry East India  
1,000 Calcutta Buffalo  
ANNING and COBB, Brokers, 11 Lime street.

**A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF**  
filling the situation of Correspondent, Clerk, or Bookkeeper in a Merchant's Counting-house. Is well acquainted with German. Unexceptionable references.—Address, H. W., Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill.

**WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE**  
Grocery Business, as CLERK, a person who thoroughly understands bookkeeping by single and double entry.—Apply, by letter only, stating age, qualifications, and salary, to A. B., No. 2 Wigmore street, Cavendish square.

**CALIFORNIA.—A GENTLEMAN,**  
who has been in business as a Commission Merchant in San Francisco for nearly three years, has lately returned to this country for the purpose of making business arrangements, and will be glad to open up a correspondence with those desirous of extending their connections to California.

He is also desirous of entering into Partnership with a gentleman of Influence, or one possessing not less than £2,000.

Advances made on Consignments.  
Apply by letter to A. F. B., Messrs Baily Brothers, stationers, 3 Royal Exchange buildings, Cornhill, London.

**INVESTMENTS.—GOOD AND SAFE DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES,** at present prices, will give purchasers from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. The Subscribers have always on sale shares in the best and safest dividend mines, also in mines which will soon pay dividends, and with prospects of early and considerable improvement.—JAMES STEVENS TRIPP and CO., Mining Offices, Lombard street chambers, 93 Clement's lane, Lombard street.

**CAMPBELL JONES AND CO.**  
Commission Merchants, PANAMA  
CAMPBELL, ARNOTT, and CO., LIVERPOOL.  
Isthmus Transport business, in connection with T. R. COWAN, ASPENWALL.  
Goods despatched to California, New South Wales, and along the West Coast.

**COLOGNE AND LONDON.**  
1 Salter's Hall court, Cannon street, City.  
JEAN MARIE FARINA begs to inform the public, that he keeps a large stock of Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Extracts of Portugal, Limette, Citron, Cedra, Orange, Bergamotte, and Rose, and also of Toilet Vinegar; duty paid, and in bond for exportation, which will meet with a ready sale in all the Colonies.

**MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS,**  
not having business of sufficient magnitude to have an exclusive agent, would find the offices of the advertisers a most desirable medium for the disposal of every description of manufactured goods, job lots, wines, or other merchandise, either upon COMMISSION or otherwise, accompanied with the peculiar advantage, that where the transaction is of importance, the amount will be paid on delivery in the towns of the parties. Advances are also made for agreed periods, and every kind of agency business transacted upon moderate charges. Apply personally, or by letter, pre-paid, to JENNER and CO., 4 Cuthbert's buildings, 2 Elliott street, Clayton square, Liverpool.

**THE ONLY STOVE WITHOUT A FLUE,** for which Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent have been granted.—Prospectuses, with Drawings and Reports, forwarded free.—Plain, from 12s to 25s; Ornamented, from 31s 6d to 6 guineas. Stands for Stoves, 2s 6d, 3s, and 5s each.

CAUTION.—An injunction having been granted by the Vice-Chancellor, in the case of "Nash v. Carman," restraining the defendant from making or selling any colourable imitation of the Plaintiff's Stove or Fuel, the public is respectfully informed that the original "Joyce's Patent Stove without a Flue, and the prepared Fuel," can only be obtained from SWAN NASH, or his authorised agents. Every genuine Stove has the name and address of the Proprietor on a brass plate. "SWAN NASH, No. 253 Oxford street."

JOYCE'S PATENT, for warming halls, passages, greenhouses, water closets, shops, storerooms, and all places requiring artificial warmth. The above stoves do not emit smoke or unpleasant smell, and will burn without attention or replenishing from 12 to 24 hours.

PATENT PREPARED FUEL for the Stoves, 2s 6d per bushel, only genuine with the proprietor's name and seal on the sack.  
S. NASH, 253 Oxford street, and 119 Newgate street, sole manufacturer of the PORTABLE ECONOMICAL VAPOUR BATH.





SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SHARE OF PROFIT INCREASED FROM ONE-HALF TO FOUR-FIFTHS. The Managers beg to remind the Public, that persons effecting Policies with this Society now, or before Midsummer, 1852, will participate in Four-fifths of the Net Profits of the Society at the next Division...

CLERICAL MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EXTENSION OF LIMITS OF RESIDENCE.—The Assured may reside in most parts of the world without extra charge, and in all parts by payment of a small extra premium. MUTUAL SYSTEM WITHOUT THE RISK OF PARTNERSHIP. The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, without trenching on the amount made by the regular business...

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A new scale of Premiums on Insurances for the whole term of life has recently been adopted, by which a material reduction has been made at all ages below 50 years. Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the Profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year; and may be applied to increase the sum insured; or to an immediate payment in Cash; or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future premiums.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

The Court of Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance do hereby give notice, that their Transfer Books will be shut from Tuesday, the 7th of December next, to Thursday, the 6th of January following; that the Annual General Court appointed by their Charter will be holden at their office, on the Royal Exchange, on Wednesday, the 22nd of December, at twelve o'clock at noon; and that a Dividend will be considered of at the said Court.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Right Hon. Sir T. Frankland Lewis, Bart., M.P., Chairman. Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq., Deputy-Chairman. ADVANTAGES.—The lowest rates of Premium on the Mutual System. The whole of the Profits divided among the assured every Fifth Year.

MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Adelaide place, London bridge: established 1835. Diacrossa. Chairman—Sir John Musgrove, Bart., and Alderman. Deputy-Chairman—John Kinnersley, Hooper, Esq., and Alderman. Among the advantages offered by this Company may be stated the following:—Ample security arising from a large subscribed capital.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

7 St Martin's place, Trafalgar square, London; and 56 Pall Mall, Manchester. Established May, 1844. This Association combines the advantages of Life Assurance with those of a safe and profitable investment of capital. The plan is original and peculiar to this Institution.

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Chief Offices, 40 Pall mall, London. Fully subscribed capital, £250,000, by upwards of 1,100 shareholders, whose names and addresses are published with the prospectus, guaranteeing thereby most extensive influence and undoubted responsibility.

PROMOTER LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY.

9 Chatham place, New Bridge street, London. Established in 1826. Subscribed capital, £240,000. The recent investigation into the affairs of this Company shows the following to have been its financial position at the end of last year:— Value of assets, £ 528,079 10 11 Value of liabilities, £ 249,451 6 5

MERCHANTS AND TRADESMAN'S MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Jeffery Smith, Esq., and David Ferguson, Esq., Thomas How, Esq. Advantages offered by this Society:—Policies indisputable except in case of fraud. All the medical fees paid by the Society. Assurances of every description effected. Nonforfeiture of policies.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Offices, 3 Old Broad street, London. Insurances against Railway Accidents can now be effected with this Company, not only for single and double journeys, and by the year, as heretofore, but also for terms of years, and for the whole of life, as follows:— To insure £1,000 for a term of 5 years, premium £ 3 10 0

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Septennial Investigation into the Affairs of this Society falls to be made as at the close of the current year. All parties therefore who may desire to rank in the Allocation of Profits to be then made, are requested to lodge their Proposals without delay. The books will finally close on the 31st December, after which proposals cannot be received for entry in the present Septennial period. By Order, JOHN MACKENZIE, Manager.

THE SCOTTISH UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824, and incorporated by Royal Charter. 37 Cornhill, London. The Directors request the attention of parties proposing to effect Life Insurances to the advantages offered by this Company, which may be most favourably contrasted with those of any similar institution.



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## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

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Vol. X.

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### The Political Economist.

#### GREAT TRIUMPH OF FREE TRADE.

The House divided on the final settlement of the Free Trade Question at 2 o'clock this morning. The numbers were:—

First Division—For Mr Villiers' words.....	256
For Lord Palmerston's words.....	336
Majority .....	80
Main Division—For Free Trade.....	468
For Protection .....	53

MAJORITY FOR FREE TRADE ... 415

#### THE REAL QUESTION IN DEBATE.

We regret to see that the real issue before the House of Commons in the discussion of Mr Villiers' motion has been but ill understood, or at least but little pressed on the one hand, or admitted on the other. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says that "it is all a fight about words." And Lord Palmerston, on the assumption that it was a mere question whether the resolution should be in terms a little more or a little less distasteful, appealed to the generosity of the House on behalf of the capitulating Protectionists. Now, had this been so—had it in reality been a mere matter of form, we feel assured that Mr Villiers and his friends would gladly have adopted any form of words that would have been most agreeable to the new converts to Free Trade. But the difference between Mr Villiers and the Government—and the difference exists almost to the same extent between him and Lord Palmerston—is one of a substantial and important character. Nay more, inasmuch as it involves the only question now in dispute, it is the most vital part of the resolutions. After having fought this question with a singleness of purpose and an earnestness unequalled in the history of Parliamentary warfare, and often amidst the obloquy and misrepresentation of the very men who now sue for easy terms, it was not to be expected that Mr Villiers would consent to sacrifice what he believed an essential element, in the final settlement of this long and vexed question, to a regard merely to the tender feelings of members, some of whom even now do not admit themselves to be agreed with him in principle. But in order to understand the true relation which the various resolutions and amendments before the House really bear to each other, let us give them in the order in which they were presented.

First comes Mr Villiers' resolutions, which were as follows:—

"That it is the opinion of this House, that the improved condition of the country, and particularly of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent commercial legislation, and especially of the Act of 1846, which established the free admission of foreign corn; and that that Act was a wise, just, and beneficial measure."

"That it is the opinion of this House, that the maintenance and further extension of the policy of Free Trade, as opposed to that of Protection, will best enable the property and industry of the nation to bear the burdens to which they are exposed, and will most contribute to the general prosperity, welfare, and contentment of the people."

"That this House is ready to take into its consideration any measures consistent with the principles of these resolutions which may be laid before it by Her Majesty's Ministers."

To these resolutions the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the following amendment:—

"That this House acknowledges, with satisfaction, that the cheapness of provisions, occasioned by recent legislation, has mainly contributed to improve the condition and increase the comforts of the working classes; and that unrestricted competition having been adopted, after due deliberation, as the principle of our commercial system, this House is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy in those measures of financial and administrative reform which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce."

And next Lord Palmerston offered to the House the following resolution in case Mr Villiers would withdraw the one standing in his name, or, as an amendment upon that resolution in case Mr Villiers persevered, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was willing to withdraw his amendment:—

"That it is the opinion of this House, that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished taxes imposed for the purposes of protection, and has thereby diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principal articles of the food of the people."

"That it is the opinion of this House, that this policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burdens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people."

"That this House will be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with these principles which, in pursuance of Her Majesty's gracious speech and recommendation, may be laid before it."

This was finally altered, at the suggestion of Sir James Graham, by inserting in the second paragraph, after the word "will," the words "without inflicting injury on any important class";—which words, it will be observed, have relation only to future legislation, and not to the past, as indeed it was carefully explained was the intention of the author.

Now, it is not difficult to see that in the amendment of Mr Disraeli, and in that of Lord Palmerston, even as improved by the new words, there was an omission of the most vital part of Mr Villiers' motion:—not an omission of a mere abstract truth—not, as Lord Palmerston would have it to be believed, of a mere "expression of opinion as to the past," but of a declaration of a most practical bearing. What gave the great importance to the declaration that "the Act of 1846 was a wise, just, and beneficial measure"? We must remind our readers of the passage in the Queen's Speech which referred to commercial legislation:—"If you shall be of opinion that recent legislation, in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected." The Free Trade party were too glad of an excuse of any kind which relieved them from the duty of moving an amendment upon the address. They accepted the "if" under a protest, that they could not admit that any injury had been inflicted, and, therefore, that no compensation was due; and with a notice that on the earliest possible day they would bring that question to a distinct issue. Accordingly, Mr Villiers gave notice of his resolutions for Tuesday last; the really important part of which was, that which raised the issue invited by the Ministers in the Speech from the Throne. Mr Villiers asked the House to affirm that the Act of 1846 "was a wise, just, and beneficial measure;" and in so doing to shut the door against the admission of injury and the claim for compensation. The beneficial effects of Free



Trade in the past have been admitted on all hands; the maintenance and extension of the policy in the future has been equally recognised; and the only question, studiously left open, was, as to injury done in the past, for which compensation may now be awarded.

This point, it will be observed, was studiously avoided by Mr Disraeli. It was as much wanting in the amendment as originally offered by Lord Palmerston, and even after the words of Sir James Graham have been added, that amendment is still entirely silent as to the past, and refers only to "injury" in the future. It is, therefore, plain that the adoption of either of the amendments would leave the really important question still as open as before; and that nothing but the resolution of Mr Villiers would effectually close the question. It is plain, then, that it is not to mere words that Mr Villiers objected, but to the omission of what he rightly considered was the really vital and practical part of his motion.

All must feel the great importance of having this controversy closed for ever. Our domestic interests will be greatly promoted by such a settlement. Our foreign commercial interests are not the less likely to be benefited, by other countries adopting a policy by our example. But if the House of Commons shall decline to affirm the resolution of Mr Villiers (we write before the division has taken place), then what is done to effect a settlement, or to put an end to the controversy? Absolutely nothing. If one door is closed, another of even a more irritating nature will be opened. If the House of Commons shall refuse to affirm "that the Act of 1846 was a wise, just, and beneficial measure," then we enter at once upon a new scene of discussions. Injustice is admitted, reparation is demanded—injury is asserted, compensation is claimed. A readjustment of taxation, to mitigate the injury done by recent legislation, will be attempted. And if there be one thing more than another upon which the people of this country are sensitive, it is upon the fair and equal levying of the taxes. A majority in the country are certainly of opinion with the Free Traders that no injury has been done—that nothing but good has flowed from the policy of 1846; and, therefore, that no consideration is due on that account to the land. Well, then, here we shall have another and even a more difficult question to agitate the country—a question more difficult to settle, and not less irritating, than that which we profess now to have closed.

But what will be the effect of such a decision of the House of Commons on the policy of foreign states in relation to Free Trade? No doubt it would be of an immense advantage in that respect, if the House of Commons could come to a unanimous vote fully affirming the policy of Free Trade. But if, in order to come to an agreement, they are obliged to reject the assertion that the policy had been "wise, just, and beneficial," what answer could a Minister of a foreign country make to a great and influential party, opposed to the introduction of such a policy, to that significant fact? If the Minister of France, Belgium, or the United States, were ever so anxious to act upon a Free Trade policy, would he not find it a serious bar to his efforts if the opponents of his policy could point to a resolution of the British House of Commons which declined, after six years' experience, to affirm such a policy to be wise, just, and beneficial? And, most of all, if his opponents were able to show that even the Free Trade party itself had been induced to concur in such a resolution?

We sincerely trust that the House of Commons, which professes to be composed of a large majority of Free Traders, will affirm Mr Villiers' motion as it stands; but if not, we would infinitely prefer that he shall find himself in a minority, still asserting, with a large body of supporters, his principles in their full integrity, than that he should submit to a compromise, which would not fail to inflict a stain upon the Free Trade policy, and upon the memory of its promoters, the full consequences of which upon the future it would be difficult to estimate.

#### PROTECTIONIST EVASIONS.

ONE of the singularities of the proceedings of the present Ministers, as described in the speech of their Chancellor of the Exchequer, is their attempt to defend their own conduct by the example of Sir Robert Peel. Strange retribution, to be obliged to find excuses for their present acts by referring to his which they so vehemently abused. They are equally unjust, however, in now quoting him as an example, and in formerly condemning him as an apostate. At present their highest merit is to imitate what they formerly abused. Sir Robert Peel's conduct was, however, so different from theirs, that their attempt to shield themselves under it only shows how much they are at a loss for a defence.

Mr Disraeli, in speaking of Mr Villiers' resolution, said:—"Let us for a moment try their justice, equity, and policy by parallel instances in similar cases. I will take, first, the case of the House of Commons after the Reform Bill. Sir R. Peel had offered to the Reform Bill a powerful and prolonged opposition. Sir R. Peel suddenly became Minister in 1835, and when he was Minister he expressed his determination not to disturb the Reform Bill, although he did not approve of it. What

would then have been thought of the Opposition if they had proposed a resolution declaring that the Reform Bill was a just, wise, and beneficial measure?" Mr Disraeli says, when Sir Robert Peel became Prime Minister, he expressed his determination not to disturb the Reform Bill. He might have known without looking beyond our columns—for we corrected the "Quarterly Review" on the point last April, in an article bearing the same title as the present one, and we beg leave now to reproduce the passage—that Sir Robert expressed that determination long before he was Prime Minister.

"It (the 'Quarterly Review') defends the refusal of Lord Derby to give any pledge or at once to act on his principles by a reference to Sir Robert Peel. 'Nobody,' it says, 'knew better than he the fraud and the violence by which the Reform measure had been concocted and carried—nobody, we know, was more alarmed at its effects; yet we don't remember to have ever heard him blamed for not opening his Government in 1834 by an attempt to repeal the Act of 1832, or charged with a want of candour or consistency for not having, the first day of the session, brought in a bill for placing, as the precedent and principle of that very act required, Colne in Schedule A, and Tavistock in Schedule B, &c.'"

"But the party of Sir Robert Peel, in 1834, whatever view they might have taken of reform, and however much they might have been scandalised, like the 'Quarterly' reviewer, at the means taken to secure the success of the Reform Act, and however much they deplored its consequences, never proposed to restore the old system of representation, or ever spoke or wrote of its restoration as possible. Call it a revolution if you will; but from the moment that it became a law the whole Conservative party acquiesced in it, and endeavoured to work the registry for their own advantage. It would, indeed, have been strange had Sir Robert Peel, 'on opening his Government' in 1834, proposed a bill for repealing or altering the Reform Act; for he had explicitly declared in his place in the House of Commons, as early as Feb. 8, 1833, that 'HE CONSIDERED THAT QUESTION AS FINALLY AND IRREVOCABLY DISPOSED OF.' He renewed that declaration at Tamworth, on acceding to office in 1834. 'I will repeat now,' are his written words, 'the declaration which I made when I entered the House of Commons as a member of the Reformed Parliament, that I consider the Reform Bill a final and irrevocable settlement of a great constitutional question.' In the spirit of that declaration Sir Robert Peel and his party always acted, even to guarding and preserving the Reform Act against, as he said, the attacks of its friends.

"From that open, honourable, healing, and peace-bringing line of conduct of Sir Robert Peel and the Conservative party under his guidance in 1833-4 and subsequent years, the proceedings of the Protectionists, under the guidance of Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli, are totally at variance. Though urged, they decline to declare that the present law is the final and irrevocable settlement and abandonment of the abominable claims of the landlords to tax the people's bread and restrict their industry; and they avow that they will, if they can, renew restrictions and re-impose the tax on bread."

The great and very remarkable difference between the conduct of Sir Robert Peel and that of Lord Derby and his friends, is that he frankly, almost as soon as he took his seat in the first reformed House of Commons, declared his adhesion to the Reform Act, and set himself zealously to work honestly to carry out its provisions; while they have never till now, at the end of six years, after two appeals to the nation, ceased their efforts to disparage, decry, and get rid of Free Trade. In that circumstance lies the full justification of Mr Villiers' resolutions in reference to Lord Derby and his friends; while such a resolution, in face of Sir Robert Peel's frank and repeated declarations, and conduct quite consistent with them, would have been wholly unwarranted. No person ever questioned his sincerity on that point; no person, therefore, as far as we have heard or recollect, ever dreamed of proposing such resolutions. Persons, however, with good reason, question the sincerity of gentlemen who persist through six long years in opposing and condemning a law, and then suddenly, and merely to retain office, declare that it has not been so injurious as they expected, and that they will, if allowed to remain in power, honestly and fairly carry it out. They must look at their own character in contrast with his for a justification of resolutions in regard to them, which would have been preposterous as applied to him. That no such resolutions were proposed in 1835 is not the slightest reason why they should not be proposed in 1852. If no such resolutions were ever before proposed—if it be not usual to deny Her Majesty's Ministers an opportunity of explaining their policy when they have one, neither were there ever before, as far as our historical recollection goes, a set of men in office, who, whatever may have been the immediate cause for placing them in it, drummed together a party, and organised a power capable of assuming the Government under a banner hateful to the nation, and only pretended to strike it in order to remain in office under another.

The present Ministers represent their case as similar to that of



Sir Robert Peel, who changed his opinions, as they, we must still say, pretend to have changed theirs; for the distich goes—

A man convinced against his will  
Is of his own opinion still.

But Sir Robert's change was gradual and avowed, at a great cost to himself; while their change—if change it may be called—is merely a deference to the opinion of others, from which they derive an advantage. Sir Robert Peel was long suspected, because he was in advance of his party, of being a *quasi* Free Trader. He assented to and supported the improvements made in our Navigation Laws by Lord Wallace, and in our commercial code by Mr Huskisson; he led the House of Commons when the duty was removed from beer; he was Prime Minister in 1842, when the growing conviction, forced on all men, from a declining revenue and a suffering condition of society, that room was required for its energies, led him to modify the Corn Law, remove prohibition from the tariff, and lower or abolish a great number of duties; and he did not act on the conviction that it had become necessary to abolish the Corn Law, till famine stared him in the face in Ireland, and discontent, causing great inconvenience and uneasiness to the Government, prevailed in England. Then he manfully avowed that conviction, and actually retired from office to enable those who had before him attained and advocated such a conviction, to take office and carry it out, promising them his support. They were unable to form a Government, and not till then did he propose and carry through a measure which he said at the time would break up his party, separate him from his friends, and drive him from power. Slowly, surely, but with great sagacity, he got rid of an old error, and substituted for it a new principle of policy: honestly did he avow his change, and wisely, to the great advantage of society, did he carry it into effect, to his personal disadvantage and a complete sacrifice of his high pre-eminence. His conduct is, perhaps, the noblest example in modern times of a man destroying his own power for the benefit of his country.

For this patriotic proceeding, the men now in office separated from him, and never ceased, as long as he lived, to reproach and persecute him. Nor did they ever cease to condemn his policy. The whole community, from their intimacy with Messrs G. F. Young, Paul Foskett, John Ellman, Mr Newdegate, and others of the same stamp, from their own speeches, and from their making use of the most vehement Protectionists to influence the elections, and get, if possible, a Protectionist majority in the House of Commons, never doubted but they were firm, staunch, and even rabid Protectionists, who had done and would do all that lay in their power to restore Protection. The astonishment, therefore, was great and general when the Chancellor of the Exchequer endeavoured to show that they had imitated Sir Robert Peel's conduct in respect to the Reform Act, and had made no attempt to get the Corn Law repealed. If they never made a direct motion to that effect, because they were aware of its hopelessness, they never ceased, till after the late elections, from endeavouring to influence public opinion against it, and get a majority to enable them to overturn it. Words, considered decent, cannot be found properly to characterise such a proceeding. No change has gradually taken place in their convictions; they reiterated them over and over again to the last; and without a change in their opinions, they have made a change in their policy. They do not, like Sir Robert Peel, retire from office to allow others, who have long been convinced of the utility of a new policy, to carry it out, but they embrace a policy to be allowed to continue in office. A greater contrast between his slowly evolved convictions, with great personal sacrifice, and their sudden change of conduct, with great personal advantages, is not to be found in the wide domain of morals; and, after maligning him, they assume, as a merit, that they are following in his footsteps. The nation is not morally obtuse, if they are morally perverted, and will regard this assumption as the last and most uncalled-for indignity they have yet heaped on one of the greatest statesmen of the age. Before this they had much to atone for to him, but now, even while they are forced to look out for excuses for their own conduct, they add insult and mockery to their former attacks, by claiming respect and forbearance, because their conduct is like his. To Sir Robert Peel's fast friend and colleague, the nation has just paid the last sad honours; and it will think it discredit to the Duke, if it do not heap shame and confusion on those who, for six years, have maligned his friend only at the end to exhibit a perfect contrast to his conduct, while they meanly creep beneath it for shelter and safety.

#### THE ELECTION OF THE EMPEROR.

The latest news from Paris, of Thursday evening, is as follows:—  
“The Corps Legislative met to-day. M. Fould read to the Assembly a message from the President of the Republic, in which he says:—‘The Government, as you know, will only change in form. Devoted to the great interests which interest the Republic, and which are carried out by peace, it will maintain itself, as by the past, within the limits of moderation.’ This message was received by unanimous acclamations of ‘Vive l'Empereur!’ Thus the Empire is restored. Although the returns are not yet complete, the President and

his Council announce the result with confidence in his message, and it is accepted by a unanimous response. It is said, and apparently on good grounds, that the majority in favour of the Empire will not be less than 8,000,000; and waiting till all returns are published to form a definite opinion, we may find a fair specimen of what they will be in those of Paris. On Thursday morning, the Prefect proclaimed, at the Hotel de Ville, the result of the *scrutin* for the department of the Seine:—

Yes ..... 210,658  
No ..... 54,753

The people, like the Corps Legislative, responded with cries of “Vive l'Empereur!” On the election of the President in 1848 the votes of the same department were:—

Yes ..... 198,484  
No ..... 143,711

And on the reference to the people in 1851:—

Yes ..... 197,091  
No ..... 96,511

The majority has not increased so much as the minority has decreased, the number of registered voters in the department having diminished from 433,107 in 1848, to 394,069 in 1851, and to 315,501 in 1852. It appears, too, by the return for the Seine, that the electors have taken more interest in this than in the former elections. In 1848 about one-fourth abstained from voting; and on the present occasion about one-seventh. The return on this point is not, however, a fair specimen of the whole; for in Strasburg it is said 2,600 electors have abstained from voting out of 5,800, and at Lille 7,000 out of 15,201, while in many cases the rural population have voted *en masse* for Louis Napoleon to be Emperor. It is now settled, however, that he and his dynasty are to reign over France till some other revolution, adding to the many changes we have already witnessed, shall give to that country other rulers or another form of Government.

At present all is prosperous and all is peace. The funds are high, the Four-and-a-Half per Cents at 106f 90c. The late panic in the share market soon came to an end, and the shares in some new speculations are now commanding prices of more than 100 per cent. advance. There is abundant evidence, in such circumstances, that consumption is going on, as we have already stated, throughout France, particularly in Paris, to an enormous extent; and the future prosperity of France, with its future chances of avoiding revolution, will depend in a great measure on production keeping pace with consumption. Speculation in shares is rather an impediment than a help to production, and much will depend on the economical and commercial measures of the Imperial Government whether France shall increase in prosperity, and continue submissive to its rule, with those gradual changes which time requires in all human institutions, or whether it shall again be the prey to convulsions and revolutions. Forms of Government, except as they conduce to wisdom in the governors, are of little importance; the important matter is to remove the obstacles out of the way of industry, so that society may develop itself in peace, and that the individuals of the community, rather than the Government, shall each have an ample revenue. Unless that become the condition of France—unless the people be prosperous, and continue prosperous, the formation of an Empire will no more save it from future convulsions than did the Monarchy and the enormous power of Louis Philippe. The new Emperor is to be Napoleon III. He puts down all constitutions, all political rights, all political power, but his own; and he ascends the throne, with the consent of the people, a complete despot. It will be a mistake, however, to suppose that he succeeds to all the power of the first Bonaparte. Besides the prestige of his victories and his vast abilities, which the present man wants, the new Empire is established under totally different circumstances from the first. When Napoleon became First Consul and Emperor, all the social, as contradistinguished from the political, rights of the people were in abeyance. Napoleon had not the army to form—that had been formed by Carnot, by the conscription, by the enthusiasm of the whole nation rising in arms in defence of new-born liberty and to resist the avowed hope of the European Powers that they might dismember France, and by his own and other generals' great victories. He had, however, the whole civil administration to form—the church to reorganise—the courts of law to establish—even the rights of property to define, distinguish, and protect. Having the army in his hand, he had all the civil and social rights of the people, unsettled by the revolution, at his mercy. What he then established, the organisation he gave to the church, to the courts of law, and the rights of property he then settled, have not since been much disturbed. They have, on the contrary, been confirmed and strengthened by their continued existence, and are now so many barriers against the completely despotic power, so many curtailments of it, which is supposed to be possessed by Louis Napoleon. No usurpation that would be tolerated could possibly place in his hands all the power of the first Napoleon, the consequence of all the civil and social rights of the people being then temporarily in abeyance. He is only, therefore, in one sense a despot—a despot over the political organisation of France; and its social or civil organisation, now the steady growth of nearly half a century, he may hardly dare to meddle with. He will be as unable, therefore, as his immediate



predecessors to prevent violent revolutions hereafter, by any other means than by adopting such a system of Government as will secure the prosperity of the people, and allow France to share fully in the increasing industry and increasing wealth of the world.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

SILK is that one of our textile manufactures which enjoys the most protection and is notoriously the least prosperous. In the course of the last twelve months almost the only voice of complaint that has been heard—except that of the woolcombers and hand-loom weavers, who have been superseded by machinery—has arisen from Spitalfields. There is no doubt that the difficulties of this trade arise from the protective duties which are still continued in its favour, and we therefore see with pleasure that the manufacturers of broad silk in Manchester take the same view, and have memorialised the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abolish, totally and immediately, the protective duty on foreign silk goods. Their memorial, which we copy entire, sheweth:—

That your memorialists are manufacturers of broad silk in Manchester; that the trade they are engaged in is in a depressed state; that their workpeople are not fully employed, and that this branch of manufacture has been almost stationary in extent for a period of ten years at least, whilst every other branch of textile manufacture has largely increased; that they consider the depression and non-extension of their trade to be owing chiefly to the limited nature of the foreign demand for their goods, and your memorialists are of opinion that this is attributable to the protective duty imposed on foreign silks goods imported into this country, the effect of such protective duty being to create an impression in the markets of the world that England is unable to compete with the continental manufacturer in the production of silk goods, and thus to throw the export trade almost entirely into the hands of her French and Swiss competitors; that in the opinion of your memorialists, however necessary protection may have been at a former period, it is now positively injurious to them, and they feel that it cannot, under any Government, or under any circumstances, long be maintained. Your memorialists therefore pray that you will be pleased to relieve them, by repealing the duty on foreign silk goods, not partially and gradually, but totally and immediately, and thus proclaim to the world that the Manchester silk manufacturer denounces the so-called protection, and every aid that a Government can give; that he is prepared to depend solely on his own merit; and that he avows himself capable of taking a higher position in the race of competition, unfettered by protection, than he has hitherto attained under its fostering care.—Manchester, Nov. 10, 1852.

That memorial bears the signatures of twenty-seven firms or individual manufacturers. We quite agree with the memorialists that the comparatively slow extension of their trade is the consequence of the protective duty, which, by checking competition, checks the growth of diligence and ingenuity amongst the silk manufacturers, and keeps up the cost of their product here beyond the cost in other countries, and so narrows the foreign market. Protected by high duties, our manufacturers are enabled to command higher prices at home than they can obtain abroad, though competition amongst themselves keeps down their profits to the general level, and prevents the higher price from being advantageous to them. The chief effect of the higher price is to shut them out of the foreign market. In discussing this subject so long ago as March 21, 1846, we said:—"Trades that exist only by the aid of protection cannot command a foreign market; for if their cost of production be so high that they cannot withstand foreign competition at home, when their rivals must incur the expense of transport to meet them, it is quite clear that they will be less able to do so in the neutral markets of the world, when each party incurs the same charges. If, on the other hand, a producer can successfully compete in neutral markets, it must be clear that protection in the home market is a mere form and dead letter. All branches of industry, therefore, which subsist only by the aid of protection are exposed to much more serious reverses than those which are in such a natural state that they freely compete with other countries. When the silk trade of this country was dependent only on the monopoly it possessed, the slightest derangement of the home market, by a change of fashion or otherwise, at once deprived it of its whole reliance, and involved all connected with it, both masters and operatives, in the most severe distress; while other trades under similar circumstances could fall back upon their extensive foreign markets, and, by a comparatively slight reduction of prices, induce so much greater a demand there, as materially to mitigate the temporary depression of the home market."

What is the opinion in Spitalfields, in Manchester

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Table with columns: Raw lbs., Waste, Knubs, and Husks lbs., Thrown lbs., and Aborts lbs. Rows include data for 1814-1823, 1824-1833, 1834-1843, 1844, and average consumption of 1850-1851.

It will be recollected that in 1824 a great reduction of the silk duties took place, and the consequence was, that in the ten years 1824-1833, the increase, which was very great in 1825, was no less than 106 per cent.; in the next ten years, ending with 1843, it was only 31 per cent.; and comparing the average of those years with the average of the last two years, the increase has only been 27 per cent. Thus, while the importation of other raw materials—cotton and wool, for example—has continued to increase with equal or greater rapidity, the importation of silk has not gone on increasing. Why it should not have increased equally with cotton and wool, when it is comparatively easy of transit, and is produced in various places, is only to be explained by the cotton and woollen manufacture being wholly untrammelled by those protecting duties which still hamper the silk manufacturer.

When the duties on raw silk were reduced in 1824, the duties on manufactured silk were also largely reduced, and the consequence was that the quantity of silk goods exported increased immediately, and continued to increase. Thus the declared value of the exports, which in 1826 was only 168,801l, rose in 1830 to 521,010l, and became, on the average of the three years ending 1844, 664,867l. The average of the last three years was 1,058,063l. "As soon," as we remarked in our former article, already quoted, "as the silk trade was exposed to competition, we find an export demand coming into existence. In 1826, when foreign silks were first admitted, the whole of our exports amounted only to 168,801l, in ten years they reached 917,822l, and in 1845 they amounted to 764,424l. It has, moreover, been a matter of notorious fact, that no cases of distress have existed in Spitalfields since 1826 in any way to be compared with the periods of suffering and depression which existed prior to that time. It is not the least encouraging evidence of the advancing state of this branch of industry, that our largest market for exports is the United States, where the French, German, and Swiss manufacturers come in direct and equal competition with us. And it is still more gratifying that the next largest market we possess is in France itself, the country of our greatest rivals, which takes more of our silk manufactures than all our colonial possessions together."

With that experience before our silk manufacturers, they have an ample warrant for believing that further freedom given to their trade will increase their exports still faster. They have the best of machinery, food is now cheap, they have ready access to all the raw silk producing countries, and ready access to all the countries that consume silk; and it might be expected, were the trade quite free, like the cotton and woollen manufacture, that English silks would take the same place in the markets of the world as English cottons and woollens.

LORD DERBY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

THE eulogium pronounced by the Earl of Derby on Friday week, on the conduct of the people at the Duke's funeral, and which is solemnly confirmed in writing by the Home Secretary of State, in his letters to the Dean of St Paul's and the Commissioners of Police, published on Thursday, has our hearty concurrence. It is, however, worthy of especial attention on account of the quarter from which it comes, and therefore we shall preserve a part of the Noble Lord's speech and of Mr Walpole's letters:—

But, my lords (said the Earl of Derby), we must not omit to do justice also to another class, without whose signal co-operation and admirable conduct—I do not say that the efforts of the military and the police would have been unavailable,—but which doubtless rendered that task, arduous as it must have been under any circumstances, a matter of comparative ease and safety. My lords, I allude to that upon which we may look with pride and gratification—I mean the admirable temper, patience, forbearance, and good conduct which was manifested by the whole of these incredible masses when we consider how large a proportion of the population of these united kingdoms was for that single day crowded together in the streets of the metropolis,—when you remember, as those at least remember to whose lot it fell to take part in the procession, and who saw it throughout its whole length and breadth,—when you remember that on a line of route three miles in length, extending from Grosvenor place to St Paul's cathedral, there was not a single unoccupied foot of ground, and that you all turned to look upon that great spectacle, every housetop loaded with spectators to the memory of England's (one at least, within the streets) for many hours in a position in that scarce a single accident of that vast mass,—when, throughout perfect decorum preserved, and a respect of the police and the military, the magnificent spectacle, no light in that spectacle, and that the people amongst them felt the public loss my lords, how you may have seen and good sense and order, but it was with pride and satisfaction



I felt that I was a countryman of those who knew so well how to regulate and control themselves, and I could not help entertaining a hope that those foreign visitors who have done us and themselves the honour of assisting at this great ceremonial might, upon this occasion, as upon the 1st of May, 1851, bear witness back to their own country how safely and to what extent a people might be relied upon in whom the strongest hold of their Government was their own reverence and respect for the free institutions of their country, and the principles of popular self-government controlled and modified by constitutional monarchy.

Mr Walpole's letters say, to the Dean of St Paul's:—

Her Majesty has expressed her strong sense of the real feeling and true respect manifested by large numbers of her people who were assembled within that sacred edifice on Thursday last.

To the Commissioners of Police:—

Her Majesty has also commanded me to express her strong sense of the admirable conduct of all her people, who showed such real feeling and true respect for that illustrious man.

These testimonies are of great importance, because the Ministers and their friends have taught us to believe, since they were defeated on the Protectionist plea, that they retain office to keep a check on the advances of a disorderly Democracy. They have a mission to keep down and degrade those to whose conduct they bear the most flattering testimony. The behaviour of the people is so good, that it makes Lord Derby proud to be their countryman and share with them the advantages of our free institutions. Lord Derby and Mr Walpole, after such an eulogium, can have no fear from extending those institutions, and letting in, instead of keeping out, the Democracy. Disappointed in other quarters, they may probably turn to the Democracy for support, and have inaugurated their new policy by an attempt to flatter and cajole those, to subdue whom they ask to be left in power.

## Agriculture.

### RENTS AND PRICES.

PERMANENT improvements by the owners of farms and the extension of stock-farming are the means recommended by most of our intelligent agriculturists as the appropriate remedy for low prices. Reductions of rents are still demanded by many, perhaps the majority of farmers; and unless such improvements are made as will permit a better style of farming to be adopted, there is little doubt rents must come down. We select a few remarks on these topics, recently made by speakers at various agricultural meetings, for the twofold purpose of showing farmers that they should rather require better tenures and permanent improvements than reductions of rent, and of suggesting to landowners the prudence of anticipating appeals for reduction of rents by judicious improvement.

At a meeting at Dumfries, Mr Gray, of Dilston, said:—

The late Lord Althorp more than 20 years ago observed that when the day came that British farmers must swim without bladders, they would find their account far more in breeding stock than in growing wheat. It was unnecessary to remind them that at present the price of wheat in this country was at least twenty per cent. below the price at which it was once considered it could be grown, whereas sheep and wool have been not only above an average of the best years he had seen, but equal to the highest ever known. If prices were not at present equal to what they had been at some peculiar season, it must be remembered that from the increase in the number of stock now kept, and the greater amount of wool the animals bore, they paid better than at any former period. There were no effects without a cause. Apart from improvements in agriculture, they knew that this country was essentially a manufacturing one. A very great portion of the wool grown in the world was manufactured in this country, so that at their own doors they had the best market in the world for agricultural produce; and the greater the amount of our manufactures, the greater becomes our population, and mouths are multiplied to eat the mutton grown by the farmer. There was another point connected with this question. Other countries excelled this, from their more genial sunshine and finer climate, in the production of wheat, but there were none where grass or green crops were so good or so well understood; and as they had the superiority in that department of agriculture, he considered it right that they should apply the land to the purpose for which it seemed best adapted by nature.

And afterwards, when interrupted by a cry that reduction of rent was required, Mr Gray replied:—

He did not anticipate that if farmers did their duty to themselves and the landlords did their duty, as in other respects they did, that there would be any great call for a reduction of rent. When the landlords combining with their tenants in everything that was useful—when good and improved farmsteadings were being erected, and which tended to improve the condition of stock, and to an economy in labour—when tenants by adopting useful improvements, by economy in manure—and when landlords in all quarters were draining their property at great expense, and encouraging tenants whose character they knew and valued—and when tenants exerted themselves to please their landlord—he did not believe that agriculture could fail.

True; where such conditions are complied with, we believe reductions of rent will not be needed. The mischief is that such conditions do not exist on by far the larger part of the land of this country.

Thus, Mr Rea, speaking in Radnorshire, said:—

He made an attempt to cultivate some hilly land without buildings for his cattle, but was unsuccessful. He wished to impress this fact upon the landed proprietors, and to induce them to erect buildings upon the hills, so that the hill-land may be cultivated to some advantage. He had induced his landlord to put up some buildings upon one of the hills near his farm, and he had laid it down in pasture. The result was that the sheep which he had exhibited to-day were fed upon land which a short time ago produced nothing but horse and fern; those sheep had never been taken from the hill for more than a fortnight, but they were bred entirely upon the hills. If the landlord would only encourage them by erecting buildings upon the hills, so as to enable the

tenants to get a sward upon them, they would see that farmers could produce sheep equally good from similar land; but without buildings, he repeated, the attempt was useless.

Yet comparatively little was done in that way. Mr Smithies said:—

He saw little or no improvement on the part of landlords—no improved cottages—no improved buildings. Very little was laid out by them in any way to improve the land. Why was this? Was it that the tenants were in a better position to do so than the landlords? Have they received such prices lately as to encourage them to lay out money in improvements? He thought not. It was well known to all present that the tenants had been suffering, and the landlords had not shared in the privation. The rents of farms, generally speaking, had not been reduced 5 per cent., and he need not say, in the presence of so many practical agriculturists, what the loss of the tenant had been. The landlords had participated in the prevailing low prices for what they had to buy; and even if they had made a slight reduction in the rental, he did not believe they were one farthing poorer than ever. It seemed to him that the landlords would pay themselves most wonderfully, if they would lend their tenants a helping hand. At meetings of this description the farmers generally got lectures from the landlords as to what they ought to do, but seldom was anything said by way of advice to the landlords. All he would venture to say upon this subject was this—that every shilling laid out by the landlords in the improvement of their property would come back to them with ample interest.

Again: in Surrey, Colonel Challoner said:—

It was quite clear that for the last six to eight years farmers had been making small returns. The only course he should suggest was that they should represent the matter to their landlords, and show them it was impossible to get on if means were not furnished them to increase their usual amount of produce. They must be able, in order to grow a greater amount of saleable articles, to avail themselves of all the improved modes of cultivation, to feed cattle, to manure higher, to dig deeper, and to cause a greater filtration of the soil, if they were to pay the same rent with wheat at 40s as with wheat at 50s. If the landlord knew anything of farming, he would talk the matter over with his tenant, and instead of two or three small barns he would see that it was his interest to construct a better homestead, and to give him the means of fattening his forty or fifty head of cattle as the case might be.

And it is significant that, at the Hereford Association, Mr Booker, the county member, elected as the champion of Protection, discoursed by the hour on the necessity of improved cultivation and the economising of manures, without a hint of his once all-potent political nostrum. Agriculture is well nigh rescued from the domain of politics; and the economical evils agricultural politics have perpetuated, if not caused, are beginning to be discussed and considered instead.

### BENEFICIAL INTERESTS IN FARMS.

A CORRESPONDENT, probably more accustomed to regard contracts for letting land in a practical and commercial way than in the mode such things are regarded by landowners, asks the pertinent question, why cannot the farmer's interest in his farm be made as valuable and available to him as the interest of any other trading capitalist in his business and business premises? This is his letter:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I read weekly with much pleasure your practical and judicious remarks upon farming and farming leases and covenants. I should much like to have your views upon the following, which I think would be a great stimulus to high farming and general improvement in agriculture. Say, place a tenant-farmer in a position to dispose of his lease the same as the leases of retail shops and taverns, the tenant-farmer would then have a property, and would be induced to farm high, knowing that he was increasing the value of his lease; and he would, after he had improved the yearly value of his farm, have security to offer for borrowed money or property for sale, should he wish to change his occupation or residence. The landlord would be amply secured against dilapidations by holding all responsible who had occupied his farm during the time of the lease, and the tenant could secure himself by looking to the responsibility of the party to whom he sold his interest in the lease. The only covenants needed would be to leave the farm, &c., in as good condition as when taken.—Your constant reader,

F. W. H.

Hackney, Nov. 15, 1852.

There are many reasons why, in the existing state of the law, no farmer can have such an available interest in his farm as our correspondent refers to. Thus, for instance, the law of distress, which gives the landlord a prior right to pay himself before any other of the creditors of a farmer, effectually prevents his stock and crops being made a security for borrowed money. But there is no conceivable reason why the leasehold interest in the farm itself should not be made available either to be sold or mortgaged, except the semi-feudal prejudices by which landowners are haunted. Let the lease contain well-considered stipulations, that if the repairs are neglected or the land allowed to become foul and impoverished, and so forth, the landlord shall have power to resume possession; and then, whether the farm be in the hands of the first taker or of any person taking from the original tenant by assignment, it is really, in a sound and commercial view, wholly unimportant to the proprietor. If his rent be paid and the farm well managed, what is it to him whether Farmer Nokes or Farmer Jones is the occupying tenant? Indeed, it would usually be a benefit to the owner that the farm should be assigned, for a new taker generally improves his farm; and there is not the slightest doubt that under a system of freedom of assignment far more capital would be expended by tenants in the permanent improvement and the cultivation of farms than under the present system. A landowner might reasonably prohibit any division of a farm, and might also require any person taking it by assignment to enter into a direct covenant with the landlord to perform all the stipulations of the lease; but beyond such business-like requirements, all the restrictions on tenants in the disposal of their leases, when it suits them so to do, are merely so many impediments to the free and natural application of capital to landed property. Landowners have a sort of superstition that if freedom be given to a tenant-farmer to deal with his farm according as his interests may dictate, some undefined yet serious injury will be done to the land. But this is merely a feudal phantom. The holder of a rational



predecessors to prevent violent revolutions hereafter, by any other means than by adopting such a system of Government as will secure the prosperity of the people, and allow France to share fully in the increasing industry and increasing wealth of the world.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

SILK is that one of our textile manufactures which enjoys the most protection and is notoriously the least prosperous. In the course of the last twelve months almost the only voice of complaint that has been heard—except that of the woolcombers and hand-loom weavers, who have been superseded by machinery—has arisen from Spitalfields. There is no doubt that the difficulties of this trade arise from the protective duties which are still continued in its favour, and we therefore see with pleasure that the manufacturers of broad silk in Manchester take the same view, and have memorialised the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abolish, totally and immediately, the protective duty on foreign silk goods. Their memorial, which we copy entire, sheweth:—

That your memorialists are manufacturers of broad silk in Manchester; that the trade they are engaged in is in a depressed state; that their workpeople are not fully employed, and that this branch of manufacture has been almost stationary in extent for a period of ten years at least, whilst every other branch of textile manufacture has largely increased; that they consider the depression and non-extension of their trade to be owing chiefly to the limited nature of the foreign demand for their goods, and your memorialists are of opinion that this is attributable to the protective duty imposed on foreign silks goods imported into this country, the effect of such protective duty being to create an impression in the markets of the world that England is unable to compete with the continental manufacturer in the production of silk goods, and thus to throw the export trade almost entirely into the hands of her French and Swiss competitors; that in the opinion of your memorialists, however necessary protection may have been at a former period, it is now positively injurious to them, and they feel that it cannot, under any Government, or under any circumstances, long be maintained. Your memorialists therefore pray that you will be pleased to relieve them, by repealing the duty on foreign silk goods, not partially and gradually, but totally and immediately, and thus proclaim to the world that the Manchester silk manufacturer denounces the so-called protection, and every aid that a Government can give; that he is prepared to depend solely on his own merit; and that he avows himself capable of taking a higher position in the race of competition, unfettered by protection, than he has hitherto attained under its fostering care.—Manchester, Nov. 10, 1852.

That memorial bears the signatures of twenty-seven firms or individual manufacturers. We quite agree with the memorialists that the comparatively slow extension of their trade is the consequence of the protective duty, which, by checking competition, checks the growth of diligence and ingenuity amongst the silk manufacturers, and keeps up the cost of their product here beyond the cost in other countries, and so narrows the foreign market. Protected by high duties, our manufacturers are enabled to command higher prices at home than they can obtain abroad, though competition amongst themselves keeps down their profits to the general level, and prevents the higher price from being advantageous to them. The chief effect of the higher price is to shut them out of the foreign market. In discussing this subject so long ago as March 21, 1846, we said:—"Trades that exist only by the aid of protection cannot command a foreign market; for if their cost of production be so high that they cannot withstand foreign competition at home, when their rivals must incur the expense of transport to meet them, it is quite clear that they will be less able to do so in the neutral markets of the world, when each party incurs the same charges. If, on the other hand, a producer can successfully compete in neutral markets, it must be clear that protection in the home market is a mere form and dead letter. All branches of industry, therefore, which subsist only by the aid of protection are exposed to much more serious reverses than those which are in such a natural state that they freely compete with other countries. When the silk trade of this country was dependent only on the monopoly it possessed, the slightest derangement of the home market, by a change of fashion or otherwise, at once deprived it of its whole reliance, and involved all connected with it, both masters and operatives, in the most severe distress; while other trades under similar circumstances could fall back upon their extensive foreign markets, and, by a comparatively slight reduction of prices, induce so much greater a demand there, as materially to mitigate the temporary depression of the home market."

Whatever may be the opinion in Spitalfields, in Manchester the manufacturers are convinced from experience that the silk manufacture can exist without the aid of protection, and that the unnecessary protection only limits their production. As long as we had heavy duties on corn, which kept up the price of corn here, any exportation of corn was almost unheard of; but every year since the duties were abolished, and prices here reduced to nearly the level of other countries, corn of English growth has been exported. It is plain, therefore, that the protection which keeps up cost is injurious to the protected manufacturer.

In no branch of manufacture has this been more decidedly shown than in that of silk. The annual average consumption, as we showed in the article already quoted, was in the decennial periods:—

	Raw.	Waste, Knubs, and Husks.	Thrown.	Allsorts.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
In the 10 years 1814-1823.....	1,521,424	58,591	360,867	1,940,902
Do. 1824-1833.....	3,291,690	296,151	387,233	3,975,074
Do. 1834-1843.....	3,742,511	1,192,481	265,719	5,000,711
In the single year, 1844.....	4,021,808	1,775,855	410,358	6,208,021

The average consumption of the last two years was:—

Average of 1850-1851.....	4,775,371	1,661,688	441,086	6,878,145
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It will be recollected that in 1824 a great reduction of the silk duties took place, and the consequence was, that in the ten years 1824-1833, the increase, which was very great in 1825, was no less than 106 per cent.; in the next ten years, ending with 1843, it was only 31 per cent.; and comparing the average of those years with the average of the last two years, the increase has only been 27 per cent. Thus, while the importation of other raw materials—cotton and wool, for example—has continued to increase with equal or greater rapidity, the importation of silk has not gone on increasing. Why it should not have increased equally with cotton and wool, when it is comparatively easy of transit, and is produced in various places, is only to be explained by the cotton and woollen manufacture being wholly untrammelled by those protecting duties which still hamper the silk manufacturer.

When the duties on raw silk were reduced in 1824, the duties on manufactured silk were also largely reduced, and the consequence was that the quantity of silk goods exported increased immediately, and continued to increase. Thus the declared value of the exports, which in 1826 was only 168,801l, rose in 1830 to 521,010l, and became, on the average of the three years ending 1844, 664,867l. The average of the last three years was 1,058,083l. "As soon," as we remarked in our former article, already quoted, "as the silk trade was exposed to competition, we find an export demand coming into existence. In 1826, when foreign silks were first admitted, the whole of our exports amounted only to 168,801l, in ten years they reached 917,822l, and in 1845 they amounted to 764,424l. It has, moreover, been a matter of notorious fact, that no cases of distress have existed in Spitalfields since 1826 in any way to be compared with the periods of suffering and depression which existed prior to that time. It is not the least encouraging evidence of the advancing state of this branch of industry, that our largest market for exports is the United States, where the French, German, and Swiss manufacturers come in direct and equal competition with us. And it is still more gratifying that the next largest market we possess is in France itself, the country of our greatest rivals, which takes more of our silk manufactures than all our colonial possessions together."

With that experience before our silk manufacturers, they have an ample warrant for believing that further freedom given to their trade will increase their exports still faster. They have the best of machinery, food is now cheap, they have ready access to all the raw silk producing countries, and ready access to all the countries that consume silk; and it might be expected, were the trade quite free, like the cotton and woollen manufacture, that English silks would take the same place in the markets of the world as English cottons and woollens.

LORD DERBY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

THE eulogium pronounced by the Earl of Derby on Friday week, on the conduct of the people at the Duke's funeral, and which is solemnly confirmed in writing by the Home Secretary of State, in his letters to the Dean of St Paul's and the Commissioners of Police, published on Thursday, has our hearty concurrence. It is, however, worthy of especial attention on account of the quarter from which it comes, and therefore we shall preserve a part of the Noble Lord's speech and of Mr Walpole's letters:—

But, my lords (said the Earl of Derby), we must not omit to do justice also to another class, without whose signal co-operation and admirable conduct—I do not say that the efforts of the military and the police would have been unavailable,—but which doubtless rendered that task, arduous as it must have been under any circumstances, a matter of comparative ease and safety. My lords, I allude to that upon which we may look with pride and gratification—I mean the admirable temper, patience, forbearance, and good conduct which was manifested by the whole of these incredible masses when we consider how large a proportion of the population of these united kingdoms was for that single day crowded together in the streets of the metropolis,—when you remember, as those at least remember to whose lot it fell to take part in the procession, and who saw it throughout its whole length and breadth,—when you remember that on a line of route three miles in length, extending from Grosvenor place to St Paul's cathedral, there was not a single unoccupied foot of ground, and that you passed through a living sea of faces, all turned to look upon that great spectacle,—when you saw every house, every window, every housetop loaded with persons anxious to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of England's greatest son,—when you saw those persons (those at least, within the streets) remaining with entire and unflinching patience for many hours in a position in which movement was hardly possible, and yet that scarce a single accident occurred to the most feeble woman or child amid that vast mass,—when, throughout the whole of that length, not only was a perfect decorum preserved, and a perfect and ready assistance given to the efforts of the police and the military, but there was no unseemly desire to witness the magnificent spectacle, no light and thoughtless applause at the splendour of that spectacle, and that the people of England, in the awful silence of those vast crowds, testified in the most emphatic manner the sense in which every man among them felt the public loss which England had sustained,—I know not, my lords, how you may have looked upon this manifestation of public feeling and good sense and order, but I know this, that as I passed along those lines it was with pride and satisfaction



I felt that I was a countryman of those who knew so well how to regulate and control themselves, and I could not help entertaining a hope that those foreign visitors who have done us and themselves the honour of assisting at this great ceremonial might, upon this occasion, as upon the 1st of May, 1851, bear witness back to their own country how safely and to what extent a people might be relied upon in whom the strongest hold of their Government was their own reverence and respect for the free institutions of their country, and the principles of popular self-government controlled and modified by constitutional monarchy.

Mr Walpole's letters say, to the Dean of St Paul's:—

Her Majesty has expressed her strong sense of the real feeling and true respect manifested by large numbers of her people who were assembled within that sacred edifice on Thursday last.

To the Commissioners of Police:—

Her Majesty has also commanded me to express her strong sense of the admirable conduct of all her people, who showed such real feeling and true respect for that illustrious man.

These testimonies are of great importance, because the Ministers and their friends have taught us to believe, since they were defeated on the Protectionist plea, that they retain office to keep a check on the advances of a disorderly Democracy. They have a mission to keep down and degrade those to whose conduct they bear the most flattering testimony. The behaviour of the people is so good, that it makes Lord Derby proud to be their countryman and share with them the advantages of our free institutions. Lord Derby and Mr Walpole, after such an eulogium, can have no fear from extending those institutions, and letting in, instead of keeping out, the Democracy. Disappointed in other quarters, they may probably turn to the Democracy for support, and have inaugurated their new policy by an attempt to flatter and cajole those, to subdue whom they ask to be left in power.

## Agriculture.

### RENTS AND PRICES.

PERMANENT improvements by the owners of farms and the extension of stock-farming are the means recommended by most of our intelligent agriculturists as the appropriate remedy for low prices. Reductions of rents are still demanded by many, perhaps the majority of farmers; and unless such improvements are made as will permit a better style of farming to be adopted, there is little doubt rents must come down. We select a few remarks on these topics, recently made by speakers at various agricultural meetings, for the twofold purpose of showing farmers that they should rather require better tenures and permanent improvements than reductions of rent, and of suggesting to landowners the prudence of anticipating appeals for reduction of rents by judicious improvement.

At a meeting at Dumfries, Mr Grey, of Dilston, said:—

The late Lord Althorp more than 20 years ago observed that when the day came that British farmers must swim without bladders, they would find their account far more in breeding stock than in growing wheat. It was unnecessary to remind them that at present the price of wheat in this country was at least twenty per cent. below the price at which it was once considered it could be grown, whereas sheep and wool have been not only above an average of the best years he had seen, but equal to the highest ever known. If prices were not at present equal to what they had been at some peculiar season, it must be remembered that from the increase in the number of stock now kept, and the greater amount of wool the animals bore, they paid better than at any former period. There were no effects without a cause. Apart from improvements in agriculture, they knew that this country was essentially a manufacturing one. A very great portion of the wool grown in the world was manufactured in this country, so that at their own doors they had the best market in the world for agricultural produce; and the greater the amount of our manufactures, the greater becomes our population, and mouths are multiplied to eat the mutton grown by the farmer. There was another point connected with this question. Other countries excelled this, from their more genial sunshine and finer climate, in the production of wheat, but there were none where grass or green crops were so good or so well understood; and as they had the superiority in that department of agriculture, he considered it right that they should apply the land to the purpose for which it seemed best adapted by nature.

And afterwards, when interrupted by a cry that reduction of rent was required, Mr Grey replied:—

He did not anticipate that if farmers did their duty to themselves and the landlords did their duty, as in other respects they did, that there would be any great call for a reduction of rent. When the landlords combining with their tenants in everything that was useful—when good and improved farmsteadings were being erected, and which tended to improve the condition of stock, and to an economy in labour—when tenants by adopting useful improvements, by economy in manure—and when landlords in all quarters were draining their property at great expense, and encouraging tenants whose character they knew and valued—and when tenants exerted themselves to please their landlord—he did not believe that agriculture could fail.

True; where such conditions are complied with, we believe reductions of rent will not be needed. The mischief is that such conditions do not exist on by far the larger part of the land of this country.

Thus, Mr Rea, speaking in Radnorshire, said:—

He made an attempt to cultivate some hilly land without buildings for his cattle, but was unsuccessful. He wished to impress this fact upon the landed proprietors, and to induce them to erect buildings upon the hills, so that the hill-land may be cultivated to some advantage. He had induced his landlord to put up some buildings upon one of the hills near his farm, and he had laid it down in pasture. The result was that the sheep which he had exhibited to-day were fed upon land which a short time ago produced nothing but gorse and fern: those sheep had never been taken from the hill for more than a fortnight, but they were bred entirely upon the hills. If the landlord would only encourage them by erecting buildings upon the hills, so as to enable the

tenants to get a sward upon them, they would see that farmers could produce sheep equally good from similar land; but without buildings, he repeated, the attempt was useless.

Yet comparatively little was done in that way. Mr Smithies said:—

He saw little or no improvement on the part of landlords—no improved cottages—no improved buildings. Very little was laid out by them in any way to improve the land. Why was this? Was it that the tenants were in a better position to do so than the landlord? Have they received such prices lately as to encourage them to lay out money in improvements? He thought not. It was well known to all present that the tenants had been suffering, and the landlords had not shared in the privation. The rents of farms, generally speaking, had not been reduced 5 per cent., and he need not say, in the presence of so many practical agriculturists, what the loss of the tenant had been. The landlords had participated in the prevailing low prices for what they had to buy; and even if they had made a slight reduction in the rental, he did not believe they were one farthing poorer than ever. It seemed to him that the landlords would pay themselves most wonderfully, if they would lend their tenants a helping hand. At meetings of this description the farmers generally got lectures from the landlords as to what they ought to do, but seldom was anything said by way of advice to the landlords. All he would venture to say upon this subject was this—that every shilling laid out by the landlords in the improvement of their property would come back to them with ample interest.

Again: in Surrey, Colonel Challoner said:—

It was quite clear that for the last six or eight years farmers had been making small returns. The only course he should suggest was that they should represent the matter to their landlords, and show them it was impossible to get on if means were not furnished them to increase their usual amount of produce. They must be able, in order to grow a greater amount of saleable articles, to avail themselves of all the improved modes of cultivation, to feed cattle, to manure higher, to dig deeper, and to cause a greater filtration of the soil, if they were to pay the same rent with wheat at 40s as with wheat at 60s. If the landlord knew anything of farming, he would talk the matter over with his tenant, and instead of two or three small barns he would see that it was his interest to construct a better homestead, and to give him the means of fattening his forty or fifty head of cattle as the case might be.

And it is significant that, at the Hereford Association, Mr Booker, the county member, elected as the champion of Protection, discoursed by the hour on the necessity of improved cultivation and the economising of manures, without a hint of his once all-potent political nostrum. Agriculture is well nigh rescued from the domain of politics; and the economical evils agricultural politics have perpetuated, if not caused, are beginning to be discussed and considered instead.

### BENEFICIAL INTERESTS IN FARMS.

A CORRESPONDENT, probably more accustomed to regard contracts for letting land in a practical and commercial way than in the mode such things are regarded by landowners, asks the pertinent question, why cannot the farmer's interest in his farm be made as valuable and available to him as the interest of any other trading capitalist in his business and business premises? This is his letter:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—I read weekly with much pleasure your practical and judicious remarks upon farming and farming leases and covenants. I should much like to have your views upon the following, which I think would be a great stimulus to high farming and general improvement in agriculture. Say, place a tenant-farmer in a position to dispose of his lease the same as the leases of retail shops and taverns, the tenant-farmer would then have a property, and would be induced to farm high, knowing that he was increasing the value of his lease; and he would, after he had improved the yearly value of his farm, have security to offer for borrowed money or property for sale, should he wish to change his occupation or residence. The landlord would be amply secured against dilapidations by holding all responsible who had occupied his farm during the time of the lease, and the tenant could secure himself by looking to the responsibility of the party to whom he sold his interest in the lease. The only covenants needed would be to leave the farm, &c., in as good condition as when taken.—  
Your constant reader,  
F. W. H.

Hackney, Nov. 15, 1852.

There are many reasons why, in the existing state of the law, no farmer can have such an available interest in his farm as our correspondent refers to. Thus, for instance, the law of distress, which gives the landlord a prior right to pay himself before any other of the creditors of a farmer, effectually prevents his stock and crops being made a security for borrowed money. But there is no conceivable reason why the leasehold interest in the farm itself should not be made available either to be sold or mortgaged, except the semi-feudal prejudices by which landowners are haunted. Let the lease contain well-considered stipulations, that if the repairs are neglected or the land allowed to become foul and impoverished, and so forth, the landlord shall have power to resume possession; and then, whether the farm be in the hands of the first taker or of any person taking from the original tenant by assignment, it is really, in a sound and commercial view, wholly unimportant to the proprietor. If his rent be paid and the farm well managed, what is it to him whether Farmer Nokes or Farmer Jones is the occupying tenant? Indeed, it would usually be a benefit to the owner that the farm should be assigned, for a new taker generally improves his farm; and there is not the slightest doubt that under a system of freedom of assignment far more capital would be expended by tenants in the permanent improvement and the cultivation of farms than under the present system. A landowner might reasonably prohibit any division of a farm, and might also require any person taking it by assignment to enter into a direct covenant with the landlord to perform all the stipulations of the lease; but beyond such business-like requirements, all the restrictions on tenants in the disposal of their leases, when it suits them so to do, are merely so many impediments to the free and natural application of capital to landed property. Landowners have a sort of superstition that if freedom be given to a tenant-farmer to deal with his farm according as his interests may dictate, some undefined yet serious injury will be done to the land. But this is merely a feudal phantom. The holder of a rational



lease, which of course would contain proper stipulations for protection of the landlord's interest in the property, could not injure the property without subjecting himself to speedy dispossession, and his interest would always be in the direction of improvement. On the other hand, under the actual system of rigid restriction, do we not see the majority of farms injured in the worst way, namely, by sheer neglect and the total absence of all improvement? To improve land and advance agriculture, farms must be made attractive to men of capital and enterprise; and it would be an attraction of much weight if the farmer could dispose of his farm with all his improvements on advantageous terms, either when he had an opportunity of so doing, or when something else offered to himself a more beneficial mode of employing his own time and capital. The state of things at the present day no longer admits of that sort of management of land and property by which the tenants are mere dependents—half-bailiff, half-retainer; and proprietors will do wisely to adapt themselves and their property to the wants of modern society.

#### GREEN CROPPING HEAVY LAND.

THE importance of deep ploughing heavy land intended for any kind of green crop, and that at an early period of the autumn, cannot be too much insisted on; and it is a point somewhat neglected by our English farmers. The following from Mr G. Duncan, of Ayrshire, in the *North British Agriculturist*, expresses correctly the best plan of preparing a strong soil for roots:—

On heavy land intended for green crop it should be made as clean as possible before either manure, or seed for a crop is put into the land; to accomplish this, put four horses to the plough for the stubble furrow in the end of autumn, and if the furrow can be turned over a foot or more deep so much the better, don't be afraid to turn up the subsoil, winter will temper that, frost acts with more effect on subsoil than it does on surface that has been long exposed to the weather, and under cultivation, and a green crop luxuriates in subsoil when it is well mixed through the old surface. Be it remembered that although four horses are employed in one plough, and half the ground gone over that would be done by two ploughs, yet there will be no loss by the end of spring, in the forwardness of the work, because the spring ploughings will be comparatively light as half the depth of furrow will be sufficient then, and two-thirds of the weeds are buried to rot, and trouble no more, at least what are generally called root-weeds, and the seeding or annual weeds will be easily dealt with on the fine mellow surface. It is no doubt evident to those well versed in farming, that where summer fallow is in disuse, there is no other crop in the rotation when the land can be cleaned effectually, but in the year that it is in green crop. It is yet a custom with many to depend on cleaning their land among the green crop while that crop is growing, instead of doing it before the plants or the seeds are put into the ground at all; this is a slovenly way, and the sooner that it is thrown out of fashion, the land and the farmer will be the sooner benefited.

#### SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Durant and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Nov. 22, 1852.

Without any currency of demand, considerable business has been done in silk during the last month, and the deliveries are very large.

In China silk there is a decidedly better feeling. Several large parcels of old silk have been taken within the last ten days at gradually stiffening prices: in fact the relaxation at the period of the public sales may be said to have been recovered. Taysam is very scarce, and upon this class the 6d that had been conceded in the early sales of new silk has also been regained.

In Canton silk two parcels of the lower class have been sold at full prices; the finer class remains untouched.

In Bengal silk the deliveries continue upon the reduced scale of last month, and there is no modification in the difficulty of getting this class worked; still the demand is fairly in accordance with the supply, and prices are fully maintained.

In Italian silk the importation continues upon the limited scale of the past two years, but more has been done in this class than for some time past, the necessities of our throwsters obliging them to purchase.

In Brutia silk the monthly unloading was 344 bales. Importers generally stipulated for selling their silk of all classes together, in which, however, for the most part, they have been unsuccessful. Some have sold their lower qualities at previous prices, and some parcels have been exported, the difficulty being in the finer sizes as coming in more immediate contact with Tsatlee China, and for these the continental markets offer better prospects.

(From Messrs R. and W. Moffatt's Circular.)

London, Nov. 23, 1852.

The past month has not been of so buoyant a character as the previous one, prices have remained stationary for all descriptions of black tea, and during the last fortnight transactions have been small. The attention of the trade has been much occupied by the cargoes of the *Surprise* and *Stornoway*, and business has been done to some extent in the new congous at from 1s 9d to 2s 2d per lb; a few second class chops have also sold at 1s 4d to 1s 8d per lb. The quality of this season's fine congou is better than for some years past, and seems likely to stimulate the consumption. A few small parcels of souchong have been brought forward, but they do not keep pace with the congous, being of inferior quality; really fine souchongs are wanted. In scented teas some business has been done in good and fine sorts, but of the finest there is a scarcity of both orange pekoes and caper. In Oolongs and Ning Yongs, but little has been doing, there being as yet very few arrivals of this class. Flowery pekoes are dull of sale.

In green teas more business has been done both by auction and private treaty at about previous rates; some well-made Canton young hysons and gunpowders brought good prices. Fine imperials and hysons are in request.

Two series of public sales have occurred since our last, viz., on the 27th Oct., when 8,500 packages passed and 4,000 sold; these passed off without spirit, being chiefly green teas at previous rates; and those of the 10th and 11th inst., when 22,000 packages were offered and 7,500 sold at current prices; these also consisted chiefly of greens and passed quietly.

The overland mail with dates to the 28th Sept., arrived on the 15th inst., bringing advices of much business doing both in Canton and Shanghai, particularly at the latter port: they still give some report of a short supply. The amount of shipments is about equal to last season, the new greens were already to market, and higher prices were paid both for America and the United Kingdom. The deliveries of the month are again large.

(From Messrs Layton, Hulbert, and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Nov. 23, 1852.

The firmness displayed by importers of sugar during the past month, and their having made no efforts to realise unless at full currencies, the consequence has been to produce a strong market for all descriptions; and prices, although our former quotations cannot be raised, have been fully maintained. Owing to the comparatively large quantity of grainy Cossipore with good and fine grocery sugars lately offered, these kinds have been less in demand, and the trade have latterly supplied themselves less freely. Low brown and all strong qualities have been largely taken for refining purposes, and a slight advance established. Penang sugar, of which some 10,000 bags were brought forward since our last, has all sold with considerable competition and spirit. The market closed last week with a somewhat further disposition to purchase; and, when we consider the beneficial influence of so largely an increasing delivery with a much reduced stock, we cannot but look forward to a steady and promising business for some time to come. The sales of foreign sugar have continued, with further inquiry, and the favourable position of this class, when viewed with regard to stocks, &c., must also be evident.

(From Messrs Browne, Hunter, and Co.'s Circular.)

The improved tone in commercial affairs which was manifested during last month has continued throughout the present one, and we have had an increasing demand for all descriptions of produce, and, in some instances, at a further advance in value. The great activity that has prevailed in the manufacturing districts, together with the increasing consumption of colonial and foreign produce; the stocks, which were excessive, are now greatly reduced, and holders have been enabled to realise their imports to advantage, which for so long a period have arrived to a drooping market. Cotton, however, forms an exception at the present time, the reports of the injury to the crop having stimulated speculators to purchase largely and force up prices, has received a check; the late advices of more favourable weather in America and increased estimates of the growing crop, a decline of ¼d per lb from the highest point has taken place. The large consumption, however, which is going on, may prevent at present any material change, but the market will necessarily be regulated by the future advices from the States.

Within the last few days business has assumed a quieter aspect, buyers probably awaiting the disclosure of the Budget on the 26th inst., but, from what has transpired since the assembling of Parliament, it is evident that the policy of late years, which has received the approval of the country, will still be continued on a more extended scale, with, perhaps, more justice to all classes.

(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, Nov. 22, 1852.

At the date of our last circular we were experiencing, as was then noticed, a very general improvement in all staple articles; and this for the ensuing fortnight continued daily to advance; when, partly owing to the unnatural extent to which the anxiety to purchase had been carried, and partly to the continued absence of all reports adverse to the abundance of the coming crop, we experienced, as could hardly be otherwise, a very sudden and complete reaction. Our market now, from being unusually active, sunk rapidly into a state of more than comparative dullness. This has continued unabated up to the present moment, without, however, having produced a corresponding depreciation in the value of goods and yarns; for, although on the former there has been a fall of, in some qualities, from 4½d to 6d per piece, from the extreme limits of the month, they have not yet receded, with but few exceptions, below our last quotations; and in yarns, in consequence of spinners having been placed largely under contract at the highest rates, but a slight concession can now be obtained, compared to the depreciated value of cotton, which has fallen from ¼d to ½d per lb on the highest point of the month. This firmness on the part of our manufacturers and spinners (notwithstanding the absence of all purchasers) has added greatly to the already existing dullness in the market; and from the unwillingness on the part of either buyer or seller to meet each other, our trade generally is at present in a most unsatisfactory state. Such, however, cannot long continue to be the case, as our advices from the States, at this critical period for the crop, must shortly place prices upon a more firm and decided basis; when, from the comparatively healthy state of our foreign markets in general, we may look for a speedy renewal of business, carried out upon a somewhat more tangible and solid footing than the last too sudden flight, the reaction of which we are now temporarily suffering from.

For 40-in. shirtings, during the former portion of the month, the demand noticed in our last continued to increase even in the face of daily advancing quotations, but during the ensuing fortnight this has rapidly fallen off, until, at present, little exists, notwithstanding prices have at same time receded to the standard of last month. This remark applies also to 2-8ths shirtings, the demand for which from the home trade and printers has considerably abated. In 7-8ths printing cloths prices are still firm at our last quotations, nevertheless a comparatively small business has been done in them. Madras shirtings have been purchased but to a limited extent: there are, however, no stocks, and the makers are very unwilling to reduce quotations. The speculation in long cloths at the commencement of the month caused a slight rise in their value, for some time prices almost nominal; this advance is still demanded notwithstanding little has been done in them; the same applies to domestics and T cloths, in which the transactions have been so limited, that it is difficult to test their actual value. Stocks, however, are not as abundant as might be supposed, many makers having turned, where feasible, to other fabrics. Grey jacconets have had but slight inquiry during the month, and a small reduction in price would probably be submitted to. White jacconets, cambrics, and fancy muslins are daily less inquired for. In fustians there is some little improvement noticeable.

YARNS.—During the former portion of the month, many and large contracts were given out at almost hourly advancing prices, and although there exists now so total an absence of all inquiry, yet spinners being fully engaged with incompleting orders, have up to the present moment continued very firm in their demands, permitting prices merely to recede from the highest point to the quotations given you same date last month, albeit cotton has fallen considerably out of proportion. Male yarn is very scarce, and bears a relatively higher value than water; there is an absence of all stocks in either quality. The market closed to-day firm at our quotations.

"WELLINGTON CLUB."—It is proposed to establish a new club, under this title, in the immediate neighbourhood of Portland place, or in some other eligible situation, thus giving club accommodation to residents in the Regent's Park, and the numerous squares in the north-west part of London.



Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Nov. 25, 1852.

Nobody has ever doubted that Louis Napoleon would have a large majority for his enthronisation as Emperor; but it seemed difficult to obtain more than the 7½ millions of votes which were given him last year after his *coup d'état*. It is even extraordinary that so large a number of electors should give their suffrages in favour of Louis Napoleon, when the male part of the French population does not exceed 17 millions, from which we must deduct the children and young men under 21 years of age. It seems, however, that the majority in favour of the new plebiscitum will exceed 8 millions of votes, though the names of a large number of citizens have been erased from the electoral lists.

The electors registered in 1848 were 433,107 in number in the Seine department, and 391,265 in 1851, and they have been reduced to 315,501 in 1852, but the yeas amounted to 198,484 in 1848, to 196,796 in 1851, and to 208,615 in 1852.

The Government has received by telegraph a great number of the results in the departments. This morning there were 4,200,000 yeas, and 223,000 noes, and at three o'clock in the afternoon these figures had again increased. The peasants have everywhere voted in favour of Louis Napoleon. The workmen, who were addicted to Socialism, are now equally favourable to him, as they have as much work as they desire, and they attribute this happy change to the Government. A part of the middle class, who cannot be reconciled to Absolutism, have protested by their votes, though they knew that their opposition would not prevent Napoleon's ultimate triumph.

Louis Napoleon must be proud of such success, but there is a cloud hanging over his triumph. You know that his constant desire is to maintain the public stocks and securities at high prices. He hoped that the French Three per Cents would easily rise above 90f, and even come on to a level with the English Consols. But he has been much mortified by what happened at the Bourse. Instead of improvement in the securities in consequence of the large majority given for the restoration of the Empire, they are declining apace. Vainly did the Government announce the reduction of the army, the formation of the new society of *Credit Mobilier*, which is intended to maintain the prices of the public securities. There is every day a new fall at the Bourse. The improvement of securities had been so rapid for several months that every purchaser made large profits; and as the market seems shaken, they endeavour to realise them.

I told you last time that the *Constitutionnel* had been sold to M. Mires, who is already the proprietor of the journal *Le Pays*. It seems that this sale was accomplished without the previous leave of the Government, which threatened to suppress the journal. M. Granier de Cassagnac, who will be the principal editor of the *Constitutionnel*, had prepared a leading article, which was to appear on Friday last. It was sent to the Elysee, but when Louis Napoleon had read it, he declared that if it were published, he would immediately suppress that paper, as M. Granier de Cassagnac attacked the *bourgeoisie* with great violence at the very moment of the general elections. It was considered as very unskilful to excite the *bourgeoisie* who were not very favourable to the Government.

There is, besides, another motive for this general decline of prices. The *Societe Generale du Credit Mobilier* has been founded with a view of counteracting the influence of M. de Rothschild. The Government reproaches him with having remained neutral instead of favouring the improvement of the public funds. M. de Rothschild believed that the rise had been exaggerated, and he was unwilling to make purchases at such prices. When the speculators saw that the securities were declining at the very moment of the vote on the Empire, they imagined that M. de Rothschild was not quite a stranger to these variations. It is probable that such a supposition is quite unfounded, but such is the influence of the name of M. de Rothschild, that it was sufficient to decide many speculators to get rid of their securities.

There is a new proof of the state of annihilation of the French press. A journal is not allowed to change its principal editor, or to be sold, without demanding the authorisation of the Government. *Le Constitutionnel*, *Le Presse*, and more than 20 provincial papers, which have already received two warnings, may be now suppressed without ceremony if they publish an article which may be looked upon as offensive, and the effect of these warnings does not cease at a certain period. They may be suppressed after two or three years as well as after two months.

The following are the variations of the principal securities from November 18th to 24th:—

	f s	d	f s	d	f s	d
The 3 per Cents declined from ...	85	10	to	83	50	and left off at 84 20
The 4½ per Cents .....	104	50	—	103	0	— 106 50
Bank Shares .....	3000	0	—	2950	0	— 2985 0
Northern Shares .....	895	0	—	875	0	— 880 0
Strasbourg .....	868	0	—	850	0	— 852 50
Lyons .....	960	0	—	930	0	— 935 0
Avignon .....	800	0	—	785	0	— 785 0
Orleans .....	1095	0	—	1050	0	— 1070 0
Rouen .....	1600	0	—	985	0	— 990 0
Havre .....	565	0	—	525	0	— 530 0
Western .....	780	0	—	740	0	— 740 0
Cherbourg .....	640	0	—	630	0	— 640 0

HALF PAST FOUR.—The market was rather buoyant to-day, in consequence of the new message of the President which has been sent to the Legislative Body. There were great demands upon the shares of the new society of the *Credit Mobilier*. They obtained to-day a premium of 25f, and they remained at 1,225f. The 3 per Cents. varied from 84f 20c to 84f 75c; the 4½ per Cents. from 106f 50c to 106f 90c; the Bank shares were at 2,975f; the Northern shares, from 890f to

895f; Strasbourg, from 845f to 860f; Lyons, from 945f to 955f; Orleans, from 1,075f to 1,085f; Rouen, from 995f to 1,000f; Havre, from 535f to 530f.

Correspondence.

GOLD A MEASURE OF VALUE.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—It has often been remarked that the introduction into economical investigations of imperfect analogies, through the incautious use of metaphorical language, is a fruitful source of error. An instance occurs, in a quotation from Mr Scheer's pamphlet, in a recent article on "Gold Discoveries" in the "Quarterly Review." With reference to the precious metals in the form of coin, he says "they may be found to be only measures of value, and we may not, perhaps, be far wrong in looking upon them much in the light in which we regard other measures, the pound and the bushel."

The reviewer, commenting on this passage, admits that "the quantity of gold contained in a sovereign is strictly a measure like a yard, a pound weight, or a bushel," but modifies the expression by adding, "as long as their capacities remain the same." What would be thought of the yard as a measure of space if it could be said to be so merely while its length remained the same, or of the pound as a measure of weight merely while its weight remained the same? The implied liability to increase and diminution would destroy their character as measures. Such is the case with the pound sterling as a measure of value, and the expression in a scientific sense ought perhaps altogether to be discarded. Gold, by a loose resemblance, has been called a measure of value, and the qualities that appertain to measures of space attributed to it, very erroneously, as a little consideration will show. A measure of space is definite and intelligible, being an expression of geometrical relation, fixed and invariable; but a measure of value is something quite different. Exchangeable value, or the relation in price which one commodity bears with another, is continually varying; nor is gold itself in any way exempt from this variation. Its value cannot bear a fixed relation to the value of other things, and it cannot therefore be regarded as an abstract standard of value. Gold of the same weight and fineness is the only thing to which the pound sterling, as being a determinate quantity, bears a fixed relation, and of which it can be strictly said to be a measure of value.

It is scarcely needful to remark that the terms of political economy are not of the same precise and exact nature as those of geometry, nor in the two sciences are the words "value" and "space" in any respect analogous. How misleading, then, it is to import into an investigation, concerning one class of truth, terms solely applicable to another, and to accept as descriptive of the fluctuating relations of value, expressions implying the fixed relations indicated by the precise terms of exact science.

I shall be glad if the remarks I have made lead to a closer sifting of the term in question, and to the placing, by a competent hand, the fallacy which is contained in it in a clearer light.—Yours, &c.,  
Dorchester, Nov. 13, 1852. E. P.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday: Conversation on quarantine. Monday: Convocation—The business of the session stated. Tuesday: Routine. Thursday: Routine.  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday: Convocation—Leave given for a bill to amend the procedure in the Irish Law Courts—Motion for call of the house carried. Monday: Conversation on the case of Mr Paget and on Ecclesiastical Courts—Leave given for bills to facilitate the improvement of landed property in Ireland. Tuesday: Mr Villiers' free trade resolution and Mr Disraeli's amendment debated and adjourned. Wednesday: County Elections Polls Bills read a second time. Thursday: Debate on the free trade resolution and amendment continued and again adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Nov. 19.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

In reply to the question from Lord Redesdale, Lord Colchester said the Government had come to the determination of moving for a select committee to consider the subject of railway regulation.

The Earl of Derby added that when railway companies came to Parliament for new and amended bills to extend the powers they already possessed, the opportunity should be taken to introduce fresh regulations for the conveyance of mails and troops.

The Earl of Derby, in moving the adjournment of the house, took occasion to express his deep satisfaction and thankfulness at the result of the great solemnity of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington; and expressed a hope that whilst interring the body of the illustrious deceased, the country would be guided by a recollection of the principles which he supported and advocated.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 22.

Lord Derby, in reply to Lord Panmure, stated that he thought there was no objection, under proper regulations, to the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham on Sundays.

The Earl of Shaftesbury wished to know the intentions of the Government with regard to Convocation.

The Earl of Derby replied, that no deviation from the ordinary practice was contemplated. When Convocation next met Her Majesty's answer to the address would be laid before it, and it would then be prorogued. As for the committee which had been appointed, in his opinion it was null and void.

The Marquis of Clanricarde wished to know the nature of the business proposed to be transacted before the Christmas recess.

The Earl of Derby replied that the object of the house in meeting before Christmas had been to consider the expediency of any alteration in our commer-



cial system, and to close for ever the controversy with regard to protection and free trade. The result of the late elections had convinced him that, though a large number of constituencies were well disposed to support the Government, they were determined not to assent to an alteration in our recent commercial policy, and that any such attempt would instantly be negated by a large majority. Under these circumstances he had felt it is duty to advise Her Majesty to declare that the principle of unrestricted competition ought to be adopted. After making this explicit statement the Government might have rested, but it went further and announced its Budget for an early day, from the details of which the country would be enabled to judge of the sincerity of the Government and the wisdom of its policy. An attempt had been made, indeed, in the lower house to anticipate discussion by a resolution to which no member of the Government could agree, but it would be well if those who were about to support that motion would consider not so much how to overthrow the Government, but how they could form an administration if it were overthrown. Having said so much, he would now answer the noble lord's question, and state that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any other important measures before Christmas.

After some further observations from Lord Clanricarde, and a rather warm altercation between Lord Wodehouse and Lord Derby, which ended in an explanation, their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

The house sat for only a few minutes, and transacted no business.

Thursday, Nov. 25.

The house adjourned at an early hour after despatching some unimportant business.

Friday, Nov. 25.

In answer to a question from Lord Wharncliffe,

Lord Malmesbury said that the question of the North American fisheries had occupied the attention of Government for the last five months. He could not exactly say what was the cause of that mis-understanding, but so far as the alteration in the naval force was concerned, which seemed to have been the more immediate occasion of it, it was taken simply as a means of giving increased efficiency to the force which watched over the protection of British interests. It was a mere matter of police, and so far as the number of guns were concerned, it was actually smaller than before. Before that alteration was made, he had given notice to the American Government of his intention. At present, the negotiations were in such a state as to oblige him to refuse any request to lay the papers and correspondence on the table of the house. From President Fillmore he had received the warmest assurances of good wishes towards this country. At the proper moment he should feel great satisfaction in laying the papers on the table of the house, but at present he must decline. Their lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Nov. 19.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Leave was given to the Solicitor-General for Ireland to bring in a bill to amend the procedure in the superior courts of common law in Ireland, and the bill was introduced at a subsequent stage of the proceedings.

Mr Hume moved for a call of the house for the day before that of Mr Villiers' motion, considering that a question of so much importance could not be finally settled unless there was a due attendance of the representatives of the nation.

Mr R. Palmer observed that the call could only insure attendance on Monday, and could not compel members to vote, or even hear the debate.

Mr Hume said if members were present on Monday, they must answer to their constituents for their absence on Tuesday, or from the division.

After some remarks by Mr Ewart, Lord Bernard, and Mr S. Carter, The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, although ample time should be given, he should be sorry to resist a call of the house, being anxious that every member should be present. He should not, therefore, oppose the motion.

Mr Sergeant Shee suggested that an exception should be made in favour of some Irish members, who could not possibly be present.

Lord J. Russell said, excuses for unavoidable absence were always received. The question was one which demanded a call of the house.

Upon a division, the motion was carried by 147 against 142.

The house adjourned at a quarter past 7.

Monday, Nov. 22.

In reply to a question put by Mr M. Milnes respecting the seizure of the private papers of Mr Paget, at Dresden, by the Austrian police acting in Saxony,

Lord Stanley said it was true that Mr Paget, who had been resident for two years at Dresden, had had his house entered and his papers seized by the police; but it was not true that the seizure had been made by the Austrian police, but by the police of the country in which he resided. The result of the remonstrance made to the Saxon Government was that Mr Paget's papers had been restored, and the police who had entered his house had received a severe reprimand.

In answer to a series of questions by Sir B. Hall,

Mr Walpole stated that the Government were of opinion that there ought to be an effectual reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, but that no bill should be introduced for that object until the whole question, now under investigation, had been fully considered; that the Crown had no power to prevent what Sir Benjamin had termed "Romish" proceedings in the Church, the best mode of checking which would be found in the good sense of the people of this country; and, lastly, that he did not see that the Government ought to interfere with the life-incomes of any of the Bishops.

At the instance of Mr F. Peel,

Sir J. Pakington explained what he had stated on Friday on the subject of the constitution for the Cape of Good Hope.

On the motion by Sir J. Walsley, in the absence of Mr Hume, that the house be called over,

Sir R. Inglis objected that the call would be a *brutum fulmen*, and a waste of time, and said he should take the sense of the house upon the question.

Mr Cobden thought, that as the notice seemed to have had some effect, the motion should not be pressed.

Mr Walpole and Lord J. Russell concurred in the same opinion, and

Sir J. Walsley withdrew the motion.

Mr Napier moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the improvement of landed property in Ireland. After noticing the difficulties which beset the framing of a code of law to regulate the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, he observed that the present circumstances of that country, while they rendered the adjustment of the land question indispensable, offered facilities for its accomplishment. He gave a sketch of the agricultural history of Ireland, of the policy which England and the Imperial Legislature had pursued with reference to the Irish land question, and of the various parliamentary in-

vestigations which that question had undergone. He then developed the objects he had in view to remedy the agricultural evils of Ireland, in the bills he proposed to introduce. The first was to enable owners themselves to carry out fully improvements of the soil, by drainage, &c. The second was to facilitate the making of beneficial leases and contracts, and agreements for compensation for improvements of lands, which would promote concord and harmony between landlord and tenant by showing that they had a common interest, while the tenant would enjoy full legal protection, and the landlord's just rights would be secured. A third bill would simplify, consolidate, and amend the existing laws which regulate the relation of landlord and tenant, founding that relation upon the principle of contract, and providing facilities for effecting contracts, along with remedies more prompt and effectual than those now existing for violation of contracts, withholding of rent, burning of lands, and other wrongs, simplifying, at the same time, the law of ejectment. The last bill would provide compensation to tenants for improvement of their holdings, a large portion of land in Ireland being held by tenants from year to year. It was not intended in any way to interfere with the tenant-right of Ulster. It was proposed to enable the tenant to offer to undertake improvements, unless the landlord chose to avail himself of the means of effecting them, which would be placed in his power; and retrospective improvements, made by the tenant before the passing the law, would be provided for by a compensation for the unexhausted value, without resorting to schemes that would lead to the compulsory adjustment of rent. Mr Napier explained at much length and with great particularity the nature of these several measures, conceived, he said, in a liberal and generous spirit, with due regard to the rights of property, and the provisions by which he proposed to carry them into execution, and expressed his hope that, by this code, he might be able to give freer scope to the industry of Ireland, and work out its great resources.

Mr Conolly spoke warmly in commendation of the proposed measures.

Mr Sergeant Shee said there appeared much in these bills which was well worthy the consideration and adoption of the house; but he was convinced that the last bill would give no sort of satisfaction in Ireland. That part of the bill which related to prospective improvements was Lord Stanley's measure over again, and the portion referring to retrospective improvements would give no satisfaction. The bill made no provision for the vast amount of property accumulated in the north of Ireland, and he believed it would cause dismay and consternation, if not disturbance.

Mr George, on the contrary, believed that the bills would give much satisfaction.

Mr Kirk commended the spirit, tone, and temper with which these measures had been introduced.

After a few remarks from Mr W. P. Urquhart, and from Lord Naas, who denied that there was any similarity between this bill and Lord Stanley's,

Leave was given to bring in the four bills.

The house adjourned at half-past 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

Mr C. P. Villiers brought forward his motion upon the subject of free trade. He explained his reasons for pressing such motion. The paragraph in the Queen's speech had given universal dissatisfaction, and was considered an unworthy evasion of the whole matter. He had been asked to postpone his motion until the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have brought forward his financial scheme; but the house had met to consider the question upon which it was dissolved. The Premier had elected to be tried by his country; he had been tried, and found wanting; and it would not do for him to pass by that fact, and to urge that another member of the Government had some wonderful and all-satisfying plans to propose. Besides, those who were most in the confidence of Government had been shadowing out measures of protection and compensation. Let him see that Government were honest converts to a free trade policy, and they should receive all reasonable forbearance; but at present they seemed to be no converts at all, but only compelled by circumstances to adopt that policy. He had been to the country, the country had proved against them, and they "bowed." In any event, they remained "in." And they avowedly set themselves dispassionately to consider how to remedy the evils occasioned by free trade. He was very happy to read Mr Disraeli's amendment, not that it was any amendment to his own motion, but a great amendment upon Mr Disraeli's previous policy. Defending the language of his motion, and quoting the admissions of those who had opposed the repeal of the corn laws, he dwelt upon the baneful effects of tampering with the food of the people, and paid a tribute to the wisdom and justice of the free trade measures, the enormous benefit of which we were reaping. The difference between the two sides of the house was, that on his side the repeal of the corn laws was declared wise and just, and that such declaration was called factious on the other. He had heard that if the house persisted in calling that repeal wise and just, there would be a resignation. He, however, believed that this great country would survive even if the ministry were displaced. He should, however, advise Mr Disraeli not to resign should this motion be carried, but to persevere in the novel career of usefulness he seemed inclined to pursue. But he wanted the principle of free trade fully acknowledged. He then entered into statistics to show the benefits gained by recent legislation, and stated that since giving his notice he had received testimonies to those benefits from all parts of the kingdom. Denouncing protection, declaring that no compensation was needed by those who had been protected, and showing that the agricultural interest had never been in a more healthy state, he urged that any disadvantages to which agriculturists might be exposed arose from the want of proper arrangements between landlords and tenants. Farmers' complaints bore upon those points, not upon protection, although delusions in reference to the latter had been produced upon them by those who found their account in so doing. The country was in a state of unexampled prosperity, a result owing to the operation of free trade, and he denied that the influx of Australian gold had produced the effect in question. There was nothing in his motion to alter the policy of Government, but it was most necessary to place on record an unmistakable declaration upon the subject of free trade, that men of business and the world might comprehend the final decision of England on this all-important question, enormous mischief having been occasioned by those who had sought to unsettle it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the question that night was not whether protection or free trade should prevail, but whether Her Majesty's ministers, in their conduct since they had taken office, had fulfilled their pledge to Parliament and the country. If they had not, it was the duty of the House of Commons to declare its want of confidence in the present Government. He then traced their conduct during the last five or six years with reference to this great question, pledging himself to show that the conclusion would be very different from that which Mr Villiers had attempted to establish by the convenient generalities in which he had indulged. They had opposed the repeal of the corn laws on two grounds: the main reason was, a belief that the change would prove injurious to the interests of labour; the second was, that it would occasion injury to a considerable interest. After the repeal of the corn laws two other great free trade measures were carried, relating to the sugar duties and to the navigation laws. There were then three great complaining interests



—the agricultural, colonial, and shipping. But from the time when the corn law was repealed until that moment not a single attempt had been made in that house by the party to which he belonged to abrogate the measure of 1846, or to bring back protection, because they had laid it down from the first that the fate of that proposition must depend upon the condition of the working classes. With respect to the sugar duties, Lord G. Bentinck had asked only inquiry, and a committee, consisting chiefly of Free Traders, had resolved that there ought to be a differential duty of 10s per cwt between foreign and colonial sugar. With reference to the navigation laws, Lord Derby, so far from seeking to abrogate the decision of Parliament, had declared it impossible to retract our steps. In 1851, when a change of Government was imminent, he (Mr Disraeli) had given notice of a motion, not to restore protection, but to relieve the cultivators from local burdens; and when the present ministers acceded to office—which was gained by no economical pledges—Lord Derby made up his mind that nothing could justify a return to protection but the suffering of the working classes. Having, he said, shown that, from the moment when the three great free trade measures had been carried, the members of the existing Government—although, sympathising with the suffering classes, they had proposed some remedial plans—had never attempted to disturb those measures, he proceeded to inquire what had been the conduct of the united sections now banded against the present ministry, and he undertook to show that they had perpetrated mischief as enormous as had been laid to the charge of the party in power. The party of Sir R. Peel had sanctioned and approved the course which he and his friends had pursued, and Lord J. Russell himself had recommended the Sovereign to acknowledge the continued depression of the agricultural interest, and had introduced a bill to prolong protection to the sugar interest. If these suffering classes were thus sympathised with, the present ministers, against whom those sections were now banded, could not be inculpated for desiring to mitigate their distress. They had appealed to the country with the impression that there existed a strong party in favour of protection. There had been a fair contest, and the beaten party was not ashamed to acknowledge their defeat. The ministers had considered that under the country's verdict they had only one course—frankly to acknowledge and unreservedly to act upon it. The resolutions proposed by Mr Villiers were unprecedented, impolitic, and unwise; the practice of requiring a recantation of opinions would render parliamentary government impossible in this country. Sir R. Peel had not been required to recant his opinions respecting parliamentary reform, nor could his followers be called upon to declare the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which they had opposed, “a wise, just, and beneficial measure.” Ministers had fulfilled all their pledges—among them, that of obedience to the will of the country—and had prepared measures founded upon the assumption that unrestricted competition is to be in future the principle of our commercial legislation. Believing that they had a policy which would conduce to the welfare of the country, it was no unworthy ambition to desire to submit it to the country; he would not, therefore, yield without a struggle to an unfair attack, and he appealed to the new members not to become the tools and victims of an exhausted faction and obsolete politics.

Mr Bright accused Mr Disraeli of losing sight of the real question in dispute between him and Mr Villiers. He admitted that the amendment was far in advance of any former proposition of the ministers, but the original resolutions involved something essential to the interests of the country, and upon which the country expected a decision; and the question was, whether the verdict should be drawn up by an enemy or a friend of free trade. The resolutions established a principle; the amendment merely announced a fact, leaving an opening for claims for compensation. The one expounded the opinions of a majority of the country; the other contained a reservation, which, he thought, made it dangerous to intrust the present Government with the administration of the free trade policy, some of their members and followers (whose declarations he read to the great amusement of the house) still repudiating that policy. It was not apparent, therefore, that the followers of the Government were agreed upon this question; he did not believe that they were Free Traders; how, then, could the country depend upon the present ministers to guard the citadel of free trade? No man could, therefore, doubt the wisdom of the course pursued by Mr Villiers. The adoption of his motion would not only satisfy this country, but would operate upon the policy of other nations. Mr Bright upbraided the Protectionist party with their treatment of the late Sir R. Peel, whose conduct he contrasted with Lord Derby; and, in conclusion, he called upon the house to sanction its own policy irrevocably by its vote upon this motion.

Mr K. Seymour said the question really before the house was, had Her Majesty's ministers been sufficiently explicit as to what would be their future commercial policy? He contended that their language was sufficiently clear not to mislead the country. The resolutions asked the house to say that the act of 1846 was wise, just, and beneficial; but a measure might be successful which was not wise at the time it passed; and he thought that act, unaccompanied by subsidiary measures, was not just. Mr Seymour vindicated the Protectionist party from the charge of assailing the late Sir R. Peel, and he denied that the present ministers entered office on the question of protection. The late Government were not turned out; they fell out. He should support the amendment.

Mr F. Peel observed, that all must agree that Her Majesty's ministers had made very great advances, and continued to advance from one set of principles to another—from protection to free trade. The reason why he preferred the original motion was that, although he gave the Government credit for a desire heartily to abide by the principle of free trade in any measures of financial and administrative reforms they may submit to the house, he was not content with this; he thought there was nothing unreasonable in exacting from them some test of the sincerity of their convictions and intentions; that, as they had abandoned their policy only at the last moment, they should recant once for all their false doctrines. Some reparation was likewise due for the past; those who had heaped obloquy upon the authors of the act of 1846 should have the candour now to acknowledge that it was a wise, just, and beneficial measure. He by no means undervalued the admission made, which was most significant. It was admitted that the country was prosperous, and that the prosperity was due not to the Government, but to unrestricted competition. But when he looked closely to the amendment he felt distrust; he found it studiously ambiguous as to the future, with a cold and unimpassioned reference to the past; and the prospective part ominously omitted all reference to the question of compensation, which ought to be set at rest.

Lord Palmerston wished to state his view of the propositions before the house, and of the position in which it was likely to be placed. All must be convinced that a reversal of the policy of 1846 was impossible; but it was fitting that Parliament should express its opinion, and to give that opinion the weight it was desirable that it should carry, it was most important that it should be expressed, if not with unanimity, by a large majority as possible. There was not one word in the original motion to which he was not ready explicitly to subscribe; but he could not but consider, not merely his own opinion, but the opinions of others. There was a large party who had honourably yielded their original convictions to their sense of what was the overwhelming opinion of the country. The resolution proposed by the Government, he thought, contained the fullest acknowledgement of the benefits resulting from the present system of commercial legislation, and pledged those who voted for it to adopt that policy for the

future. He could not see how any one who voted for the amendment could back out of his vote by sheltering himself under an ambiguity. He saw little difference as to the future between the two resolutions; that of the Government was in some respects the stronger. One part of Mr Villiers' resolutions must be considered by the other party as a bar to concurrence. All the country cared about was, what Parliament was to do; it did not care, and ought not to care, about what were the private opinions of gentlemen. He wished that some middle course could be adopted—a resolution which, on the one hand, should assert in the broadest manner the determination of the house to follow out the policy it had approved, free from the objection which prevented the resolutions from being unanimously agreed to. The original motion would be either carried or rejected by a very small majority. Suppose it to be rejected, the impression out of doors would be that the free trade party was in a minority in that house; and if it should be carried by 10 or 20 votes, would that be a satisfactory result compared with that of a vote unanimously given affirming the principle of free trade? He had prepared a form of words, which, he thought, would unite the votes of both parties. It was as follows:—“That it is the opinion of this house that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, and abolished taxes imposed for purposes of protection, and has thereby diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principal articles of food to the people.” “That it is the opinion of this house, that that policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burdens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people.” “That this house will be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with those principles which, in pursuance of Her Majesty's gracious speech and recommendation, may be laid before it.” Having read the resolution he proposed, the noble lord expressed a hope that, before the house came to a decision, it would consider well the expediency of adopting it.

The debate was then adjourned until Thursday, and the house adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

On the order for the second reading of the County Elections Polls Bill,

Mr B. Denison, assenting to the limitation of polls in counties to one day, objected to the interval between the nomination and the poll being confined to one day, which would augment the expense of elections, since candidates must always provide for the contingency of a contest. He would rather enlarge than narrow the interval; and he suggested that the sheriff might send out printed lists to voters, who should return them, with their votes, within a week.

Mr R. Palmer said, the more he considered the subject, the less expedient he thought it to alter the existing system, which would increase the expense of county elections, and subject voters to inconvenience. No principle was involved in the question, which depended upon convenience and expense. He moved that the second reading be deferred for six months.

Lord H. Vane entertained very considerable doubts as to the expediency of the proposed alteration, but was not prepared to reject the bill. He had a decided objection to the clause which restricted the interval between the nomination and the election to one day.

Mr Walpole agreed with Mr Palmer that no principle was involved in the bill, and that it was a question of expediency and expense. He was, therefore, prepared to consent to the second reading of the bill, in order that it might be considered in committee. The bill at present did not provide for a proper number of polling places, which should be specified in a schedule. He had also a strong objection to the clause which reduced the interval between the nomination and the poll to one day.

Mr Aleock and Sir G. Peckell supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr Spooner.

Mr Monsell wished the bill to be extended to Ireland, believing that it would diminish expense and curtail the opportunities for intimidation.

Mr Scot, who opposed the second reading of the bill, objected to its extension to Ireland or Scotland until its working in England could be seen.

The bill was supported by Lord Monck, Mr W. Brown, Mr Elliot, and Mr L. King, who thought that in one respect it did not go far enough, and wished to shorten the period between the proclamation and the day of nomination.

Sir J. Y. Buller recommended Mr Palmer not to press his motion; and, after a few remarks by Mr Geach and Mr W. Williams in favour of the bill, that hon. member, in deference to the feeling of the house, withdrew his amendment.

Lord R. Grosvenor replied to certain objections to the bill, which was read a second time.

Mr Vansittart wished the bill to be referred to a select committee; but, at the suggestion of Mr Walpole, the question of its committee was deferred until Wednesday next.

The house adjourned at a quarter to 5 o'clock.

Thursday, Nov. 25.

In anticipation of the resumption of the debate on commercial legislation,

Sir W. Clay rose to inquire—first, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he was willing to withdraw his amendment upon the understanding that the house would acquiesce in the resolution moved by Lord Palmerston; secondly, of Mr Villiers, whether, on a like understanding, he would withdraw his motion; and thirdly, of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether, in the event of Mr Villiers refusing to withdraw his motion, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would accept the resolution of Lord Palmerston as a substitute for his own.

Sir J. Graham, before answers were returned to these questions, wished to make a statement relative to the share he had taken in framing the original resolutions moved by Mr Villiers. The right hon. baronet then narrated the communications he had had with Lord Aberdeen and Lord J. Russell respecting the wording of the resolutions and the changes they underwent, in which he had sought to retain certain words with the view of traversing a presumption arising upon the Queen's speech, that the question of compensation would be entertained; and he had inserted the words, “without inflicting injury on any important interest,” expressly to bar that question. He could be no party to any compromise if those words were omitted; but if they were adopted he should entreat Mr Villiers to withdraw his motion.

After a few words from Lord Lovaine, in reply to some remarks of Sir J. Graham,

Mr Gladstone said, he did not think that, on the question of compensation, the Government ought to be precluded from bringing it forward by an anticipatory motion. The house might take one of two courses: either to allow the Government to go on with unfettered hands, or to move a vote of want of confidence, which was the sound, constitutional course. His mind had been made up to vote for the original motion, though there were reasons which would make this course painful to him; but the amendment proposed by Lord Palmerston had saved him from this alternative, and the interests of free trade would, he thought, be best served by the concurrence of the great body of the house in that amendment.

Mr T. Duncombe complained of the novel character of this proceeding, which was trifling with the house.



Mr Cayley thought it unfair that he should be required to retract the opinions he entertained. He saw that the country was placed in an unusual dilemma, and that it was for its benefit that this unseemly discussion should be brought to a close.

Mr R. Palmer said his intention had been to vote against the original motion, and he protested against being a party to the resolution of the noble lord.

Lord Palmerston hoped that this conversation afforded a prospect of a general understanding. He had no objection to the words proposed by Sir J. Graham if they were confined to the future. Both sides of the house must feel that it was of great national importance that this question should be set at rest. It was not a question as to the private opinions of the administration, but what they meant to do, and all must see that the reversal of our late policy was unattainable. Let the house, then, calm the public mind, and, without criticising past opinions, affirm what is to be the foundation of our future commercial legislation.

Sir E. B. Lytton, though he preferred the resolution of the Government, thought it unnecessary to be very nice in verbal criticism, and recommended the resolution of Lord Palmerston to the favourable consideration of his friends.

The Marquis of Granby could not agree with either of the resolutions, and remained firm in his Protectionist opinions.

After a few observations from Mr H. B. Johnstone,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had waited for an expression of the views of Mr Villiers before he replied to the questions of Sir W. Clay. He then detailed the course which had been taken by the Government with reference to the resolutions. He should resist, he said, the motion of Mr Villiers as unjust and unwise, and as containing epithets that were odious. With regard to Lord Palmerston's resolution, he did not feel it his duty to oppose the general feeling of the house, though it contained expressions to which he might demur. As to the fact, the country had expressed its opinion unequivocally upon the subject of free trade; but the question was whether Mr Villiers and his friends were to outrage the feelings of others by a resolution which was most impolitic and unwise.

Lord J. Russell said it was a great mistake on the part of the Government not to have advised Her Majesty to make a plain and distinct declaration from the throne on the subject of our commercial and financial policy, respecting which the country has been so long divided. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, that some member on the opposition side of the house should bring forward a resolution upon this subject, and none was so proper as Mr Villiers. He (Lord John) had advised the insertion in the resolutions of the words, "wise and just." The amendment of the Government appeared to him equivocal, leaving it doubtful whether the law of 1846 might not be characterised as an act of injustice and folly, which should be reversed. Although Mr Disraeli had denied it, the question at issue really was, free trade or protection; whether the great system of commercial policy commenced by Sir Robert Peel in 1842 ought to be persevered in. All those who were of that opinion should unite, if possible, in a vote to that effect. He recommended Mr Villiers, however, that, as Mr Disraeli had declared his willingness to substitute for his amendment that of Lord Palmerston, he should declare his willingness to adopt that resolution.

Mr Cobden warned members on the other side that, if they raised the question of compensation in the shape of taxation, they would cause another struggle as disastrous for them as the last. He was anxious that the house should bring the question to a test, whether, after a dissolution, they stood, in respect of this matter, in as good a position as before. He therefore entreated Mr Villiers not to shrink from dividing the house.

After a few remarks from Mr Newdegate, Mr Villiers vindicated the course he had taken, and declined to withdraw his motion.

Sir W. Clay likewise justified the questions he had put, and expressed his regret that his endeavours had met with so little success.

Mr Barrow and Mr Stanhope having shortly addressed the house, the conversation came to an end.

Mr Serjeant Shee obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better securing the custom of tenant-right in Ulster.

On the order for resuming the debate on commercial legislation,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrew his amendment; whereupon Lord Palmerston moved in lieu of it a resolution "that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished taxes imposed for the purposes of protection, and has thereby diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principal articles of the food of the people."

Mr Booker avowed his unaltered convictions upon the subject of free trade, and declined to vote for either the original motion or the amendment.

Mr Osborne amused the house for some time with extracts from Protectionist speeches, with the view of refuting Mr Disraeli's assertion that no attempt had been made to reverse the policy of free trade. Although, he observed, Mr Disraeli had not made a direct motion to overthrow that policy, he had taken advantage of the motions of others; and Lord Derby had done all he could, both in and out of Parliament, to reverse free trade. A member of the present ministry had, in his address to his constituents, told them that he accepted office "under a conviction that Lord Derby's desire was to reverse that policy which was so injurious to native industry and capital." Could there be any doubt, he asked, that Her Majesty's ministers intended to do indirectly what they had not courage to do in the face of the house? He called upon the house not to be deluded by a great state conjuror; not to give their confidence to a gang of political latitudinarians, and not to hesitate to vote for the original motion.

Mr Ball controverted some of the economical maxims of the Free Traders, denying, in particular, that cheapness was a desideratum. It was to practise a delusion upon the poor, he said, to persuade them that cheapness was a blessing. The advocates of a repeal of the corn laws had, however, declared that it would not make food cheap; but scarcely a prediction of theirs had not been falsified. After the appeal made to the country he was bound, as one of the minority, to bow to its decision; but he never would be a party to any resolution which declared that the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country had been the results of free trade.

Mr Fullmore should vote for the original motion. If the measure of 1846 had produced the results which both resolutions admitted, the natural inference was that it was wise and just.

Mr Bentinck avowed that he held the principles of protective policy, and he rested his opinions upon the written and spoken arguments of Sir E. Peel, Lord J. Russell, and Sir J. Graham. With respect to the motion, he could not perceive its object, except to displace the ministry. No one could believe the principle of free trade to be in danger.

Sir W. P. Wood observed that if there had been no motion before the house but Lord Palmerston's, with the addition of the words added by Sir J. Graham, it might be adopted without inconvenience; but Mr Villiers having thought it better to propound a resolution in another shape, and the house being obliged

to choose between the two, if the latter was rejected it must go forth to the country that the act of 1846 was not wise, just, or beneficial. A frank statement on the part of the Government of their intentions at the beginning would have rendered any resolution superfluous; but, in the uncertainty as to the real views and intentions of Lord Derby, whose declarations breathed a protective policy, the house had nothing to rely upon. It should, therefore, adopt a clear and definite resolution; a compromise would lead the country to suspect that the house was not sincere on the subject of free trade.

Sir J. Pakington said it appeared to him, after what had taken place that evening, there was no question before the house, and that the discussion should not have been prolonged—a discussion which, he thought, was not creditable to the house. If the object was fairly to settle the question, the Government had met the other side frankly; they had acknowledged that the verdict of the country was against the principles which they had supported, and the line indicated by Lord Palmerston should have been taken. It was a most unwise course, and grating to feelings, to compel persons to confess that a measure was just which they knew had been the cause of severe suffering to many. Since 1846 he had always been of opinion that, after so great a change in our policy, the Legislature could not retrace its steps but in deference to the general voice of the country.

On the motion of Mr M. Gibson the debate was adjourned until Friday. The house adjourned at a quarter to 1 o'clock.

Friday, Nov. 25.

Mr F. Mackenzie moved for new writs for Abingdon, Bury St Edmunds, the city of Durham, and Oldham. Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr Hayter, a new writ was issued for Peterborough.

Lord J. Russell inquired when the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to make his financial statement to the house.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said if the debate finished to-night, Monday was already asked for, for business of some interest to the house; but he was told that it was very probable the debate would not even conclude to-night. He hoped himself that it would. The hon. and learned member for Southampton had a motion of a personal character for Monday, and, under these circumstances, he thought that probably that day-week would be the most convenient day on the whole for making his financial statement.

Mr Ricardo said a resolution of Lord Palmerston appeared on the paper to-night, which was differently worded to the amendment which he had previously proposed in certain important particulars, the words which Sir James Graham said, last night, he had inserted, being left out. He was anxious to learn which of the two resolutions of the noble lord the Government intended to support, they having withdrawn the amendment which they originally proposed?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he withdrew his amendment in deference to the general opinion of the house, preferring that the resolution of Lord Palmerston should be put, and as the only resolution which that noble lord proposed was the one now on the table of the house. He was not aware that the noble lord had prepared any other.

After some minor business the adjourned debate on the commercial policy was resumed by

Mr M. Gibson, who supported the original resolution.

He was followed by Mr Gaskell in favour of Lord Palmerston's amendment.

Mr S. Herbert rose, and was

[LEFT SPEAKING]

#### PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Census of Ireland for 1851, Part I.—County of Armagh.	County of Cork (East Riding).
Ditto ditto ditto ditto (West Riding).	County of Clare.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto County and City of Dublin.	County of Galway.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto County of Kerry.	County of Leitrim.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto County of Limerick.	County of Wicklow.
1 Public Income and Expenditure (Balance Sheet)—Account.	
Census of Ireland for 1851, Part I.—County of Mayo.	County of Roscommon.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto County of Tipperary (North Riding).	County of Tipperary (South Riding).
Ditto ditto ditto ditto County of Waterford.	County of Wicklow.
2 Ecclesiastical Commission (Ireland)—Annual Report.	
3 The Duke of Wellington's Funeral—First and Second Reports from the Committee (delivered on 17th November, P.M.)	
4 Bills—County Elections Polls.	
5 — Bank Notes.	
6 Cambridge University Commission—Report.	
7 Turnpike Trusts (England and Wales)—General Report of the Secretary of State.	
Census of Ireland for 1851, Part I.—County of Sligo.	
320 County Treasurers—Abstract of Accounts. [Session 1852]	
521 Savings Banks—Return. [Session 1852.]	

#### News of the Week.

##### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Windsor. On Monday Her Majesty gave a grand dinner in the evening at the Castle to the distinguished foreign officers deputed by their respective Governments to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington. The company comprised the Duchess of Kent, Her Majesty's visitors, and some of the Queen's Ministers and Officers of State.

The following have visited at the Castle during the week:—The Duc de Brabant, the Comte de Flandres, the Duchess of Atholl, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Cowley, the Duke of Northumberland, Monsieur and Madame Van de Weyer, and Viscount and Viscountess Mandeville.

##### METROPOLIS.

WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.—It is proposed to raise a subscription—which Her Majesty the Queen has commenced by giving a thousand pounds—to be used for the establishment of "a school or college, to bear the name of the Duke of Wellington, for the gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous, education of orphan children of indigent and meritorious officers of the army. Institutions more or less national already exist in which the advantages of such an education can be ob-



tained by the children of soldiers, of naval officers, and of the clergy; but no such provision has been made in favour of officers of the army, a class of men peculiarly liable to casualties, by which their families are often left in a condition of the most painful pecuniary embarrassment, and under circumstances in which the necessarily stringent regulations of the War Office preclude the possibility of any relief from public funds."

**THE ALBERT PARK, ISLINGTON.**—The Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings have announced their intention to apply to Parliament for an act to empower them to form and make a public park, to be called the Albert Park, at Islington, and which will comprise 165 acres of land, and be bounded on the north by the Seven Sisters' road, on the west by Blackstock lane and Highbury vale, on the east by Green lane road, and on the south by the property belonging to the devisees of the late R. Perceval, and by Newington lane.

**THE HALL AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.**—It is understood that the Hall will be open to visitors for some weeks, and that the funeral car will be added to the other imposing features of the Hall of Lying-in-State.

**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—During the three weeks that have passed of this month the deaths show a decrease, having been successively 1,101, 1,022, and 922. In the ten weeks corresponding to the week that ended last Saturday the average number was 1,016, which, if corrected for increase of population, becomes 1,118, than which amount last week's mortality is less by 196. Last week the births of 770 boys and 720 girls, in all 1,490 children, were registered in London. In the seven corresponding weeks of the years 1845-51 the average number was 1,337. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.159 in. The mean temperature of the week was 49.3 deg., which is 5.2 deg. above the average of the same week in ten years. The wind blew generally from the south-west. The rain in the week amounted to 1.77 in.

## PROVINCES.

**LIVERPOOL ELECTION.**—The *Liverpool Albion* states that there is to be a petition against the return of Mr Forbes Mackenzie and Mr Turner for that borough. The allegations are bribery and treating.

**GLOUCESTER ELECTION.**—A petition against the return of Mr W. P. Price, who was returned on the Liberal interest for the city of Gloucester at the general election, has been sent up to London and lodged in the proper office. The grounds of the petition are bribery and treating, and there is a good deal of speculation as to the result. The other candidates, it will be remembered, were Admiral Berkeley and Mr Hope, the old members. Mr Hope (Conservative) was at the bottom of the poll. A good deal of interest is felt in the forthcoming inquiry, as the sitting member himself will be examined under the new law.

**THE INUNDATIONS.**—Accounts from Reading, dated Wednesday, say:—Yesterday morning the high flood here had fallen some inches, but heavy rain, during last evening in particular, has since checked the fall. The new Reading cattle market was so covered with water as so interfere very materially with the regular business at the markets on Monday last and the previous Saturday. No parallel flood has occurred since the year 1841, and none exceeding it are upon record except in the year 1809, and that was suddenly produced by the melting of deep snow. At Maidenhead on Tuesday, about an hour before high water time, the water in the river Thames again arose, overflowing its banks, and doing a greater amount of mischief than was previously experienced. The corporation supplies the inhabitants with the gratuitous use of punts to convey them to and from their houses. At Oxford the excessive rains of Monday night again raised the floods, which had fallen considerably, to a great height; and on Tuesday afternoon the train to London on the Great Western line was unable to run for two miles from Oxford, the water for that distance being two feet deep. Accounts from Bristol, Nov. 24, say:—The heavy rains which have fallen within the last three days have again caused the river Frome to overflow its banks, and the eastern portion of the suburbs of the city at Baptist Mills is completely flooded, and the lower parts of the dwellings of the inhabitants are wholly uninhabitable. To-day the rain has poured down incessantly, and, if it continues, it is feared that the railway traffic will be again interrupted. Tuesday's letters from Nottingham, say:—The waters have again risen to a considerable height in this locality, and this morning, at 8 o'clock, they were within three feet and a half of the height attained on Saturday week. Some further destruction of property will be the consequence. As, however, we have had no rain since Sunday, the flood will probably soon subside. From all parts of Somersetshire accounts reach us of the serious loss of cattle and sheep owing to the existing general inundations. At Windsor, the waters, which were gradually subsiding up to Tuesday, attained as high a point as ever on Wednesday morning, and have not gone down above one inch since that time. The damage to property is very considerable, but we have now to record the loss of no less than four lives in this immediate locality, from causes growing out of the floods.

## IRELAND.

**THE "SUFFERING INTEREST."**—The *Leinster Express*, an influential organ of the provincial Protectionists, and of the agricultural interest generally, thus bears testimony to the condition of Ireland in this the sixth year of the great commercial "revolution":—"Apart from the temporary inconvenience and injury arising from natural causes, the general condition of the country continues in a healthy and improving state. The difficulty of discovering in England a profitable investment, accompanied by the colonial gold discoveries, is, no doubt, bringing into Ireland a very fair share of the precious metal, and the steadily increasing rates fetched by really good properties in the Incumbered Estates Court show that the prospects of land—the prime commodity here—are looking up. The farmers, too, are having less and less reason to complain every day, and it is certainly not the fault of the markets if the principal run of agricultural prices does not pay. In Dublin the merchants and shopkeepers allow that a palpable stimulus is apparent to trade; and, though in the chief provincial cities and towns of the three southern provinces there may not be an equal progress, still, as well as we can judge from our own experience and that of our contemporaries, they do not seem, proportionately speaking, to be far behindhand. We may mention, in addition to this, that we have heard from some extensive landowners connected with the midland counties that they find the disposition to pay rents punctually, on the part of their tenants, laudably manifesting itself where due diligence and encouragement are afforded. It is also gratifying to know that in the Incumbered Estates Court occupiers have in no few cases become the purchasers of their own holdings. Of course, in this use of the words 'tenant' and 'occupier' we do not include that unfortunate class of 'squatters,' of which, thanks to the emigration movement, we are just getting rid, both to our own and their advantage."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

### HOLLAND.

A letter from Rotterdam states that the booksellers of that place have received an intimation from the police that it would be agreeable to the authorities to see them abstain from offering for sale either the "Napoleon le Petit" of M. Victor Hugo, or the "Nuits de St Cloud."

### CENTRAL GERMANY.

On the 14th the President of the Upper Chamber proposed that the Darmstadt Government should be urged to conclude a customs and trade treaty with Austria as soon as the new Zollverein had been formed; but the motion was withdrawn on Baron Schenk, the Finance Director, expressing his conviction that there would be no rupture with Prussia. As you were informed a few days since, Austria will for the present be content to conclude a treaty of trade with the Zollverein, and this Prussia will hardly object to.

With the opening prospect of possible aggressions on the Germanic territory by France, various Governments of the confederation begin once more, as in 1840, to bethink themselves of increasing the efficiency of the federal army, which at present is manifestly at the lowest possible point. The certainty that, upon an emergency, the six-and-thirty regents of Germany would be able to reckon on the well-equipped and valorous armies of Austria and Prussia, has always tended to confirm the feeling of indifference under which the federal forces have fallen into their present state of inefficiency; but the latter evil has been greatly increased by the clumsy constitution of the war administration of the Bund. In April, 1848, the military committee of the Frankfort Diet declared the urgent necessity of rendering the federal military organisation more compact and united than it then was, but nothing has since been done in this direction.

### AUSTRIA.

A circumstance which has recently occurred here has created a most painful sensation in the juridical world. The high and mighty in the land have from time immemorial meddled in matters while still in the hands of the police authorities, and, to my certain knowledge, many a scandalous affair has been hushed up for the sake of the distinguished relatives of the offender. No one, however, presumed to interfere either *pro* or *con* when once the case was submitted to the law courts, and so notorious was it that the penal statutes were righteously construed, that even during the revolution the public never ventured to question the justice of a sentence passed by the judges of the criminal courts. The charm has been broken, as you are now about to learn. In a place not far distant from the capital, three intoxicated gendarmes got into a quarrel with some peasants, and exhibited such violence that they were disarmed, bound, clapped into a waggon by their opponents, and delivered over to the District Court. In due time the original disturbers of the public peace were given into the hands of the military authorities, and to the great astonishment of the peasants—thirty-two in number—a criminal process was instituted against them. It is not for me to say whether the treatment which the gendarmes met with was justifiable or not, my sole object is to show that undue influence has been employed in order to secure the conviction of the peasants. A certain high *employe* sent to inquire what judges were to try the men, and the President of the Court, M. de Mitis, forwarded a list of six whose turn it was to act. These gentlemen were not approved of, and others have been appointed who are more likely to do justice to the Crown. This is the story which was yesterday related, but it is to be hoped, for the sake of all parties, that it may prove incorrect.

The Austrian Government has ordered that the German language and literature shall be studied in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in all so-called real schools, where pupils are instructed in the exact and natural sciences, and educated for trades, technical pursuits, and commerce.

The news of the so-called reduction in the French army was appreciated immediately on its arrival in Vienna at its true value in Government circles. The semi-official *Correspondence* remarks:—"We cannot attribute any very great importance, from a military point of view, to the disbanding of 30,000 men. By means of the exceedingly efficient organisation of the French army, an equal force might be called under colours, from the number of persons owing military service to the state, in a few days. The military position of France towards her neighbours has consequently undergone no change."

### PRUSSIA.

Correspondence from Berlin of 22d November says:—It is now evident the opposition will be, in proportion to the number of deputies, stronger in the upper house than the lower. The members elected by the town councils are for the most part Liberals, and complaints are already heard that in the First Chamber the "anti-Conservative element preponderates." The Conservatives are censured for the result by the organs of the party, as it is attributed to their indifference in the municipal elections. The councils, being strongly tinged with Liberalism, naturally elect men of their party. But under no system that could be devised would the elections in the cities exactly resemble those of the thinly-peopled provinces, where the landed proprietors and the officials have no check to their influence. The cities cannot sympathise with the dreams of the Ritterschaft and the "Restoration party." Even their Conservatism is tempered with a knowledge of what is possible; whereas the unqualified Conservatism of the provinces is rather impracticable, and will scarcely accept half the creations of the last twenty years as facts; it still considers "great towns" great evils; they are the centres of the power that destroyed feudalism, and still support the agitation against the remains of the system. In the last session the "country party"



proved that it is still very strong, and when backed by the Government influence it could carry its measures. But it does not follow that the opposition to this party in the upper house will on all questions be an opposition to the Government; on the contrary, many cases may arise in which the Cabinet may require and will obtain the votes of the opposition against that ultra-section which has often embarrassed it.

The King and Queen of Prussia, and the Royal Princes, yesterday attended a solemn service at the garrison church in Potsdam, in commemoration of the late Duke of Wellington. The commemorative service at the garrison church here was attended by the British Ambassador and several other members of the diplomatic corps.

## SPAIN.

Letters of the 16th say:—The *Gazette* publishes two Royal decrees, stating that the Queen had accepted the resignations of M. Melchor Ordóñez, Minister of the Interior, and M. Miguel de Reynoso, Minister of Public Works; and appointing M. Cristóbal Bordia, Director-General of the Customs, Minister of the Interior. The successor of M. Reynoso was not named, and the department of Public Works was confided *ad interim* to M. Bertran de Lis, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Otivan was considered likely to be the successor of M. Reynoso. The Baron de Bignezal, M. Maquieira, and M. Vahey, were also talked of for that office.

It was believed that M. Ordóñez would replace M. Castillo y Ayensa as member of the Royal Council.

The President of the Council, in submitting to the Queen the decrees accepting the resignations of Messrs Ordóñez and Reynoso, was said to have proposed to her Majesty to dismiss likewise the Minister of War. The Queen, however, declined acceding to that request.

The Ambassador of France was to give a grand *fete* on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empire.

## NAPLES.

The official *Journal of the Two Sicilies* of the 10th contains the following decree:—

"We, Ferdinand II., taking into consideration art. 19 of the regulations concerning the port of Messina, approved by us, and in which are indicated the articles which, although declared for the consumption of the town of Messina, are excluded from the benefit of not paying any entrance duty, and wishing to favour still more our beloved town of Messina, have resolved as follows:—

"Art. 1. To the articles mentioned in art. 19 of the said regulation are accorded, from the amount of the royal dues, the following advantages:—In our royal domains beyond the channel, for the province of Messina, including the town, 8 per cent.; in the provinces of Catania, Caltanissetta, and Noto, 10 per cent.; in each of the provinces of Trapani, Girgenti, and Palermo, exclusive of the city of Palermo, 5 per cent.; and for the city of Palermo, 2 per cent. In our domains on this side of the channel, in each of the provinces of Further Calabria, 8 per cent.; in those of Hither Calabria, 5 per cent.; in each of the provinces of Otranto, Bari, Capitanata, and the Abruzzi, 4 per cent.; in each of the provinces of Basilicata, 4 per cent.; and in the province of Naples, 1 per cent.

"Art. 2. Coloured cotton cloths, declared to be imported for the consumption of the town of Messina, are exempt from entrance dues.—Naples, November 2, 1852."

For several months past travellers have made the journey from Rome to Naples in great fear, in consequence of repeated attacks of brigands. No less than four or five times has the diligence been stopped on the Roman side of the frontier, but by the activity and promptitude of the French cavalry these fellows, it would appear, have been driven from the Papal states, and it was hoped that all danger had disappeared. On Monday, however, news arrived in Naples that the diligence had again been stopped, but this time on the Neapolitan side of the frontier. The particulars are as follows:—The passengers had all dismounted, and were walking up the Hill of Stri, a spot well known in bandit history, when the carriage was surrounded by a party of armed men, and plundered of everything portable, the conductors being robbed to the amount of 150 piastres. The passengers were the next objects of attack, if attack that can be called where there was no assault or resistance, they were required to give up everything they had, and on complying were left unmolested. All these banditti are strongly armed, and are supposed to be deserters from the army of the Faithful, lately formed for the defence of the Pope and the holy apostolic and catholic religion.

## TUSCANY.

The Grand Duke braves it out. He affects to despise the execration of Europe, and causes it to be understood that the imprisonment of the Medici is but a slight foretaste of the zeal which he is prepared to exhibit as a true son of the Church. He has been heard to say, "I will root out heresy from my dominions, though I should be regarded as the bloodiest tyrant known to history."

"I have now to announce," says the *Daily News* correspondent, "the sweeping expulsion of the Lombard, Roman, and Neapolitan refugees. About one thousand individuals, but slightly, if at all, compromised in the political troubles of their own states, or they would not have been permitted by Austria to remain here from 1849 to the present time, have received an order to quit Tuscany within five days. Some among them are men of rank and fortune, whose expenditure, added to that of their fellow-countrymen, has been of late the chief support of the rapidly decaying trade of Florence. An expenditure of at least 100,000*l.* per annum will be lost to Tuscany by this measure. The refugees will, of course, proceed to Piedmont, now the only asylum in Italy of constitutional liberty; but their position even there can hardly be said to be assured, and you may judge, therefore, of the anxiety felt, and the prayers that are offered here by all Italian patriots, for the success of the ministry of Count Cavour—the first financier of Italy—an advocate of liberty, of conscience, a

warm admirer of English institutions, and a friend of free trade. The appointment at Turin of a Cavour ministry has greatly enraged the Jesuits, and every art that can be employed to overturn it, backed by French and Austrian influence, will be unscrupulously used. Against them we trust may be enlisted the commercial interests of England, if not the liberal sympathies of English statesmen. The port of Geneva is still open to English trade. That of Leghorn will soon be closed, by the accession of Tuscany to the Austrian commercial league. We are witnessing a gradual revival of the spirit of the Berlin decree, and I doubt not shall see, ere long, an attempt, on a large scale, to shut up the Continent against England altogether, and enforce an universal blockade of English shipping. It may be well to bear in mind that such an attempt will probably be preceded or followed by an imitation of the Napoleon precedent, of a sudden confiscation of English property, and an arrest of all English travellers. Should such a step be resolved upon no warning will be given, beyond police intimations that our presence is not wanted, and of this kind of warning in the Austrian states, at least, English tourists have already had more than enough. Tuscany, which may now be regarded as Austrian, is already becoming almost as intolerable as a prison for the residence of English families. They live under the strictest surveillance, and those who had children at school have been obliged to withdraw them from the inquisitorial and rigid precautions adopted to prevent the inculcation of any principles not in harmony with those of Rome.

## TURKEY.

We learn by the *Journal de Constantinople*, of the 9th, that the Sultan has lost his second wife and one of his children. In a letter of the 21st October from Damascus, mention is made of two encounters which had taken place between the Imperial troops and the insurgents. One Russian and three English tug-steamers rendered excellent service after the late terrible storm. Of the six vessels which they saved in the Dardanelles two were English—the *Emblem*, Captain Hutton, and the *Bargvede*, Captain J. Corry. No mention is made of the *loan*.

## GREECE.

A letter, dated Athens, October 27, says:—"On the 26th October there occurred in this city a storm of wind and rain, increasing to a gale at nine p.m., and to a hurricane from ten to half-past eleven. The streets of Athens presented the next morning a scene of desolation, being strewn with branches of trees, tiles, glass, signboards, cornices, &c. Upon repairing to our church (which I knew was exposed to the southerly gale) I found a deplorable state of things; the whole of the roof of the south-west side, and great part of that on the north-east, had been torn off, the windows broken, and the few trees we had round it torn up by the roots. Inside, of course, desolation reigned. A river of water was running down the pulpit steps, the font half full of rain water, sand, &c., the damage done to the church alone being estimated at several thousand drachmas. Panaghi, however, at the risk of a broken head, had gone early to the church, and remained there till midnight, and by his exertions the furniture was in a great measure preserved, as were also the books. The fall of one of the columns of Jupiter Olympius (the centre one of the three isolated columns) is irreparable; it now lies prostrate, though, till this day, it has survived the storms and vicissitudes of twenty centuries! You can have no idea, I should think, of the majestic proportions of this fallen column, though accustomed (as you are) to see it standing. This is the observation of all who flock to look at it, for all Athens has assembled to-day to view this exhibition of Almighty power. The effect is truly sublime, but I cannot, to-day, enlarge upon it. The column was thrown down by the pressure of the wind causing the base to leeward to sink into soft ground. Thus it toppled over, and lies like a pile of bricks or cards, one layer behind the other, exactly in a line due north and south; the capital split exactly in two places, horizontally, lies upon its upper side, and the tambours on their respective sides detached from each other and separated at almost equal distances of about three or four inches. There are seventeen pieces, including the capital, but exclusive of the base, which is not uprooted, but inclined at an angle of seventy degrees, from which the remaining part of the column slipped and toppled off. Two of the columns of the Erechtheum on the west side have also fallen, and are broken in pieces. The two beautiful cypresses, one by the tower of the winds, the other by the mosque in the Agora, are down; one of them snapped in two, about ten feet from the ground. There was immense damage in the palace garden, where all the large trees are down; the interior of the palace greatly injured on the south side. The large trees in the square opposite the British minister's are blown down. At the Piræus upwards of sixty caiques and boats are utterly destroyed. Two large merchant ships laden with corn are lost, and the *Amelia* corvette is wrecked on Salamis, having on board the families of several officers, including thirty-six women, and among them Rosa Botzaris, now Madame Caradjá. Two men were lost, but all the women were saved."

## CANADA.

The special session of the New Brunswick Legislature adjourned on the 29th ult., having passed several railroad bills.

A salute of 100 guns was fired on each side of the St. Croix—at St. Stephen and Calais—to celebrate the commercial union of British with Republican America.

The Railway from Halifax to Windsor has been contracted for by Messrs. Sykes and Co., of England, at 4,500*l.* per mile. They are to have a lease of the road for nine years after its construction—the first three years at a rental of 2 per cent. on its cost, the second three years at 4 per cent., and the last three years at 6 per cent. The road is to be built as a Government work, and paid for in provincial debentures, bearing interest at 6 per cent.



## UNITED STATES.

Advices are to the 13th inst.

We find the following list of probable cabinet officers under President Pierce afloat in the journals:—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State; John A. Dix, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; David Todd, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior; Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy; Samuel Houston, of Texas, Secretary of War; Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, Postmaster-General; and Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, Attorney-General.

By the arrival of the steam-ship Illinois, five days' later news from the Pacific had reached New York.

We have dates from San Francisco to the 20th ult.

Gold, in immense quantities, still continues to flow into San Francisco, as the great shipments from that place to the Atlantic seem to indicate. The steamer Oregon, which sailed on the 16th of October, had as freight the enormous amount of 2,406,712 dols. in gold dust being the largest shipment which ever left San Francisco in one vessel. The Illinois brings nearly 2,000,000 dols.

By far the most important of the news brought by the Illinois is that concerning the guano on the Lobos Islands. Commodore McCauley has officially notified the owners and officers of all American vessels, that in accordance with instructions from the administration at Washington, he will abstain from affording them any protection should they undertake to procure guano without the express sanction of the Peruvian authorities. The American chargé at Lima has likewise given notice that the Government of Peru will issue charters to any vessels that may desire to load with guano, upon the payment of a proper consideration. Under these circumstances, it is not likely that there will be any further maritime trouble with regard to this affair, although it may hereafter afford matter for much diplomatic controversy.

The Hon. Edward Everett, the new Secretary of State, arrived at Washington on the 5th inst., and would shortly assume the direction of that department, left vacant by the decease of the Hon. Daniel Webster.

From the City of Mexico we have advices to the 28th of October, and from Vera Cruz to the 3rd inst. It was reported that the commander of the Spanish brig-of-war Galiano had visited the city as bearer of official despatches from his Government, demanding in strong terms payment of certain large sums alleged to be due by the Mexican Treasury to Spanish creditors. The French Secretary of Legation had peremptorily demanded immediate payment by the Government of 50,000 dols. said to be due, by a diplomatic agreement, to a French subject. The British Minister at Mexico was reported to have received instructions from the British Minister at Washington, to use his influence to have the Tehuantepec route opened as soon as possible. Judge Conkling, the newly-appointed United States Minister to Mexico, reached Vera Cruz on the 1st. The Mexican Senate had rejected the proposed amnesty to the insurgents of Vera Cruz. A proposition had been introduced into Congress for the negotiation of a loan of three millions, at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per month, to be employed in the re-establishment of order. The arrest of General Uruga had been ordered. The revolutionary movements continued in various parts of the country, and it was reported that in Mechoacan the Government troops had joined the insurgents. The Guadalupe revolution was becoming more formidable. A convention had been convoked to elect a new President and to reform the constitution. General Uruga was invited to head the movement, but declined. General Vasquez did likewise. A plot to assassinate the President had been discovered at Mariano. The Legislature of the State of Puebla had agreed to accusations against the Minister of Justice for allowing the exportation of two millions and a half of specie to England without paying the customary duty.

## AUSTRALIA.

The accounts from the Australian gold fields up to the end of August last contain news of the most exciting nature. All that could have been expected during the prevalence of the wintry rains of June, July, and August was not too great a decrease in the yield of gold. We were prepared for a decrease, and, indeed, the announcement of this most natural contingency had reached this country by means of Australian papers and letters, recounting the depopulation of the mines throughout the month of June, and the comparatively small yields obtained by the diggers that could not leave the mines. But within a few weeks the tables were turned; the floods which for the time spoil some "diggings," opened the hidden wealth of others; new gold fields were found, and astounding results obtained. Mount Alexander sent down 22,402 ounces to Geelong in the last week of July, and in that week Ballarat sent 1,572 ounces. On the 3d of August the Mount Alexander escort had 18,145 ounces; and on Monday and Thursday following the amounts transmitted were 71,145 and 18,174 ounces, making a total of 107,384 ounces in the first seven days of August, and from one locality! The amount transmitted from Ballarat in the same space of time was 2,066 ounces, and Dight's escort brought 34,676 ounces, so that a grand total of 144,207, representing about 432,6217, were received within seven days at Geelong. This enormous sum does not, however, represent the whole of the weekly yield of the Victoria mines, for large quantities of gold had accumulated at the diggings; the roads were bad, and the means of conveyance limited. The total amount transmitted up to the 14th of August was 53,998 ounces from Ballarat, Mount Alexander, and by Dight's escort. On the 19th of August Ballarat sent to Melbourne 1,000 ounces, and 3,848 to Geelong, while 1,000 ounces were left behind for want of means of conveyance. On the 21st of August 36,985 ounces came from Ballarat and by Dight's. On the 25th of August Ballarat sent 4,167, and Mount Alexander sent 842 ounces. At that date a large quantity of gold was left behind at Ballarat; and the next escort, if it could get horses, was expected to bring down above 10,000 ounces. On a rough calculation, which is rather under than over the mark, the

Victoria diggings yielded in the month of August about 246,000 ounces of gold—and this, too, in the rainy season, and with not a very considerable increase of their mining population. What the figures will amount to when the population at the fields is double—and doubled, it soon will be, in the presence of such exciting news—it is difficult to foretell; but, judging from the result already obtained, the quantities of gold which will be dug out are perfectly bewildering.

## BIRTHS.

On the 20th, at No. 7 Chester terrace, Regent's park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, of a daughter.

On the 22nd, at Hale house, near Salisbury, the Lady Adela Goff, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at Wyrley grove, Staffordshire, the lady of Phineas Fowke Hussey, Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 16th of November, at St Michael's church, Chester, by the Rev. Henry Curdiffe, M.A., vicar of Shiffal, Salton, third son of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Curdiffe, Bart., C.B., of Acton park, Denbighshire, to Mary Augusta, only daughter of Sir James Riddell, Bart., of Stronachan and Ardnamurchan, N.B.

On the 17th, at St John's Episcopal chapel, Forres, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Moray and Ross, John Henry Jenkinson, Esq., youngest son of the late John Banks Jenkinson, Bishop of St David's, to Alice Henrietta, third daughter of Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart., of Altyre.

## DEATHS.

On the 15th of November, at Southborough, the Lady Louisa, Boyle, of 59 Cambridge terrace, Hyde park gardens.

The Lady Winston Barron, wife of Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart., of Baron court, county of Waterford.

On the 18th, at Barnard castle, Durham, Lady Hallock, widow of the late Mr Baron Hallock.

## COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The North of Europe Steam Company is announced to have completed its arrangements, in combination with the railways running to the East Coast, for facilitating the traffic to Germany and the Baltic. A steamer of 300-horse power is henceforth to sail every week for Hamburg from Great Grimsby, receiving passengers by express train from London, who will thus save a large portion of the sea route. Another steamer will start every week from Lowestoft, on the arrival of the express train from London, for Tonnungen on the Eyder, the chief port for the trade of Schleswig-Holstein, whence a railway is in course of construction to Flensburg that will render it the highway to the Baltic. This line, which will save 700 miles of steaming round the Scaw and Cattgat, is expected to be completed before the end of 1853, and passengers, it is calculated, will then be able to reach Copenhagen from Flensburg, in 14 hours, and St Peterburg, in 60 hours.

On Tuesday three vessels arrived in the River Thames from Australia with the extraordinary quantity of upwards of seven tons of gold on board. One of the ships, the Eagle, was freighted with the largest amount of the precious metal ever known to arrive in one vessel, viz., 150,000 ounces (upwards of six tons), and of the value of more than 600,000l. The Eagle also made the most rapid passage on record, having done the voyage from Melbourne to the Downs in 76 days. The other ships are the Sapphire, from Sydney, with 14,668 ounces on board, and the Pelham, from Sydney, with 27,762 ounces. The Maitland also arrived a day or two since from Sydney, with 14,326 ounces. Great, however, as has been the wealth brought over by the Eagle, the ship Dido is expected in a few days which will far surpass it, having on board 280,000 ounces, or about ten tons and a half of the precious metal. The Neptune, with 17,000 ounces; the Andromache, 42,051 ounces; and other ships, with as valuable freights, are nearly due.

The report gains consistency that Prince Frederick William, the heir of the Prussian crown, is betrothed to the Princess Royal of England. The Princess, of Prussia, mother of the prince, will make another visit to England next spring—*Angsbury Allgemeine Zeitung*. [Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Prince of Prussia, and nephew of the reigning monarch, was born Oct. 18, 1841. The Princess Royal was born Nov. 21, 1840.]

A correspondent of the *Siccle*, writing from Genoa on Nov. 17, says:—"A letter has arrived here from Cagliari (Sardinia) of Nov. 16 with the news of the death of the Bey of Tunis. This letter adds that, on this news being received, the English squadron sailed towards Tunis, where the French squadron is cruising. We have not yet received this intelligence at Genoa from any other quarter."

Letters received from Constantinople through Vienna state that motives of economy have led the Porte to withdraw the allowance hitherto granted to the Hungarian, Wallachian, and Greek refugees.

## Literature.

A TREATISE ON THE METHODS OF OBSERVATION AND REASONING IN POLITICS. By GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Esq. John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

MR LEWIS has, with great industry, wide-spread research, and multifarious reading, supplied us in the present work with a complete treatise in the exhausting form, such as we have not seen for many a day. It is crowded with notes, quotations, and references, displays much learning, and concerns the most important interests of human life. "Its main object is to distinguish between sound and unsound methods of reasoning in politics, and obtain the proper instruments of inquiry for each department of the subject." It treats, according to its title, only of the methods we must follow to arrive at the knowledge in politics on which we must act. It is more abstract and recondite even than the most abstract treatise on political principles, and refers to the principles of the art we must employ to get hold of the instruments by which we may reach political principles. We are all more or less politicians, all take part in public affairs, all join in petitioning for some measures and condemning others; and Mr Lewis proposes to point out to us the principles we ought to follow, and the instruments we must use to acquire the knowledge on which we must act. His work, therefore, is a treatise on the most elemental of all the parts of this great subject—that part which we must learn as it were with our a b c, or at least in the early stage of our existence, to enable us to act. It is true that we do not in general trouble our-



selves about the methods by which we learn the art of coming to political conclusions, any more than we trouble ourselves, or are troubled in learning our a b c, about the methods by which written language is and ought to be fashioned. It is, however, not the less necessary nor the less useful that some philosophers should inquire into the first principles of the whole—into the methods followed, and the methods which ought to be followed, in framing speech. In the meantime mankind must speak and write; and so, whether they have any knowledge or not of the proper methods of reasoning in politics, they must and will act, and long have acted, politically; and it can only be very remotely, if at all, that an inquiry into the methods of reasoning in politics can come to influence the political conduct of mankind. The work, therefore, has no immediate practical bearing on politics, which is the more surprising when we know that Mr Lewis is an active practical politician, who takes his part in public affairs, and must have taken it without much previous consideration of the methods by which he could have learnt the art of acquiring the knowledge that was to enable him to take his part properly.

The book commences by an inquiry into the province of politics, and it is shown that man alone is a political animal, and that the peculiarities of his nature enable and compel him to form nations and add political government to association; other animals form societies as well as man, though they are incapable of adding political government to association. Political economy, or the science of society, Mr Lewis considers to be subordinate to political society, it consisting of the economical relations of men living in civilised societies, with established governments and a recognised right of property. Considered, he says, as a science of positive facts, it has only to deal with man in a political state. He admits, however, that it considers the relations of trade between persons belonging to different nations, and so far regards man merely as a social and not a political being. He sets before us, if not very precisely, two conditions, the political and the social, and it is of the former exclusively—the union of men under a government—that he treats.

Politics he divides into four departments—the registration of political facts, positive or descriptive politics, speculative politics, and political maxims. The first consists of history and statistics. The second defines the elements necessary to constitute a government, and shows how these are modified, though it passes no judgment on forms of government. Speculative politics fulfils this duty—inquires how certain forms of government and certain laws and institutions operate. It measures them by their capacity for promoting the welfare of the national community to which they are applicable. The fourth and last division comprises all the maxims or rules of politics. "The second and third of these departments together correspond with the science of politics; the fourth corresponds with the art. They likewise correspond respectively with the division into pure and applied politics."

He adverts to the difficulty of treating a science limited to the use of terms vague and confused from being popular, and has a chapter on the technical language of politics. In politics observation is unassisted by instruments, such as the telescope and the microscope, used by astronomers and naturalists; it may, however, be intentional or unintentional; and the various kinds of observations, such as historical, scientific, and immediately practical, applying to the actual facts of any society, are distinguished, and sources of error in the several branches pointed out, the obscurity of political motives being one. If we cannot put society in a cradle, or dissolve it by a galvanic battery, to ascertain its properties, yet changes in society, new laws, and great national events are analogous to experiments in science. The facts with which the political philosopher, the historian, and the practical statesman have to deal are not reconditæ or abstruse. The phenomena of political science lie on the surface, but distinct causes prevent it from attaining as much perfection as other sciences. One of these is the manner in which history has been written; and Mr Lewis has a long and an important chapter on the treatment of political history, which he describes as a scientific art yet apparently to be learned. Then follows an elaborate discussion on causation in politics, which, pursued through ten chapters, carries us from some distance beyond the middle of the first volume far into the second. It embraces a great variety of subjects, almost all that can be supposed to exercise an influence over political conduct, and is the most important part of the work.

The remaining portion of the treatise relates to the subject of political practice, and after the existence of a science of politics has been shown, the art of politics, the formation of political precepts, the application of political theories to practice, the real models we have in politics, the ideal models that have been suggested, political conduct, prediction in politics, the fallibility of political practice, securities against it, and political progress, are all discussed. This brief outline of its contents may serve to give our readers a notion of the various subjects this valuable work treats of. We may take, as a short specimen in Mr Lewis's manner, a small portion of what he says, in his chapter "On Practical Examples and Real Models," of the use of precedents in politics, which is not inapplicable to present times:—

#### HISTORICAL EXAMPLES.

Historical examples, when they are used to throw light on a practical case must, in order to prove anything, be apposite. Their logical force depends on their appropriateness. Now, in order to decide upon the appropriateness of an example, it is necessary to understand both terms of the comparison. Before we can pronounce that the inference suggested by the comparison is a valid one, we must know what are the circumstances of both cases. Hence, great caution is requisite in the application of historical examples. It is dangerous to borrow a lesson from a remote state of society. Unless we have thoroughly analysed the circumstances of the case, we are likely to misread the lesson which is contained in it. Examples drawn from ancient history, and applied crudely to modern practice, are peculiarly liable to error. Thus, the importations of corn from the provinces, which undermined the agriculture of Italy, have been used as a warning against the repeal of the English corn laws; whereas there is this essential difference between two cases, that the provin-

cial corn was a tribute to the government, or purchased at the public cost, and was distributed gratuitously, or sold at a reduced price, to the pauper population of Rome, while the repeal of the English corn law merely allowed the free importation of corn, but without providing for its gratuitous distribution. Again, the large landed estates under the Roman empire have been cited as an example to prove the evil of extensive holdings of land in a modern state, whereas the detriment which they produced in fact arose from the consolidation of small estates tilled by freemen, and their conversion into plantations cultivated by slaves. Under these circumstances, wealth produced depopulation; but it would be a serious error to suppose that a wealthy landowner would use his estate in a similar manner in a country where slavery does not exist.

When the ancient French monarchy was swept away by the revolution of 1789, all connection with the past was cut off, and the precedents of the former government were not only inadmissible as guides to action, but would rather have been quoted as warnings to dissuade. In this state of things, the leaders of the revolutionary movement fell back upon ancient, and especially Roman precedents, which were often quoted and applied in a manner perfectly puerile and inappropriate. The modern imitators of Brutus and Cassius bore about as much resemblance to the originals, as the heroes of Fenelon, in his *Télémaque*, bear to the heroes of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

Napoleon's plan of universal conquest was founded on a belief that he could revive the system of the Roman empire, and that he could reduce all the European kingdoms to French dependencies, similar to the Roman provinces. In order, however, to render this attempt practicable, it was necessary that the conditions of the problem should be similar, and that the Germans, the Spaniards, the Russians, and the English, should stand to the French in the same relation in which the Libyan, the Iberian, and the Gallic tribes, as well as the Greeks, stood to the Romans, which was very far from the fact. Thus, Bacon cautions us against supposing that we can do what other men, of different character and abilities, have done before us, and he illustrates his advice by the instance of Pompey, who was accustomed to exclaim: "Sylla potuit, ego non potero," whereas the one was of a violent and impetuous, the other of a grave and sober nature.

We must now say that a book more full of proofs of great painstaking and care, of vast research into almost every department of knowledge that could throw light on the subject under investigation, of subtle if sometimes mere verbal analysis, we have not for a long time met with. It is in truth more logical than historical, though it abounds with historical illustrations, and had they been taken more generally from modern history, the work would have been more easily appreciated and more valuable. It is more an exposition of perfectly abstract principles than a collection of facts, though many facts are referred to; and it is the metaphysics of the art of politics, of which some principles are laid down, not the art itself. It is really what it purports to be, merely an inquiry into the methods by which we may get at truth in politics, and that inquiry is minutely, carefully, and logically conducted. Though it establishes no important truth, it will stimulate careful observation; it will, perhaps, teach men how to observe and how to think in politics; and may thus be the instrument for discovering many truths.

The most extraordinary reflection excited by the book is, that it should have been supposed to be necessary or written at all. For hundreds, for thousands of years governments have existed in various forms—and if they have been the instruments of good, certainly they have at times done a great deal of evil—and now for the first time an investigator inquires into the methods by which we may learn whether or not they are good or evil, and may get at the principles by which they ought to be guided; and he writes a book to discuss quite as much as to explain the methods. For ages men have been instinctively politicians, have formed themselves into political societies, have had governments of various kinds, and now comes an inquiry into the methods of observing and learning the consequences of what they have been doing. Admitting the inquiry to be admirably conducted, we are astonished that it is made, and a doubt is immediately suggested as to the correctness of the assumption on which the work proceeds; viz., that there is or can be a science of politics. Government is obviously analogous to all the arts which men commence instinctively and empirically, which subsequently lead to the sciences of agriculture, navigation, metallurgy, &c.; but these sciences relate rather to the properties of soils and the laws of vegetable life, to the conformation of the earth and some motions of the heavenly bodies by which ships are guided over the ocean, and to the properties of metals, fire, and fluxes, and they are not sciences of all the rude practices that have ever prevailed in tilling the ground, in sailing or rowing from place to place, or in melting and forging metals. Besides the practices of man through ages in these arts, of which there is not a science distinct from their history, there are in all these cases, and in all cases in which arts give birth to science, a subject matter distinct from man himself. In politics there is only man, his arts, and his practices, and of them exclusively, as distinct from the science of human nature, there can be no separate science. There is science of the production and distribution of wealth, but that, like the science of navigation and agriculture, concerns material objects distinct from man; and, although it intimately concerns all his arts, his motives, his existence, still the science is not limited exclusively to those arts, or to his practices and existence, but has a visible and tangible subject-matter in which labour is incorporated and becomes wealth, distinct from man himself.

We can trace of all other sciences a gradual progress and successive improvements from the beginning. We see geography, for example, gradually growing from a mere knowledge of a little bit of earth that each tribe or nation occupied, to the knowledge of neighbouring countries or kingdoms, to continents and seas, till finally it embraces the whole outline and every interlying part of the earth. Step by step have been made good and retained and communicated their knowledge of the surface of the earth, which now constitutes the science of geography. With every other science it is the same. A knowledge of the form of the earth, derived from observations made at its different points—all sidereal distances having distances on the earth as their bases—was a necessary step to our present science of astronomy. Natural history of all kinds has grown with geography. There is no corresponding improvement step by step in politics. There is a progress in society, a successive development of human



nature physically and morally—there is or can be a history of that development; but man, its subject, cannot have a science of that. There is no object for him to form a science of. Politics, instead of improving step by step and year by year, one generation holding fast by the knowledge of another and going beyond it, was at first all confidence, and is now all doubt and distrust. Things formerly considered the most stable, such as the empire of Rome and the monarchies of Europe, have sunk into oblivion, or been the most convulsed; and instead of any reasonable prediction of coming events, or any just appreciation of them by politicians when they have come, so as to justify the opinion that men had a scientific knowledge of them similar to that which an astronomer has of an eclipse or a mariner of a coming storm, they have been only bewildered. Modern revolutions have come on politicians like thunder claps, and they have been as equally unprepared for the convulsions that overturned as for the attachments that have restored political and improved social order. Totally unlike other sciences, politics, as Mr Lewis tells us, makes a new start with every new writer. "Each author commences *de novo*, with little or no reference to his predecessors." In other sciences men cannot move a step except from the knowledge previously accumulated; in politics it is necessary to advise men to aim at incorporating and superseding the writings of others. In political economy, in geography, in chemistry, in astronomy, this is exactly what is done; but in politics, everyman, every party, every government, has a plan or rather a passion of its own. Society runs on from year to year and century to century in its ordained course, improving as it goes; and at every period politicians, sometimes in conforming to it, sometimes pretending to impose on it a shape and a direction, have continually tried to fasten on it different and varying plans of government. There is an historical science of the development of society; of the arts and practices of government, too, there is a history; but of those arts and practices there is no science, giving into the hands of the inquirer a clue either as to what will happen or what ought to be done, such as every real science places in the hands of the navigator, the metallurgist, or the chemist. We are more doubtful now as to what will occur in the next quarter of a century, and how politicians should act, than were the statesmen of the last generation.

To us it seems very conclusive against the supposition of there being a science of politics, that politics is wholly founded, as Mr Lewis says, on nationality. Its essence is that each sovereign people should have a government of its own. He admits, however, that the progress of civilisation relaxes the national principle; or civilisation destroys that strict separation into nations which is the foundation of politics, and which separation, while it is destroyed by civilisation, Mr Lewis numbers amongst the causes of civilisation. The progress of society, not political progress, has been, since the beginning of history, continually to expand the bounds of nationality—to incorporate tribes into communities, communities into nations, till one nation has absorbed many. There has been, therefore, a gradual, natural, and necessary annihilation of that peculiar circumstance or principle on which all politics are founded. It is, however, the essence of every science to be true at all times. Though man did not know all that he knows now of astronomy and geography 2,000 or 3,000 years ago, yet what he knows now, which is true, was true then; and it is Sir John Herschell's opinion, according to Mr Lewis, that with only a few of the facts we now possess, were the others lost, it would be possible to reconstruct the whole science of astronomy. Human nature may have been identical at different epochs, though this is doubted; but the basis of politics is evanescent. There can be no science except of what is permanent; and nationality not being permanent like the planets, there can be no political science.

It may be true, as Mr Lewis says, that the science of political economy refers to the relations of men living in political society, and cannot but refer to them, since men from the beginning of history have always lived in political society. Yet it may at the same time be true that the principles of the science of the production of wealth may altogether be contrary, as we know they are in many cases, to the practices of political society, and, far from being subservient to it, may be destined to subvert it. The principles of the science of the production of wealth are expressions of natural facts. They are true at all times and places. At every period of the world labour has been the parent of wealth—the foundation of all property; and at every period combined or division of labour has been productive in a much greater ratio than the number of combined labourers. Chemistry grew from alchemy, astronomy from astrology, and both have superseded their predecessors. The science of the production of wealth has regularly advanced since men began to cultivate it; as the production of wealth has increased, all the curious phenomena of division of labour, industrial and territorial, of trade, money, exchanges, &c., have become better known, and are much better known now than in the time of Adam Smith. Although, therefore, this science, like every art and science, has been cultivated by men living in political society and in subordination to that form of society which has prevailed, it does not follow that its principles now are not more imperative than the assumptions of politicians, and that it may not in the end become superior to politics. One of its leading characteristics is to substitute in detail the consequences of the great principles which lie at its foundation for political regulations in bringing about and ensuring social order. For example, perfect freedom of trade, which is the setting aside of all political regulations concerning it, ensures the great end of feeding mankind and supplying all their wants in the best possible manner, preventing hunger, riot, and disorder, and is far more efficacious than political regulations. The theoretical object proposed by politics is to secure the welfare of society, and as a means to that end the production of wealth must be as little costly and as abundant as possible. Political economy has shown that this is best accomplished by politicians not interfering with the matter. If it be alleged that political society, by protecting property, secures the pro-

duction of wealth, it must be replied that political society began in violence and was continued in violence, that it has protected the property of some but not of all, and that it has far more generally been its violator than its protector. Of course it has protected the property it established, but the property it established was very generally contrary to natural property, and almost everywhere and at all times included the slavery of a large portion of people, which is a total violation of the right of property. Political society, therefore, though universal, seems contrary to the principles of the science of the production of wealth; and, as it began, like slavery, in violence, may possibly, like slavery, be outgrown. Mr Lewis refers to the relations of trade between persons as establishing a society, with all its utility and services, under no one political state, nation, or power, and thus shows that a great and growing part of society already exists distinct from political society. That part as it grows subverts nationality, the foundation of political society. Either, therefore, Nature cannot be uniform, and there must be two sets of natural laws conflicting with each other—one, according to Mr Lewis, dictating and preserving political society, and another set dictating trade and working against political society—or from the beginning political society has been one of the errors of fallible man, or one of the consequences of his imperfect development, which time and the continued operation of principles established from the beginning is unlearning or forcing men to outgrow. If there be, as we think, no science of politics possible, Mr Lewis's inquiries into the methods of ascertaining it have no object in Nature, and the labour, admirable as it is in detail, is labour thrown away. The book, however, is full of learning and acute discussion. It stirs controversy, and provokes inquiry, and will be the pioneer to much theoretical improvement.

ALLGEMEINE GESCHICHTE DES WELTHANDELS. VON H. SCHERRER. *Erster Theil. Von den frühesten Zeiten bis zur Entdeckung Amerikas.* Leipzig: Hermann Schultze. (History of Trade. By H. Scherer. First Part. From the earliest Period to the Discovery of America. London: Williams and Norgate, Henrietta street, Covent garden.)

The title of this book in the original is much more magnificent than in our translation. Trade is in the minds of many peddling, something insignificant, or even contemptible; der Welthandel, however—world-commerce—is something very grand; it fills the ear and the mind,—nevertheless the things signified are the same, and the different effects of the words are an illustration of the influence of language over thought. In difference of capacities, talents, and qualities amongst individuals—no two being exactly alike in all particulars—and in differences of soil and climate, of situation, of spontaneous fruits and of mineral deposits, is to be found the natural origin of all trade, the pettiest traffic and the commerce of the world. It is only the exchange (tausch) of the products of natural advantages very diversely distributed, and is from first to last carried on by individuals, under the dictates of natural circumstances, precisely similar to those in which it originates. Different capacities in individuals in the most advanced division of labour, and differences of soil and climate in the most remote as well as the nearest traffic, still determine the whole. At every step of the progress, every part of it depends on and is determined by natural circumstances. On them depend profit or loss and the continuance of any trade; and though governments which cannot create it may stifle it, and companies or nations may make regulations or laws by which some descriptions of trade may be carried on; but in the beginning and at the end, trade or world-commerce is nothing but an exchange between individuals, determined by the value or appreciation they set on the objects, and not an exchange by nations. There is no trade whatever now carried on by the English as a corporate nation with France, or the United States as a corporate nation; but individuals living at Manchester and Liverpool and London, exchange goods with individuals living at Havre, Paris, New York, or New Orleans. Even of those great trading companies, the ancient Hansa or the more modern East India Company, the dealings were in the first instance with individual cutlers or weavers, and their sales were in the end made by individual agents to individual consumers. Production is individual. Even when men combine in certain cases to effect a given object and labour under a common superior, exertion is and can be only individual. At the same time, consumption, however the shares of each and all may be distributed, cannot possibly be otherwise than individual. Only one person can consume the same viands, and only one person can use the same clothes at the same time. Trade, therefore, is never national in the sense that armies, victories, revenues are national. It may properly be described as territorial, the result of different soils and climates; or strictly individual, the result of different capacities in men: it is never carried on for the national advantage. The author of this work starts from a different point. He says:—"In the very beginning of human society some kind of mutual services was indispensable. To give any description of them would be, were it possible, very useless and answer no purpose. A history of trade can only begin to be interesting when it has become a national occupation—when it has extended itself, although still in nature an exchange, from land to land and from people to people, and includes numerous objects and many persons." Its increasing importance as mankind are multiplied and extends, cannot be denied; yet are its beginnings of not less consequence than the beginnings of any other art amongst mankind, and deserve as much to be explained and illustrated whenever illustration is possible. The cutlery that now goes from Sheffield all over the world had its beginning in supplying whittles or knives to the serfs of the immediate neighbourhood; and those beginnings are as just an object of historical interest as the present world-wide commerce. Trade has, too, the peculiarity of never altering its character, and always is, as at first, a mere exchange of one man's services for those of another.



The author starts we think, from an incorrect assumption. Though the trade between individuals living in different countries may alone appear to have any value in the eyes of those who, overlooking the buying and selling at their own doors, extend their view to world-commerce, yet is the one essential to the other. Our readers will understand better the point of view from which the author starts, if we translate a short extract from his preface.

"To place before the reader the spirit of trade as it developed itself and became manifest in the progress of the events of the world, is the particular purpose of the general introductions which I have prefixed to each division of this work. They are to make apparent that which was common and peculiar to the different people of the period, and serve as the basis of the monographs which follow of the chief trading nations. In them I have endeavoured above all things to penetrate into the heart of things, and give clues to them into the hands of the reader. I do not write a dry history, nor bring confusedly together a mass of dates or rows of statistical figures, which, so far as they are to be found in these (early) periods, are not, as facts, worthy of confidence. In writing a general history of trade, I may presume that for ordinary readers such a work will be better adapted, particularly at a time like the present when the interest taken in the physical development of States and people is greater than ever, than one more technical or more strictly scientific. With this popular object in view, as I am aware that most of the works on the subject of trade are so written as to be dry and tiresome reading, I have endeavoured to overcome, as far as possible, this prejudice, by adopting a lively and pleasant style. Many of our most meritorious writers on national economy and commercial policy fail to bestow that attention on their style which distinguishes the French and English writers on these subjects, and which has not a little contributed to the rapid and extensive success of Mr M. List."

The writer professes, therefore, to write rather a pleasant than precise historical work, and must be judged as much by his style as his matter. Of the former we are not very competent judges, but we can say, if the work has not the hard, dry, rigid form of technical works, neither has it their precision and clearness. It is rather wordy, diffuse, and vague. Its matter, we can with more confidence say, does not come up to our idea of a history of trade. To describe how trade has grown, from the small beginnings of the mutual exchanges of services in families and amongst tribes, till it envelopes all society in one bond of mutual service, without the individuals who are parties to it knowing in all, or even in many, cases of the existence of those whom they labour to satisfy—as the Chinese on his tea hills knows nothing of the Europeans for whose breakfast he supplies the material—is a vast subject, unsurpassed in interest by any the historian ever took in hand. It is less a cause than a part of the general civilisation; and a good history of trade, of the obstacles it has overcome, the enmities it has subdued, the oceans it has smoothed, the countries it has connected, the continual triumph of the love of gain, only to be gratified by mutual help and mutual service, over all kinds of political contrivances, whether directed against natives only or against foreign nations, is a work yet to be written. Every one knows that the course of trade is irresistible, and to trace that irresistible course requires a master hand.

The author divides the subject into two parts: the first embraces the period from the earliest known times to the destruction of Rome in the year 476 A.D.; and the second embraces the period from that destruction to the discovery of America in 1492. To each part there is a general introduction, and the former includes separate chapters on the Romans; the latter includes separate chapters on the Byzantines, the Arabs, the Italians, the Netherlanders, and the Germans. From the author's starting point, it is to be expected that he should consider more the great results of trade than the humble means by which they are brought about; and, accordingly, his "monographs" of the particular people are more like light political and historical sketches having a bearing on trade, than a connected history of their trade. There is much more information on these subjects than he has used, and a diligent student, who was also an elegant writer—a Gibbon, for example—would have been able to supply histories of the trade of the nations of antiquity much more full and satisfactory, and quite as eloquent as those of Mr Scherer. The larger part of his chapter on Germany is devoted to a sketch of the history of the three Leagues—the Rhine League, the Swabian League, and the Hanseatic League—of the middle ages; and of them he chiefly describes their organisation rather than gives us details of the trade they carried on. The formation of leagues at that period for the protection of trade against the landlords, barons, princes, and sovereigns, is a very common feature of those times, and shows what obstacles trade had to surmount, and what force it gave. Just now trade is threatened by wars, and it suffers from the tolls of the lords of the soil (*Landesherrn*); and perhaps some similar unions, without having recourse to arms, might be similarly serviceable. Trade now requires to be protected by its own energies. If any part of Mr Scherer's book were likely to be complete, it was his account of the trade of Germany; but in it, as in the other parts, there are complaints of want of materials, and the histories of these three great leagues are slight and even superficial sketches. Dates are wanting. Yet a good deal of information is supplied of the contents of the Hansa, of their establishments in different countries, and of the mode of managing their business. We will quote what is said of the relations of the Hansa with Russia and Sweden:—

HANSE TOWNS TRADE WITH RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

Of the trade with Russia, the cities on the Baltic—Lubeck, Wisby, Riga, and Revel—had the chief part, and a trade with the products of the north has been retained in their possession to this day. It is the best thing which the old chief of the Hansa (Lubeck) has saved out of the ruins of its former greatness. The chief articles imported into Russia by the Hanse Towns were cloth—at first Flemish and afterwards English cloth—coarse and fine, salt, herrings, and at times gold and silver, to supply the wants of Novogorod's rich citizens, and those of the Russian boyards and princes; also articles of luxury transmitted through

the Hanse Towns, although we possess no statistical information on the subject. Their trade with the Russians was chiefly carried on by barter, because the latter required long credits, and in consequence of the rude condition of the people and the imperfect administration of the law, it was difficult for the creditors to receive their money; therefore the Hansa frequently gave strict orders that with the Russians their agents should give with one hand and receive with the other. Several warrants from the Swedish kings, particularly Magnus and his son Hakon (1361), conferred on the Hansa in their dominions large and very important commercial privileges. They were exempt from all tolls, could import, export, and transport goods through the country, and were more favoured and protected than any other people. They had, in truth, no factory in Sweden, but they carried on their trade by an equally useful method. In Stockholm and other large cities they had the right to appoint Germans as half the magistrates, and the influence that gave them requires no proof. They exported, besides copper and iron, horses, cattle, fish, train oil, butter, lard, and timber. They imported cloth, linen, wine, colonial goods, fruit, corn, glass, paper, articles of luxury, &c. The greater part of the trade of Sweden was then carried on by the capital of the Hanse Towns, and to favour and protect the League was the policy of the Swedish kings.

The work contains many good remarks, pointing out, for example, in ancient times, the connection of trade with religion—the use of the same roads in Asia, dictated by geographical circumstances, from the earliest period to the present day—the difference between the ancient and modern traffic, in so far as the former was carried on by land and the latter by sea—a difference which railways seem likely to obliterate; but all the useful remarks are thrown away, we think, for want of a more systematic and careful compilation. To enable us to measure the value of the treatise, step by step, it should be broken into smaller pieces, it should have the usual help of tables of contents and indexes, and it should not wander from the beginning of the old world to the new without quoting some authorities. Mr Scherer continually complains of their paucity. Industry would have found more than he has used; and where they do not exist, conjectures are of very little value. We regret that we cannot speak more favourably of a work which is intended to be a reading book for the Germans on a most important subject. The author seems to have supposed that a light and agreeable style was the chief thing required, and to that he has rather sacrificed the solid information to convey which style is the vehicle. The book is accordingly agreeable rather than profound.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Philosophy of the Senses. By Robert S. Wylie. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
- Remembrances of a Monthly Nurse. By the late Mrs H. Downing. Stims and McIntyre.
- The Case of the Free-Labour British Colonies, &c. Madden.
- A Brief Inquiry into the Natural Rights of Man. Watson.
- The Deccan Ryots and their Land Tenure. By H. Green. Bombay.
- Political and Military Events in British India from 1756 to 1849. 2 vols. By Major William Hough. Allen and Co.
- Australia as it is. By T. Lancelott, Esq. 2 vols. Colburn and Co.
- The British Almanac and Companion for 1853. Knight.
- Literary Essays and Characters. By Henry Hallam. Murray.
- Life and Character of the Duke of Wellington. By Lord Ellesmere. Murray.
- A Just Income Tax: How possible. (Pamphlet.) By G. W. Hemming. Chapman.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

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 26th day of Nov., 1852:—	
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£ 34,798,175
	Government debt..... 11,014,100
	Other Securities..... 2,984,900
	Gold coin and bullion..... 20,779,821
	Silver bullion..... 19,484
	34,798,175

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' capital.....	£ 14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,131,287
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,661,061
Other Deposits.....	12,414,448
Seven Day and other Bills.....	1,459,661
	38,219,460
M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.	

Dated the 25th Nov., 1852. THE OLD FORM. The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Circulation Inc. Bank post bills.....	£ 24,130,499
Public Deposits.....	6,661,061
Other or private Deposits.....	12,414,448
	43,205,998
The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,131,287, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.	

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

A decrease of Circulation of.....	£ 2578,007
An increase of Public Deposits of.....	687,833
An increase of Other Deposits of.....	47,349
An increase of Securities of.....	117,833
An increase of Bullion of.....	48,222
An increase of Reserve of.....	2,834
An increase of Reserve of.....	579,643



The present returns show a decrease of circulation, 578,957l; an increase of public deposits, 687,831l; an increase of private deposits, 47,319l; an increase of securities, 111,835l, the increase being wholly of private securities; an increase of bullion, 48,222l; an increase of rest, 3,834l, and an increase of reserve, 579,682l. The only feature worthy of notice is the increase of private securities, showing the continuation of the demand for money we noticed last week, and that individuals were borrowing from the Bank. It makes advances at present on stock at the rate of 1½ per cent., and discounts at 2, and the advances it has made on private securities may be either one or both of these.

The demand for money has increased and the terms are higher. Good bills offered at 1½ are refused, and the rate of discount has advanced to 2 per cent. The demand is entirely for business purposes. Our market is now the cheapest in the world for money, and persons who can use money in Paris at 3 per cent., in Brussels at 4, or in Odessa at 8, come hither as borrowers; and our excess of capital, whether we subscribe to foreign schemes and foreign loans or not, contributes to promote the improvement of other countries.

We have no important alteration to notice in the exchanges. The vast quantity of gold which has arrived in London in the course of the week, upwards of 750,000l, in three vessels, while 1,000,000l is announced on its way, and which people now begin to reckon in tons, has not yet had any effect on the money market, though great astonishment is expressed, and the question is eagerly asked, where is all this to end? Every arrival, too, brings news of fresh discoveries. Gold has now been found at Adelaide, and new deposits are continually discovered at Victoria. The supply from California continues to be as large as ever, and though persons point to the great increase of business everywhere, and to numerous channels for carrying off the gold, they do not answer, nor are we now prepared to answer the question, where is it all to end?

The total amount of gold exported to England from the date of the first discoveries up to the 31st of July, is stated at 1,265,640 ounces, or about 5,000,000l, from Victoria, while from New South Wales, up to the 14th August, it was 2,007,012l, at the colonial price of 65s per ounce, or about 2,500,000l actual value. Of this latter sum, however, a considerable portion was from Victoria, so that there was no comparison between the production of the respective colonies. A further total of not less than 1,000,000l had been forwarded also from Victoria to Adelaide, South Australia.

The funds have been firm, and gradually rising a little in the week, but not much beyond the value of the accruing dividend, and that abated, the Consols are about par. They close to-day at 101½, both for money and account. Money was more in demand on the Stock Exchange to-day than it has been for some time, and it was lent at 1½ per cent., which could not be obtained for it a week ago. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing price last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks:—

	Consols.		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	100½	100½	100½	100½
Monday	100½	101½	100½	101½
Tuesday	101	101½	101½	101½
Wednesday	101½	101½	101½	101½
Thursday	101½	101½	101½	101½
Friday	100½	101½	101½	101½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 percent consols, account	100½	101½
— money	101½	101½
3½ percents	102½	103½
3 per cent reduced	99½	100½
Exchequer bills, large	70 3	70 3
— March	...	...
Bank stock	223 3	223 4
East India stock	274 7	275 7
Spanish 3 percents	51½	52 ½
— 3 per cents new def.	24½	25 ½
Portuguese 4 percents	37½	37½
Mexican 5 per cents	25½	24½
— 3 per cents	...	...
Dutch 2½ percents	65 5	65½
— 4 percents	97 8	97 ½
Russian, 4½ stock	104½	104½
Sardinian stock	99½	100½
Peruvian	103 5	103 5
Venezuela	40 2	39 41
Austrian (scrip) 5 per cent	...	...
Granada def.	...	...
Turkish Scrip	2½ 3 pm	2 8 pm
Swedish	...	...

The share market has been dull to-day, particularly for French shares. The market, however, closed quiet. The following is our usual list of the prices of the principal shares:—

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	29½ 30½	30 31
Birmingham and Dudley	30 31	30 31
Bristol and Exeter	104 106	107 109
Caledonians	59½ 60	65½ 65½
Eastern Counties	12½ 12½	12½ 13
East Lancashire	77½ 78½	78½ 79½
Great Northern	83½ 84½	85 87

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Great Western	9½ 96½	96 96½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	27½ 27½	27½ 28½
London and Blackwall	8½ 9	8 9½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	107 108	107½ 108½
London & North Western	124½ 125	124½ 126½
London and South Western	96½ 96½	94½ 95½
Midlands	28½ 28½	27 27½
North British	37 38	37 37½
North Staffordshire	41 41 dis	41 41 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	45 49	45½ 49
South Eastern	78 79	79½ 80
South Wales	49 41	40½ 41½
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	75 76	76 77
York and North Midland	58 59	61 60
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	35½ 36	35½ 35½
Do. 2023 et. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14½ 15½	15½ 15½
Paris and Rouen	35 40	38 40
Paris and Strasbourg	34 34½	34½ 34½
Rouen and Havre	20½ 21½	20½ 21½
Dutch Rhenish	14½ 14 dis	14½ 14 dis
Paris and Lyons	172 184 pm	174 174 pm
Lyons and Aignon	11 13 pm	10 12 pm
East Indian	81 9½ pm	81½ 81 pm
Dijon and Besancon	4½ 5 pm	4½ 4½ pm
Madras	2½ 3 pm	...
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	6½ 7 pm	5½ 5½ pm

The subjoined brief notice of the condition of the New York banks, for the quarter ending in September, and the great increase of discounts, with a comparatively small increase of capital, shows a great activity of business there, quite in conformity with all the advices we receive from that quarter:—

“From the quarterly returns made to the Superintendent of the Bank Department of New York, it appears that twenty banks had given notice of closing their affairs. Since the last report (June 16) eleven new banks have reported for the first time. The total resources of 258 banks and one branch which have reported were, in June, 192,917,556 dols; and in September, 202,619,779 dols. At the same periods the liabilities were—in June, 192,908,451 dols; in September, 202,608,894 dols. The following table exhibits the condition of the banks on the 27th March, 26th June, and the 4th September, 1852:—

	March 27.	June 26.	Sept. 4.
	dols.	dols.	dols.
Loans and discounts	111,476,068	191,889,016	129,014,403
Stocks	14,918,189	15,367,398	16,132,304
Specie	1,730,634	13,364,356	3,993,815
Cash items	12,236,862	12,871,410	13,002,961
Bank notes	2,614,170	2,243,650	2,774,106
Due from banks	11,147,870	11,060,059	13,773,730
Capital	59,026,740	59,706,683	62,207,876
Circulation	27,312,034	27,949,947	29,934,657
Deposits	66,811,535	65,034,044	66,807,497
Due to banks	19,083,064	25,229,167	25,796,332

The above table exhibits some important features in monetary affairs. It shows an increase in loans and discounts, compared with the previous report, of 8,655,357 dols, and an increase of capital nearly 2,501,533 dols. In the report of September 27th, 1851, we find that the entire banking capital in the State was 57,572,025 dols, showing an increase within the year of 4,635,191 dols. At that time the loans and discount account amounted to 106,765,340 dols, while those of last September exceed this amount 23,179,063 dols, and that with only four and a half millions increase of capital. The specie in vault is some three millions less than in June last—nearly equal to the amount on hand the latter part of March last, and some three millions more counted in the report of September 27, 1851. The unregistered notes in circulation are being gradually called in and destroyed. In September, 1851, there were in circulation 558,264 dols, showing a withdrawal during the year of 33,706 dols of this description of currency. The table shows an increase in circulation of some two millions of dollars, and an increase in deposits nearly equal to that amount.”

The whole line of the Illinois Central Railroad, the bonds of which, as we stated some weeks ago, had been brought out in this market, has been contracted for at a saving of 1,250,000 dols on the original estimate. This great line, 670 miles long, is of European interest; and one peculiarity of its construction is, that the whole cost of making it will be defrayed by the increased value given to the land granted to the Company. Congress has retained alternate sections of the land on the line in its own hands, and such is the effect of the rail, as we learn from the *United States Economist*, that the land in these sections, “in a wild region on the Kankakee river, sixty miles from Chicago, on the line of the road,” was lately sold at 5 dols per acre, while the minimum price of the Government is 1 dol 25 cents. “During the late land sale of Government lands in that region,” it adds, “the prices ranged from 2 dols 50c to 7 dols per acre, and were kept down to that rate only by an agreement amongst the buyers not to bid against each other, but to divide purchases.” The effect of the rail, therefore, is to give a fourfold or fivefold value to the land, so that in the end, regarding only the cost, the railway may be said to make itself.

The protracted debate in the House of Commons is a subject of great interest, particularly as the various reports of what the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to propose, in the way of altering duties, has a paralyzing effect in several markets. A great scheme is announced, and every dealer is apt to imagine the commodity in which he deals will be affected. There is a report that



the malt duties will be done something with, and the maltster is slow in buying barley; the distiller believes that there is to be a reduction of the duties on spirits, and checks his operations. So with other branches, and a general impatience is manifested to know what the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to do, or that his business should be placed in other hands.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris Nov. 25	f. 25 22½	3 days' sight
	25 7½	3 months' date
Antwerp	25 20	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	111 82½	3 days' sight
	11 87½	3 months' date
Hamburg	m. 13 4½	3 days' sight
	13 3	3 months' date
St Petersburg	38 15-16d to 39d	3
Madrid	50 70-100d	3
Lisbon	54d	3
Gibraltar	50½d	3
New York	9½ to 10½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	1 per cent pm	30
	14 per cent pm	60
Havana	28d	90
Rio de Janeiro	27½d to 27¾d	60 and 90 days' sight
Bahia	28d	90
Pernambuco	28d	60
Buenos Ayres	2 29-32d	60
Singapore	4s 7d	60 days' sight
	4s 7d	6 months' sight
Ceylon	7 per cent dis	1
	7 per cent dis	3
Bombay	2s 0½d to 2s 0¾d	1
	2s 0½d	3
Calcutta	2s 0½d	6
	2s 0½d	1
California	46½d to 47d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	4s 11d to 4s 9½d	5 months' sight
Mauritius	4 per cent dis	90 days' sight
Sydney	6½ per cent dis. sellers	30 days' sight
	8 per cent dis. buyers	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	46½d	90 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the new tariff), which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 20, it follows that gold is about 0.12 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 426½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 5½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 5½, it follows that gold is 0.18 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 100 33-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.67 per cent. in favour of England. And, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a trifling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Commercial bills at 60 days' sight	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight	Amount of E. I. Co.'s bills drawn from Co.'s rupee.	Nov. 8 to 23.
Bills on Bengal	2 0½	2 0½	2 1 0 0
Madras	2 0½	0 0	2 1 0 0
Bombay	2 0½	0 0	2 1½ 0 0
Bi-monthly			116,148 5 8

Total drafts from Jan. 7 to Nov. 23, 1852 3,720,418 2 1  
 Total drafts from May 7, 1852, to Nov. 23, 1852, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1) 2,702,274 16 8  
 Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853, 3,500,000l.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	per ounce	£ 3 17 9
New dollars		0 0 0
Silver in bars (standard)		0 0 0

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent	223	223½	223½	222	223	223
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	99½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	100½	100½	101	101½	101½	101½
3 per Cent Anns., 1796	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
3 per Cent Anns., 1796	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
New 3 per Cent	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	6 7-16	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859						
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860						
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880						
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	275½		275	277	275	
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000l.		80s p			80s p	
Ditto under 500l.		80s p	83s p		80s 2s p	80s 2s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent						
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent				100		
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent				100½	100½	
Bank Stock for acct. Dec. 9						
3 p Cent Cons. for acct. Dec. 9	100½	101½	101½	100½	101½	101½
India Stock for acct. Dec. 9						
Excheq. Bills, 1000l 1½d.	69s 7½s p	72s 6½s p	69s p	68s 7½s p	72s 7½s p	73s 2s p
Ditto 500l	72s p	72s 6½s p		69s 7½s p	72s 7½s p	
Ditto Small		72s 6½s p		69s 7½s p	72s 7½s p	
Ditto Advertised						

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends	London Prices, N ov. 26	Amer. Prices, Nov. 23.
United States Bonds	6	1858	65,000,000	Jan. and July 108½	
— Certificates	6	1862			116
Alabama	5	1867-8	9,000,000		119½
Indiana	4	1861	5,000,000		98
— Canal, Preferred	2½	1861-6	2,000,000		39 60
— Special do	5	1861-6	4,500,000		46 7
Illinois	6	1870	10,000,000		
Kentucky	6	1868	4,250,000		100 10
Louisiana	5	1850	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	
Maryland	5	1888	2,000,000	Jan. and July 98½	
Massachusetts	5	1868	2,000,000	April and Oct. 107	
Michigan	6	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July	
Mississippi	6	1861	2,000,000	May and Nov.	
—	6	1866			
—	6	1871			
—	5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept. 34	
New York	5	1860	13,124,370	Quarterly	
Ohio	6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July	118
Pennsylvania	5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug. 96	
South Carolina	5	1866	2,000,000	Jan. and July	
Tennessee	6	1868	3,000,000		109
Virginia	6	1857	7,000,000		111
United States Bank Shares	10	1870	35,000,000		
Louisiana State Bank	10	1870	2,000,000		
Bank of Louisiana	10	1870	4,000,000		
New York City	5	1860	9,600,000	Quarterly	
—	5	1856			
New Orleans City	5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July	
— Canal and Banking					
Planters' Bank of Tennessee					
New York Life Trust					

Exchange at New York 110½ ¼.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
3,000	3/10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	86
50,000	7/14s 6d & 8d	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	23½
10,000	6/1 p c & 8d	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	
200,000	6/1 p cent	Anchor	5	1 0 0	
24,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 10 0	20
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7
5,000	5/1 p c & 8d	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	18 0 0	24½
—	4/1	County	100	10 0 0	190
—	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	17½
30,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7½
4,651	10s	European Life	20	20 0 0	14
—	—	General	5	5 0 0	34
100,000	6/1 p cent	Globe	Stk.		181
20,000	5/1 p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	59
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	250
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	104
13,453	11s & 8d	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	87
50,000	2s & 2s 6d	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	
10,000	—	Law Life	100	10 0 0	50
20,000	—	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	5½
3,900	10s & 8d	London Fire	25	12 10 0	204
31,000	10s & 8d	London Ship	25	12 10 0	30
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	28
10,000	4/1 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	20
—	—	Monarch	5	1 0 0	204
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	
30,000	5/1 p cent	Palladium Life	50	3 0 0	9½
—	—	Phoenix			
2,500	14s & 8d	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	40
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	9½
689,220	6/1 p c & 8d	Royal Exchange	Stk.		235
—	6/1	Sun Fire			211
4,000	12 6s	Do. Life			85
25,000	4/1 p c & 8d	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	44
5,000	2/1 s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45
—	5/1 p cent	Victoria Life		4 12 6	5½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	5/1 per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	71½
20,000	5/1 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	89½ 60
20,000	3/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	
—	6/1 per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	
10,000	6/1 p c & 8d	London and County	50	10 0 0	
60,000	6/1 p c & 8d	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	
50,000	6/1 p c & 8d	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	
10,000	6/1 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	
10,000	5/1 per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	
20,000	4/1 per ct	National of Ireland	50	25 10 0	47½
24,000	8/1 p c & 8d	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	
20,000	8/1 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	47½
4,000	8/1 per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	
12,000	6/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	38
8,000	6/1 p c & 8d	South Australia	25	25 0 0	62 14
20,000	6/1 p c & 8d	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	
8,000	6/1 per ct	Ditto Ditto		2 10 0	
60,000	7 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	
15,000	—	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
313,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.		105
2,065,668	6½ p cent	East and West India	Stk.		100½
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.		125
1,352,752	3½ p cent	St Katharine	Stk.		100
7,000	1 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	39
400,000	—	Victoria	20	2 0 0	64



COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam ...	short	11 17	11 17 1/2	11 16 1/2	11 17
Ditto ...	3 ms	11 18 1/2	11 18 1/2	11 18 1/2	11 18 1/2
Rotterdam ...	...	11 18 1/2	11 19	11 18 1/2	11 18 1/2
Antwerp ...	...	25 37 1/2	25 45 1/2	25 37 1/2	25 42 1/2
Brussels ...	...	25 37 1/2	25 45 1/2	25 37 1/2	25 42 1/2
Hamburg ...	...	13 7	13 7 1/2	13 7	...
Paris ...	short	25 17 1/2	25 22 1/2	25 20	25 25
Ditto ...	3 ms	25 40	25 45	25 40	25 45
Marseilles ...	...	25 40	25 45	25 42 1/2	25 45
Frankfort on the Main ...	...	120	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Vienna ...	...	11 43	11 46	11 42	11 46
Trieste ...	...	11 44	11 45	11 44	11 45
Petersburg ...	...	38 1/2	...	37 1/2	38 1/2
Madrid ...	...	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Cadix ...	...	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Leghorn ...	...	30 65	30 70	30 60	30 65
Genoa ...	...	25 57 1/2	25 65	25 57 1/2	25 65
Naples ...	...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Palermo ...	...	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	123 1/2
Messina ...	...	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	124
Lisbon ...	...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Oporto ...	...	53 1/2	...	53 1/2	...
Rio Janeiro ...	60 ds agt	...	...	...	...
New York ...	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Nov. 22	London Nov. 24	Paris Nov. 23	London Nov. 25	Paris Nov. 24	London Nov. 26
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	106 50	...	106 30	...	106 60	...
March and 22 Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	...	...	...	...	...	...
March and 22 Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	85 20	...	85 0	...	84 20	...
June and 22 December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2995 0	...	2990 0	...	2985 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 20	...	25 20	...	25 20	...
Ditto 3 months	25 7 1/2	...	25 10	...	25 7 1/2	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Scrip ...	7 pm	8 pm	...	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent ...	101 1/2	102	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, 1852	96 1/2	96 7/8	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Ditto ( Rothschild's )	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	74	74 1/2	...	...	...	74
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	106	...
Ditto 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	106 1/2	...	...	...	106 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	...	5	5	...	5 1/2
Grenada, 1 1/2 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ex Dec. 1849 coupons	...	21 1/2	22 1/2	...	...	21 1/2
Ditto Deferred	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	11	...
Greek Bonds, ex over-due coupons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico, 5 per cent	25 1/2	...	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Peruvian, 6 per cent, 1849	104	...	104	104 1/2	104	...
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	52 3/4	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	37 1/2	38 7/8	37 1/2	38 1/2	...	38 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent, 1849	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1825, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	114 1/2	...	118 1/2	115	118 1/2	...
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	104 1/2	...	104 1/2	...	105 1/2	106 1/2
Sardinian, 5 per cent	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100 1/2
Spanish 3 per cent	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ditto Passive converted	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	...	3 1/2 pc	...	...	3 1/2 pc	3 1/2 pc
Turkish Loan, 1852, 6 per cent	2 1/2 pm	2 1/2 pm	3 pm	2 1/2 pm	2 1/2 pm	2 1/2 pm
Venezuela 3 1/2 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	41	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian, 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	83	...
Belgian Scrip, 2 1/2 per cent	...	...	...	...	99 1/2	94 1/2
Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	97 1/2	...	97 1/2	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

On 3rd Dec. (evening), for MADRIDA, TENERIFFE, SIERRA LEON, and the WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per Proponis screw steamer, via Plymouth.  
 \* If addressed "Via United States."  
 N.B.—The departure of the mail steamer for Australia is postponed until 14th Dec.

Mails Due.

Nov. 26.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.  
 Nov. 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.  
 Nov. 30.—Australia.  
 Dec. 1.—America.  
 Dec. 1.—West Indies.  
 Dec. 1.—Mexico and Havana.  
 Dec. 3.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.  
 Dec. 4.—West Coast of Africa.  
 Dec. 10.—Cape of Good Hope.  
 Dec. 16.—West Indies.  
 Dec. 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)  
 Dec. 16.—Honduras and Nassau.  
 Nov. 16.—Brazil and River Plate.  
 Dec. 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	96,792	107,394	21,509	91	5,229	3,332
Weekly average, Nov. 20.....	a d 40 8	a d 36 6	a d 18 9	a d 29 9	a d 35 6	a d 33 3
— 13.....	39 11	30 2	18 7	27 8	35 4	32 6
— 6.....	39 5	29 9	18 3	24 10	35 3	33 5
— Oct. 30.....	39 2	29 5	17 6	26 0	34 7	31 5
— 23.....	38 8	28 8	17 10	25 8	34 5	30 9
— 16.....	37 10	27 5	18 0	30 1	34 1	30 4
Six weeks' average.....	29 2	29 4	18 2	27 4	34 10	21 11
Same time last year.....	35 5	25 11	17 7	24 4	28 7	27 10
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending Nov. 17, 1852.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck-wheat-meal
Foreign ...	72,554 qrs	13,780 qrs	13,457 qrs	...	6,020 qrs	5,024 qrs	231 qrs	...
Colonial ...	453 qrs	...	...	...	3 qrs	...	...	...
Total ...	73,007	13,780	13,457	...	6,023	5,024	231	...
Imports of week .....	117,523 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE corn market was firm to-day, and 1s more was obtained for some wheats than last market-day. The great consumption, and the unfavourable weather, which has impeded to a great extent autumn sowing, are beginning to tell on the markets. In barley there is no change. Oats are firm. Considering that the quality of wheat is a great deal worse than last year, and the average prices are somewhat higher, the market is now in a very firm condition. According to Messrs Gillies and Horne's circular, the quantities entered for home consumption in the month ending November 5 this year, compared to the corresponding month of last year, were great, and were as follows:—

Wheat. Barley. Oats. Beans. Peas.

Ending Nov. 5, 1851...	141,926	23,438	51,102	23,921	2,826
— 1852...	420,214	50,479	61,461	33,566	19,970

And notwithstanding the increased supply, the price of all these species of grain is higher than last year at this time, while the markets generally are looking up.

Our latest advices from New York speak of the flour and grain markets being on the advance. Their general condition is thus described in the circular of Messrs Osborne and Syme, dated the 13th inst. :—"Since our last circular of 18th October, the business transacted upon our Corn Exchange has been to a very large extent. Shippers have operated very freely, till within the last ten days, notwithstanding high freights, only deterred from still more important transactions by the advancing, and subsequently extravagant, rates demanded by holders of breadstuffs. Prices gradually hardened, and considerable excitement taking place during these last three weeks, an advance has been established of 2s 6d to 3s on flour, 2s to 3s on wheat and Indian corn. Several causes have co-operated to produce this rise, independent of the firmer accounts received from England, and a consequently improved demand, running principally on wheat for export. Our canal navigation usually closes on or about the 25th of November, leaving only a few days to receive Western supplies, to fill up the existing deficiency in our winter stock. Fine Southern flour is in active request for shipment to California and Australia, where almost fabulous prices are realised. Receipts nevertheless continue moderate. The shipments of breadstuffs from New York to foreign ports from 1st Jan. to 16th Oct. are, in 1851—Flour, 1,029,082 barrels; wheat, 117,981 quarters; Indian corn, 179,855 quarters. In 1852—Flour, 1,091,194 barrels, only an increase of about 60,000

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 22nd Nov., AUSTRALIA, per Eagle—Sydney, Aug. 23; Port Phillip, Sept. 2.  
 On 23rd Nov., AMERICA, per Niagara steamer, via Liverpool—Newfoundland, Nov. 2; Montreal, 8; Halifax, 11; New York, 9; Boston, 10.  
 On 23rd Nov., CALIFORNIA, Oct. 15, via United States.  
 On 23rd Nov., MEXICO, Oct. 18, via United States.  
 On 25th Nov., AMERICA, per Arcis: steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, Nov. 11; Boston, 12; New York, 13.  
 On 25th Nov., CALIFORNIA, Oct. 23, via United States.  
 On 25th Nov., MEXICO, Oct. 28, via United States.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON

On 30th Nov. (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, \*CALIFORNIA, and \*HAVANA, per Arctic steamer, via Liverpool.  
 On 2nd Dec. (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c. (Honduras excepted; mail to this place on the 17th of each month only), per Parana steamer, via Southampton.  
 On 3rd Dec. (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, \*CALIFORNIA, and \*HAVANA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool.







The cotton market has been exceedingly depressed this week, especially during the latter half. The trade have again permitted a large reduction in their stocks, their operations having only reached 20,080 bales; so that in the last three weeks that reduction may probably amount to 55,000 bales. At the same time the stock in this port has sustained little alteration. Holders of American have met the small demand freely, and at a reduction in price of 1/4d to 3/4d per lb, especially in the lower grades. Long-stapled kinds are almost unsaleable, and a quotation merely nominal. East India have declined fully 1/4d per lb. The sales to-day are estimated at 4,500 bales; the demand continues limited, though there is still some inquiry from speculators. The reported export amounts to 870 bales, consisting of 580 American, 30 Brazil, and 260 East India.

for yarn for the Continent is languid; and as the spinners are not able to establish generally such an advance as the state of the wool market imperiously calls for, they are coming to a serious consideration of the propriety of lessening the amount of production. In wools there is less buying, but the quotations are very firm; and the prices asked in the country are beyond what the staple can at present realise, when they have brought the article to market.

ROCHDALE, Nov. 22.—The flannel market has been quiet to-day; the attendance of buyers has been more limited, and a less amount of business has been transacted, at prices much the same as those of the previous week. The wool market has undergone no change for some weeks past, and the manufacturers continue to buy for immediate use only.

LEICESTER.—The demand is not equal to what it was weeks since. The increased cost of goods tends to confine sales to the present wants of the buyers. The wool and yarn markets are without alteration.—Chronicle.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Nov. 17, 1852, and the corresponding period in 1851.

(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

Table with columns for Cotton Twist, Worsted Yarn, Other Yarns & Threads, Cotton Goods, Woollen Goods, and Cotton Wool. Rows list various ports like Petersburg, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Zwolle, Kampen, Leer, Denmark, Otr. Ero. Pts, and Other parts, with values for 1851 and 1852.

Total... 65276 62666 11513 10366 9818 12274 22118 20835 13614 12569 123605 119355

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

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—GRAIN.—Wheat has continued in good demand for export and home use, and prices of prime qualities, which remain in small supply, are again rather higher. The sales are 37,000 bushels Canada, at 1 dol 2c to 1 dol 3c for ordinary old, and 1 dol 7c to 1 dol 10 1/2c, in bond, for common to good new, part to arrive; 16,000 Genesee, 1 dol 10c to 1 dol 12 1/2c for common to fair, and 1 dol 17c to 1 dol 19c for good to prime; 27,800 white Michigan and Ohio, 1 dol 11c to 1 dol 15c for fair to good; 3,500 red Ohio, 1 dol 6c, from store; 5,000 prime Virginia, 1 dol 13c; and 10,000 Southern, 87 1/2c to 105c for inferior to good red, and 1 dol 12 1/2c for white. Corn is still a little unsettled, but with a fair demand and light supplies, the recent large advance is supported. The sales are 45,000 bushels, closing at 90c to 91c for mixed Western, 90c for round yellow, and 85c to 90c for white Southern. Some green new Jersey brought 85c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The favourable advices from England for flour have imparted firmness and buoyancy to the market; and although there is little or no demand for export on account of the high prices ruling here, the trade have purchased more freely, and there is also a good speculative inquiry. Prices in consequence have advanced 12 1/2c to 18 1/2c, and have an upward tendency. The arrivals are now large. Canada has also advanced 18 1/2c to 25c, with sales of 7,000 bbls, at 4 dols 75c to 5 dols; and fancy brands, 5 dols 6 1/2c in bond. The sales of domestic were:—Wednesday, 9,000; Thursday, 13,000; and yesterday, 15,000 bbls. We quote:—Sour, 4 dols 25c to 4 dols 31 1/2c; Superfine, No. 2, 4 dols 25c to 4 dols 37 1/2c; State, common brands, 4 dols 81 1/2c to 4 dols 87 1/2c; State, straight brands, 4 dols 87 1/2c to 4 dols 93 1/2c; State, favourite brands, 5 dols to 5 dols 6 1/2c; Western, mixed do, 4 dols 87 1/2c; Michigan and Indiana, straight do, 4 dols 87 1/2c to 5 dols; Michigan, fancy brands, 5 dols to 5 dols 6 1/2c; Ohio, common to good brands, 5 dols to 5 dols 6 1/2c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 5 dols to 5 dols 12 1/2c. Corn meal is not plenty, and in fair request. 500 to 600 bbls sold at 3 dols 62 1/2c for Jersey, 3 dols 37 1/2c to 3 dols 43 1/2c for State, and 3 dols 87 1/2c to 3 dols 93 1/2c, cash, for Brandywine.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 25, 1852.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

Table with columns for Price Nov. 25, 1852, and Price Nov. 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847. Rows list various cotton types like Upland fair, Ditto good fair, Fernambuco fair, etc.

So long as the Liverpool market continues in a dull and drooping state, we do not expect to be able to report improvement in this market. The business going on is very limited in extent, and at prices below the highest point—1/4d to 3/4d per lb in yarn, and for cloth 2d to 6d per piece; but at present it is very difficult to give a correct idea of prices with so small a business doing. In printing cloths of good qualities there is very little decline, and a fair amount of business going on in this description of cloth; nor are domestics and longcloths much affected, although there is no buying. India qualities of shirtings have shown more weakness than any other description of cloth, but so far there is no accumulation of stock in either yarns or cloth.

BRADFORD, Nov. 25.—Wool.—The very high prices now demanded by the holders of clips in the country, completely baffles every one having its disposal in this market, for the spinners are shy buyers at rates even below what is demanded by the growers. The supply in this market is an average of former years, but it is not generally so with the country dealers; they hold for prices which at present are not to be realised here. Noils and brokers are dearer, but have not yet advanced to the same extent as combing wools. Yarns.—From the middle of last, and through the whole of the present month, wools have been on the advance, and any previous improvement in the price of yarns has been more than sunk by the increased value of the raw material. Notwithstanding the very dull state of the buyers for Germany, and the many re-sales made by them, at prices far below what the spinners could accept, it is quite certain higher prices must be paid for December contracts; for the whole of the yarns, as produced, are going into consumption. The miserably prices at which reeled yarns have for so long been sold is daily causing it to become comparatively scarce, the machinery being substituted for spools. The Victoria steamer, which left the port of Hull for Russia, has been lost, having on board about 30,000 gross of worsted yarns. This loss will require making up, and no doubt, so soon as the year is turned, orders must be given for spring shipment. Pieces.—There are not two opinions about the comparatively small stocks now held by both merchants and manufacturers, and the impracticability of producing goods, except at a considerable advance on the prices current at this period of last year. The advance is on cotton as well as worsted; and notices are again given for higher prices on the latter, compelling the manufacturers to seek a further advance, which tends to retard business. Large sales might be made, if a small advance on old prices could be accepted. It will be seen that we have this week gone somewhat fully into the state and prospects of the Bradford trade.

Huddersfield, Nov. 23.—We have had anything but a brisk market to-day, very few buyers having been in town. Scarcely anything has been done in the cloth hall, with the exception of a few parcels of goods having exchanged hands, ranging in price from 2s to 2s 6d. The wool market is quiet, but still continues firm.

HALIFAX, Nov. 20.—We have had a very quiet day in our piece hall, and scarcely any goods, either plain or fancy, have changed hands. The demand

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARE LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a very limited supply of English wheat at Mark Lane on Monday, much of it in most miserable condition, and such will continue to be the case, if farmers thrash whilst the atmosphere remains so damp and humid, and the weather so unprecedently wet as now has been the case for a long time. The best samples were taken off readily at full prices, and all other sorts without any change in value. Towards the close of the market, an animated demand took place for foreign wheat, at 1s per qr advance in many instances: extensive millers from the West of England, with several large buyers on speculation, and a few from the North appeared, and trade closed very firm. The imports consisted of 280 qrs from Aarhus, 700 qrs from Amsterdam, 281 qrs from Bremen, 1,540 qrs from Dantzic, 300 qrs from Hamburg, 1,920 qrs from Jaffa, 300 qrs from Konigsberg, 370 qrs from Marans, 724 qrs from New York, 3,930 qrs from Odessa, 890 qrs from Pillau, 750 qrs from Qu bec, 1,175 qrs from Rostock, 1,534 qrs from Rotterdam, and 405 qrs from Schiedam, making a total of 15,089 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,731 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 4,775 sacks, from Ireland 50 sacks, from Leghorn 973 sacks, from Baltimore 5,680 barrels, from New York 6,154 barrels, from Quebec 1,951 barrels. All sorts of American were in good demand, at an advance of 6d generally, and in some instances, 1s per barrel. Many of the town millers refused to sell at the recent reduction, except in small quantities to their own consumers, and they all seem unable to give a substantial reason for the course taken last week; for since the nominal price was put up to 45s per sack in August, all sorts of new English wheat are 4s to 5s per qr higher. Perhaps the spirit of M. Fould has been amongst them, and thus the public have got a bonus of 3s per sack. The arrivals of English oats were 799 qrs, from Scotland 2,552 qrs, from Ireland 10,476 qrs, from foreign ports 17,801 qrs, making a total of 31,628 qrs, and there was a moderately fair demand for all good corn at previous rates.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were good of wheat but short of flour. A moderate business was transacted in wheat at an improvement of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs upon the prices of the previous Tuesday. States and Canadian flour must be quoted 9d to 1s per barrel higher, and English and French advanced 1s per sack. The advance in that port since the first week in August has been 25 to 30 per cent, on both wheat and flour.

There have been increased imports at Hull, but the demand is extensive, and all fresh qualities of wheat go off at 1s per qr advance, the unfavourable weather latterly experienced creating some fear of much injury to the wheat sown, and to the land intended for that grain.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were quite moderate, and little new offering, and good parcels on sale of old realised 1s per qr advance: average 42s 7d on 2,429 qrs.

There was a limited delivery of wheat at Ipswich, and it met a quick sale at 1s per qr more money generally: average, 40s 10d on 1,973 qrs. There was



an improved demand for barley, and all on sale met ready takers at full prices: average, 35s 11d on 2,371 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were moderate, those of Irish oats good, with liberal imports of foreign corn, and a firm and healthy trade was experienced for all prime articles. Some very fine new white Dantzic wheat, 64 lbs, commanded 54s per qr, and some choice red, 62 lbs, realised 46s per qr, with much inquiry for floating cargoes of both wheat and barley.

The Scotch markets have manifested a healthy and animated tone. At Edinburgh all dry and well-conditioned samples of wheat met a ready sale at 1s to 1s 6d per qr advance, and even inferior and damp qualities commanded 1s per qr more money: average, 46s 1d on 882 qrs. Foreign wheat was 1s per qr dearer, the imports going into consumption ex ship, and a retail demand on granary samples has sprung up to complete the wants of the buyers for immediate use. The imports at Leith consisted of 6,340 qrs wheat, 800 qrs barley, 169 qrs peas, and 230 sacks flour. There were only moderate arrivals up the Clyde at Glasgow, but good imports of wheat at Grangemouth, and considerable transactions took place in this article at 1s per qr advance, with an improvement of 6d to 1s per barrel on flour.

Birmingham market on Thursday was well supplied with wheat, which the millers took off at rather higher prices: average, 43s on 1,374 qrs.

Trade at Bristol was brisk for wheat at 1s per qr advance on both English and foreign: average, 35s 7d on 403 qrs.

At Newbury the millers purchased wheat at former rates for all good samples: average, 39s 10d on 811 qrs.

The weekly averages were 40s on 96,792 qrs wheat, 30s 6d on 107,894 qrs barley, 18s 9d on 21,509 qrs oats, 20s 9d on 91 qrs rye, 35s 6d on 5,229 qrs beans, and 33s 3d on 3,336 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday there were limited fresh arrivals of English wheat: but a good quantity of barley and of oats from Ireland. The imports of foreign wheat were liberal, but moderate of barley and fair of oats. Unsettled weather continues, although the rain has not been so heavy this week. The condition of English wheat is very bad, still it goes off at full prices as it comes to market, and the sales of foreign are large and extending; more money has been made of all sorts. A great business has been transacted in sour flour since Monday, and about 6d per barrel advance has been established, and the finer sorts are now inquired for to export to distant colonies: sour, 22s to 23s; fair, 24s to 25s; extra brands 26s. Barley realised previous rates. There was a fair and steady demand for old oats. Floating cargoes are much inquired for, and all grain points up, higher prices "looming in the distance," particularly for wheat.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	3,316	45	0
Barley.....	1,955	32	0
Oats.....	8,408	19	6
Rye.....	29	27	0
Beans.....	174	35	0
Peas.....	251	36	4

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	sacks
English.....	2,110	10,550	5,320	6,130	2,260
Irish.....	.....	1,160	.....	12,100	.....
Foreign.....	31,560	2,690	.....	14,486	.....

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.		Per quarter.	
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	35 42	Old	44 48
Do do white	35 48	Do	47 50
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	35 41	Do	44 46
Northumberland & Scotch do	38 40	White	44 46
Rye...Old	25 30s New	Brank	27 28
Barley...Grinding	26 28 Distilling	Malting	30 35
Malt...Brown	48 50 Paleship	Ware	56 62
Beans...Newlargeticks	32 34 Harrow	Pigeon	37 33
Do do	35 36 Do	Do	42 44
Peas...Grey	32 25 Maple	Sine	35 54
White, old	35 38 Boilers	New	40 44
Oats...Lincoln & Yorks. feed	19 20 Short small	Poland	21 23
Scotch, Angus	23 25	Potato	26 27
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Troughal, black	19 20	New	17 19
Do, Galway 16s 19s, Dublin & Wexford feed	19 20	Potato	21 22
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	19 20	Fine	20 22
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	19 20	Do	18 21
Flour...Irish, per sack 24s 35s, Norfolk, &c.	30 31	Town	38 40
Tarcs...Oldfeeding	28 30	Winter	36 40
FOREIGN.			
Wheat...Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white	46 54		
Do do mixed and red	45 48		
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	42 43		
Silesian, red 41s 46s, white	46 47		
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	40 42		
Do do do, red	39 40		
Russian, hard	38s 41s	Soft	36 42
French, red	42 44	White	44 46
Rhine, red	42 44	Old	44 48
Canadian, red	40 43	White	44 45
Italian and Tuscan, do	44 45	Do	48 50
Egyptian	33 34	Fine	35 36
Malta...Yellow	29 30	White	29 30
Barley...Grinding	26 27	Malting	29 34
Beans...Ticks	30 34	Small	35 38
Peas...White 35s 36s, fine boilers	38 40	Maple	30 34
Oats...Dutch brew and thick	20 21		
Russian feed	19 20		
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed	18 21		
Flour...Danzig, per barrel —s—s, American	21 25		
Tarcs...Large Gore —s—s, old 32s 34s, new	34 36		
SEEDS.			
Linseed...Per qr crushing, Baltic 44s 48s, Odessa	48s 50s	Sowing	56 58
Rapeseed...Per last do foreign 22/ 23/	23/ 24/	Fine new	24/ 25/
Hempseed...Per qr large	40 44	Small	36 43
Canaryseed...Per qr new 42s 46s Carraway per cwt	46 48	Trefoil Wet	21 26
Mustardseed...Per bushel, brown	8 11	White	7 10
Cloverseed...Per cwt English white, new	33 50	Red	44 54
Do Foreign do, do	40 52	Do	42 52
Trefoil...Foreign do, do	21 22	Choice	23 25
Linseed cake, foreign... Per ton 7/ 10s to 9/ 10s, English, per ton 9/ 6s to 9/ 10s			
Rape do do... — 5/ 0s to 6/ 0s, Do			4/ 12s to 5/ 0s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

**SUGAR.**—The importers having brought forward moderate supplies, no change in price has taken place, but the market is quiet. Transactions in West India are rather limited at last week's prices: good brown Jamaica is worth 32s 6d to 33s; low to fair refining kinds, 33s to 35s. By auction on Tuesday 278 hhds Barbadoes went at 34s 6d to 40s for low mid to fine yellow, but were not all sold. The aggregate imports of sugar into London show a decrease amounting to 14,600 tons, and the deliveries for home use to 27,200 tons, as compared with last year. The stock on 30th inst. was 75,600 tons, against 89,900 tons in 1851 at a like period. Arrivals this week have been light.

**Mauritius.**—Of 9,586 bags submitted in the early part of the week above three-fourths sold, but low and soft qualities were in some instances rather cheaper: very good yellow, 37s to 38s; low to good middling, 33s to 37s; soft low to good, 31s to 36s; brown, 29s to 32s. The stock is still in excess of the former season's at corresponding period, being 7,161 tons.

**Bengal.**—1,672 bags about half found buyers at steady prices: middling to good white Benares, 38s to 39s; soft yellow, 33s. Khaur withdrawn at 27s per cwt. There has not been much business done by private contract.

**Manilla.**—231 bags were taken in at 30s 6d for low soft brown.

**Foreign.**—The transactions this week have been very limited. 270 boxes damaged yellow Havana by auction went at rather lower rates. 1,100 bags China withdrawn at 34s to 35s for soft brown and yellow. Privately a cargo of brown Brazil (Maroim) sold for the Continent at 17s 9d. Few parcels are reported sold on the spot.

**Refined.**—The market has been dull, and prices rather lower than quoted last week, brown goods selling at 44s 6d; very low, 6d less; other kinds in proportion. Wet lumps are in demand at 41s 6d to 43s 6d. Bastards and pieces continue the same as quoted for many weeks past. Treacle firm. Bonded goods are still inactive but firm. English crushed, 29s to 29s 6d. Leaves are held for higher rates than last week. Dutch crushed presents no change, and there is not much business doing.

**COFFEE.**—There was very little business done until yesterday, when a better demand sprung up, and about 3,000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon changed hands at 47s, or 6d above the price accepted in the early part of the week for 235 bags. 940 bags in public were since taken in at 47s to 47 6d. Plantation has been dull. 183 casks 340 bags in public were partly taken in to support former rates, remainder selling without alteration. Full rates have been paid for Mocha by the home trade. 60 pkgs Mysore sold at 47s for good ordinary. All kinds of foreign have been inactive since last Friday, and there are no sales worth reporting.

**MOLASSES.**—The demand is good, but business to any extent prevented by the small supply. Good Antigua sold at 17s per cwt.

**COCOA.**—The demand is not very active, and 440 bags Trinidad offered yesterday were only partly taken by the trade at previous rates: red, 35s to 40s; grey, 30s to 34s. The stock has increased to 262 casks 17,031 barrels and bags. The deliveries for consumption are above 6,000 brls and bags larger than to same date last year.

**TEA.**—The inactivity noticed for some time past has continued to rule the market, and prices remain without alteration. Common sound congou commands 9d. Green teas are generally quiet. (For report of this day's public sales, see Postscript.) The stock of tea in the United Kingdom on 1st inst. was estimated at 48,837,000 lbs, against 45,582,000 lbs in 1851 at same period. The deliveries in London show an increase of 3,187,000 lbs over the former season's to this date.

**RICE.**—The sales in East India this week have been to a moderate extent at extreme prices. The stock is reduced to 14,600 tons, against 21,284 tons at same time in 1851. 261 casks Carolina partly sold, 26s to 26s 6d for good, being 4s lower.

**SAGO.**—476 chests pearl sold at 18s to 19s for medium grain.

**SPICES.**—Nutmegs are rather lower, 41 cases brown selling at 2s 7d to 3s for middling to good, with low and small 1s 11d to 2s 2d. 16 cases mace sold at 2d decline, from 2s 7d to 2s 10d for good ordinary to middling quality. Pepper is steady, and 830 bags realised previous rates: Sumatra, 3d; Aleppo, 3d to 3d. 7 bags good white sold at 9d. Pimento is rather lower, owing to increased supplies, and 824 bags about half only sold at 5d to 5d per lb for middling to fair quality. 120 cases Calicut ginger brought 30s to 46s; 95 bags African sold at 23s 6d. 188 packages Cassia Vera partly sold at 49s to 50s; remainder taken in at 48s to 60s.

**RUM.**—There has been an improved demand for West India, and a large business done at 1d or 2d advance. Proof Leewards are worth 1s 7d to 1-8d; East India proof, about 1s 7d per gallon. Demerara and Jamaica have sold freely at rather higher rates.

**SALTPETRE.**—The market has been rather freely supplied this week, but prices are without material alteration, excepting for the lowest qualities, which went slightly in favour of the buyers. 4,400 bags Bengal about two-thirds sold: refrac 9d to 7d, 27s to 27s 6d; 12 to 19d, 23s 6d to 25s 6d per cwt. Stock on 20th inst. 3,713 tons, against 2,546 tons at same date in 1851, and 2,761 tons in 1850.

**NITRATE SODA** is still very scarce.

**COCHINEAL.**—The market continues dull. 82 bags Teneriffe sold rather cheaper: silvers, 3s 10d to 4s; blacks, 4s 1d to 4s 4d. 20 bags Mexican withdrawn above the value. The deliveries show some improvement, but the stock continues large, being nearly 12,000 serons, against 8,500 serons at same time last year.

**LAC DYE.**—This article is quiet, with a moderate business doing at full rates.

**DRUGS, &c.**—The only change of importance which occurred in the large public sales yesterday was upon the lower qualities of castor oil, these selling rather easier than last week: fine pale realised 8d; good seconds, 4d to 4d; yellow to fair seconds, 2d to 3d. East India gum Arabic went at rather higher rates. Of shellac the few parcels offered sold without further change. Oil-banum barely supported former rates. Fine Siam Benjamin sold at 22/ to 24/ 5s. Turkey Arabic held for higher rates. Cardemoms were unaltered. China rhubarb chiefly bought in at high rates. Opium partly sold at 12s for good quality, being cheaper. The large quantity of Peruvian bark advertised was postponed until next week. Oil cassia, at 9s 9d per lb, was rather lower.

**OTHER DRY-SALTERY GOODS.**—Gambier is again scarce, and 25s demanded, with buyers at 24s. Cutch has met with a steady sale at 22s. Turkey blue galls firm at 6/ 199 bales Bengal safflower sold at steady rates, from 4/ 15s to 5/ 17s 6d per cwt.

**METALS.**—No change of interest has taken place in the market for iron. Railway and common bars continue in great demand at the quotations. Scotch pig has sold at 59s cash. Spelter, although dull, is firm, and nothing offering at lower rates. East India tin continues rather active, with few sellers at the advance last quoted, viz.: Banca, 93s; Straits, 90s. British is expected to



be higher. Copper and lead are without further change. Tin plates are improving.

HEMP.—Clean is again rather dearer. Manila has not experienced any change, buyers awaiting further arrivals. 80 bales good to fine were withdrawn at 80 to 115 per ton. There have not been any further public sales of late. Coir goods are in brisk demand.

OILS.—All kinds of common fish are rather inactive, but prices continue to be firmly supported. Fine southern is extremely scarce. A steady business has been done in sperm at full prices. Linseed is still drooping, 29s to 29s 3d being the nearest price on the spot yesterday, and the market very dull. Palm is again 1 to 2 per ton higher: 35 1/2 10s now demanded. Cocoa nut firm, and a large business has been done at a further advance, fine Ceylon selling as high as 40s. Olive is in good demand. Turpentine.—British drawn spirits are dull of sale at 48s.

LINSEED.—The late advanced rates are maintained, several sales being made for arrival in Black Sea, at 50s to 51s per qr. Linseed cakes are in great demand, and prices rather in favour of the sellers: finest American, 27 10s to 27 15s per ton.

TALLOW.—The market having become more quiet this week, prices are 9d to 1s lower than quoted. 1st sort Petersburg Y.C. on the spot, 46s 9d to 47s: arrival in the first three months of 1853 about the same. The supply of town-melted continues moderate.

Particulars of TALLOW, Nov. 22.

Table with 3 columns: 1850, 1851, 1852. Rows include Stock this day, Delivered last week, Do. since 1st June, Arrived last week, Do. since 1st June, Price of Y.C. on the spot.

POSTSCRIPT,

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—Although the market was flat to-day, prices did not show any decline. The transactions in West India amounted to about 500 hhds and trs, and for the week to 1,370 hhds. Bengal—550 bags white Benares in public sale brought fully previous rates for the small portion sold. Refined.—The market continued inactive to-day.

COFFEE.—About 1,000 bags native Ceylon sold to-day, including a portion of 530 bags in public sale, at 47s 6d, being rather higher again. 110 bales good Mocha withdrawn at 90s. 1,150 bags Madras brought 47s to 64s 6d.

TEA.—5,040 pkgs were offered in public sale, of which only 500 pkgs sold, without alteration in prices.

RICE.—2,050 bags Bengal were taken in at 11s 6d to 12s for mid to good white. Sago.—185 boxes medium grain were taken in.

GINSENG.—51 brls Jamaica brought 47s to 147s.

COCHINEAL.—85 bags Honduras sold at 1d to 2d decline for dead paste grain, which brought 2s 7d to 3s 4d. 37 bags Teneriffe part sold: silvers, 3s 9d to 4s; blacks, 4s 1d to 4s 4d per lb.

LAC DYES.—151 chests partly sold: good, 1s 7d to 1s 7 1/2d; common to middling, 1 1/4d to 1s.

CUTCH.—464 bags sold at 2s 6d, being fully 6d higher.

OIL.—Cocoa nut brought further advanced rates: Ceylon, 39s 3d to 40s; Ceylon, 38s to 38s 9d.

TALLOW.—166 chests 42 boxes South American sold at full prices, from 45s 5d to 67s 9d. 575 casks Australian chiefly found buyers at 42s 3d to 47s 3d, and a parcel, East India as high as 49s 3d for fine.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market is very dull, and 6d lower for the middling and inferior qualities. Treacle in good demand, and rather higher, 16s 6d having been obtained for the best quality. In the bonded rather higher prices are asked for loaves and crushed. Treacle without any alteration. No alteration to note in Dutch or Belgian loaves or crushed.

DRY FRUIT.—The currant market continues well supplied from the Continent, but so much good fruit has been taken for Liverpool and by local speculators, that when buyers want such fruit it is not easily found. Holders are firm, and high prices are still paid. In Valencia raisins little demand; several tender parcels pressing on the market. Of all kinds of fruit the arrivals here are very large, and the stocks are increasing.

GREEN FRUIT.—The weather has been against the sale. The arrivals of all kinds have increased. A cargo of oranges from Fayal, via railway from Southampton, partly sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale at a reduction of 1s to 2s per box. Almeria grapes, of good quality, are wanted. Messina lemons, 1s per case lower. Some Madeira oranges have been received by sailing vessels, the quality of which is improving by more attention being paid to their growth.

SEEDS.—The quotations of last week were well supported. The supply of mustards is limited.

COTTON.—The market has been dull, and the transactions limited, prices being very irregular, but mostly at a decline of fully 1/4d per lb from the highest point. Yesterday 1,850 Tinnivelly Madras and 50 Western were offered at public sale, of which 70 good Tinnivelly were sold at 4 1/2d, and 50 middling Western at 3 1/2d, the remainder being bought in. Sales of cotton wool from the 19th to the 25th inst. inclusive:—1,200 bales Surat at 4d to 4 1/2d, middling fair to fully fair, and a few inferior, 3d; 250 bales Madras at 3 1/2d, middling seedy Tinnivelly.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—Since the public sales the market has remained very firm and steady; prices rather tending upward. A few Sydney wools have arrived, and some East India, otherwise the importations are very small.

FLAX very steady all the week.

HEMP.—Very little doing; not any alteration in prices.

TOBACCO.—The market remains firm for all descriptions, but purchases in most instances, have been limited, and for immediate consumption. There has been a fair demand for exportation.

TIMBER.—The prices of wood as already advanced have been very firmly sustained, the stock of Baltic fir timber is not one-third the amount of last year's. Of foreign deals and battens, however, there is an excess; and of colonial wood the stock is nearly parallel. The "unrestricted competition" declaration of Ministers naturally induces the trade to expect that the protective duty on foreign wood will be taken off, or equalised in the forthcoming Budget.

METALS.—The copper market is very firm, and supplies cannot be had, except in small quantities. Lead also firm, and all parcels offered are readily taken up. In small quantities, a large business is doing, and prices are moving upwards. Scotch pig railway bars a large business is doing, and prices are moving upwards. Scotch pig iron also higher. Spelter is without change. Tin is also firm at the market quotations.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—During the past week the transactions in leather have amounted fully to an average of this season of the year. At Leadenhall on Tuesday there was again a very small supply of some articles, more particularly of dressing hides of all description; with very brisk demand for common hides and harness hides, which realised fully former rates. Shaved hides of the heavier weights, calfskins, 25 lbs to 55 lbs per dozen, and of 80 lbs to 90 lbs per dozen, and tips of all qualities, were also scarce, and in request. No alteration can be quoted in prices generally. Not any public sale of foreign hides took place last week, and by private contract the transactions have been small: they are confined to 625 salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs, at 4 1/2d, and 372, 47 1/2 lbs, at 4 1/2d. Tares, 5 lbs and 4 lbs.

PROVISIONS.

The bacon market has been more active for sales on board than for some weeks. 50s, 51s, and 52s have been made for immediate shipment and weekly next month. The stock here very small, and the supply of Hamburg the same.

The butter market firm for all kinds: fine most in request. Lard scarce, with every prospect of higher prices.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with columns: BUTTER, BACON. Rows: 1850, 1851, 1852. Sub-columns: Stock, Delivery, Stock, Deliveries.

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Table with rows: Irish butter, Foreign do, Bale Bacon. Values: 14,108, 5,177, 1,594.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of both town and country-killed meat continue seasonably extensive, the general demand is steady, and the currencies are well supported.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26.—A fair average business was transacted in each kind of meat on the following terms:—

At per stone by the carcass.

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

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.—Since this day se'nnight the arrivals of foreign stock into London have been on a very moderate scale. The total supply has amounted to 4,873 head—against 7,036 do. at the corresponding period in 1851; 6,191 do. in 1850; 5,987 in 1849; 4,251 in 1848; and 3,193 in 1847. Imports into London last week:—Beasts, 761; sheep, 3,800; calves, 258; pigs, 54.

We were tolerably well, but not to any extensively, supplied with foreign stock to-day. Its general quality was very inferior, yet the whole of the supply changed hands at full prices.

The arrivals from Ireland, last week, amounted to 20 beasts and 150 pigs, direct by sea.

From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably good as to number, but very deficient in quality. Notwithstanding that the weather was unfavourable for slaughtering, the beef trade—as the attendance of buyers was tolerably good—ruled steady at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday last. The prime old Scots readily produced 4s per 8 lbs, and a good clearance was effected.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,560 short-horns; from other parts of England, 500 Herefords, runs, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 160 horned and polled Scots.

Compared with Monday last, the supply of sheep was good, and in fair average condition. For all breeds we had a steady, but by no means active inquiry, at full rates of currency. The prime old Downs sold at 4s 6d per 8 lbs.

Calves—the arrivals of which were small—sold steadily at full currencies.

We were fairly supplied with pigs, yet the sale for them was tolerably firm, at late rates.

SUPPLIES.

Table with columns: Nov. 25, 1850, Nov. 24, 1851, Nov. 22, 1852. Rows: Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with beasts: as to number, while the general condition of the stock was very inferior. The few prime breeds on offer sold at full prices; otherwise, the beef trade was in a depressed state. Notwithstanding that the supply of sheep was comparatively small, the mutton trade ruled heavy, at Monday's currencies. The prime old Downs sold at 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The number of calves was on the increase, yet the veal trade was active, at in some instances an advance of 2d per 8 lbs, very prime calves having realised 4s 4d. In pigs, very little was doing, at late rates. Milch cows were dull in sale, at from 14s to 19s each, including their small calves.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

Table with columns: s, d, s, d. Rows: Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves, Lambs, Total supply at market, Foreign supply—Beasts, 360; sheep, 1,684; calves, 210; pigs, 10.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK, Monday, Nov. 22.—During the past week this market has been but sparingly supplied coastwise, but the arrivals by rail have been considerable, and prices remain much the same as the previous week. The following are this day's quotations. York Regents, 80s to 120s; Lincolnshire ditto, 75s to 110s; Scotch ditto, 80s to 90s; French white, 80s to 90s; Dutch, 55s to 60s per ton.

SOUTHWARK, Thursday, Nov. 25.—The supply at this market to-day was deficient, with a dull demand at the following prices:—York Regents, 100s to 140s; Kent and Essex ditto, 85s to 100s; Kent and Essex Shaws, 80s to 100s; 4 to middlings, 55s to 60s; Scotch Regents, 80s to 90s; Scotch Cups, 75s to 80s; Foreign, 80s to 90s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 22.—Our hop market wears a very animated appearance, and a very large proportion of the growth has been disposed of at continually advancing prices. In Sussex hops especially the rise has been marked and extensive, and the finest samples have realised nearly 5s per cwt.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25.—A large business is doing in Sussex hops, at, in some instances, a further advance in the quotations. All other kinds in good request, and quite as dear as last week. The show of samples is by no means large. Mid and East Fockets, 86s to 150s; Wexford Kent do, 80s to 92s; Sussex do, 78s to 94s per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.—Hasting's Hartley 15s 9d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 15s 6d—Ravenworth West Hartley 15s 9d—Tanfield Moor 15s 3d—Tanfield Moor Butes 15s. Wall's-end:—Gosforth 16s—Harton 16s—Eden Main 17s—Belmont 17s—Hetton 15s—Kopler Grange 16s 9d—Lambton 17s 6d—Stewart's 15s—South Hartlepool 17s 6d—A deloide Tves 17s 3d—Passe's West 14s 6d—Tees 17s 9d—Gwam Cae Garwon 24s—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 27s. Ships at market, 77; sold, 43; unsold, 34.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.—Carr's Hartley 15s—Holywell 16s 3d—New Tanfield 15s—Smith's West Hartley 15s—Stewart's Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 14s 9d—Townley 15s—West Hartley 15s. Wall's-end:—Gosforth 15s 3d—Harvey Wylam 14s—Walker 15s 6d—Eden Main 16s 3d—Hetton 17s—Hawwell 17s 6d—Kopler Grange,



16s 6d—Lumley 15s 6d—Penshor 15s 6d—Plummer 16s 9d—Russell's Hetton 16s 9d—Scarborough 15s 6d—Stewart's 17s—Cassop 16s 9d—Hartlepool 17s—Thornley 16s—Peace's West 14s 6d—Toos 17s—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s 6d. Ships at market, 354; sold, 436; unsold, 218.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

## WOOL.

FRIDAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market continues very firm, and whatever change in price there is to notice is in favour of the seller, but there is not much doing, owing to the limited stock.

## CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There has been no perceptible change in the state of the grain market since Tuesday; a fair extent of business has been transacted at that day's prices. This morning there was rather more inquiry for wheat, and a tolerably large quantity was disposed of, at the full rates of Tuesday. Flour sold also at that day's currency, and meal brought an advance of 3d per load. Oats were this time dearer, and in fair demand. No change in Indian corn.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

## AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.

**COFFEE.**—Business was of more importance last week. Of Java, all that was offered at 27c found buyers, and little remains at 27c. Transactions in Brazil descriptions were almost confined to sales in retail, together with 1,300 bags damaged, which fetched from 24c to 24c in public sale.

**SUGAR.**—Business was almost confined to the public sale of 9,194 baskets Java offered by the Dutch Trading Company, all of which were taken at 26½f to 32½f.

**INDIGO.**—Without any change in the value of the article, prices remain very firm.

**COTTON.**—rather dull; business of no importance whatever.

**METALS.**—1,100 slabs Banca tin changed hands at 55½f, and 400 at 55½f, and now only the latter price can be obtained.

**RICE.**—1,600 bags Java have been sold at 7½f, and 4,200 bags pale do. at 7½f; nothing was done in dressed.

**FRUIT.**—Some transactions in currants and Smyrna raisins were concluded at better prices: ordinary Patras fetched 14f to 15f, and Smyrna raisins 11½f to 13f; 500 bris new Malaga found buyers for export at 18f.

**CORN.**—Wheat—Although several lots damaged Polish were offered in public sale, prices remained firm, and a good disposition existed; several lots were taken for home use; for red descriptions full former prices were offered without leading to a transaction. Rye—In the former part of the week a good demand was experienced at the reduced prices for both dried and undried samples, causing an advance of 4f to 7f, at which rates several lots of some extent found buyers for home use, as also on speculative account. Buckwheat was sold at former rates.

## PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.

**CORN AND DEALS.**—Nothing doing in either.

**FLAX.**—There has been some inquiry, but no business yet on contract. Next year's supply is favourably spoken of both as to quality and quantity, but it is too early for reliable estimates.

**HEMP.**—Purchases on contract continue at improving rates, and are already reported at 970,000 poods,—quite an unprecedented extent of business for the time of year. Our quotations are now the offered prices.

**LINSEED.**—Considerable business has been done, mostly for spring delivery, at 26.95 to 27.30 for Morshansk and similar seed; and about 10,000 chebs Rjet have, in all, been taken for Germany at 21 ro, with hand money: this description is expected to be better and more abundant than during the past season, while the reverse will be the case with Volga seeds. The quantity wintering on the spot and in the neighbourhood is estimated at 100,000 chebs.

**TALLOW.**—120 to 121 ro has been paid by local consumers for small parcels on the spot; and 500 casks Ukraine for May delivery are reported at 12½ ro, 10 ro down, and 120 ro cash in April. Among Russians 121, 10 ro down, offered for August next. The article is said to be cheap in the interior, but of the probable supply there are yet no estimates.

**WEATHER.** after one or two changes, seems settled for winter. There is no chance of craft and vessels in town getting away, and some doubt as to those in Cronstadt.

## The Gazette.

Friday, Nov. 19.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Felkin and Innes, Old Change, and Springwater, Lancashire, calico printers—Cussons and Co., Bunhill row, St Luke's, manufacturers of bookbinders' cloth—Colburn and Groucutt, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, ironmasters—Bell and Holland, Nottingham, stationers—Crocker, Black, and Co., Gresham street, Irish linen factors—Wall and Bishop, Great Prescott street, Goodman's fields, wine merchants—Brown, Brothers, and Co., Barborough, Derbyshire, farmers—Hazledine and Ward, Manchester, brewers—Battersby and White, Liverpool, coopers—Brotherton and Rigg, Whitehaven, Cumberland, railway contractors—M'Glew and Oldham, Basinghall street, woolbrokers—Mitchell and Hartley, Pilmet bridge, near Colne, Lancashire, ironfounders—Agar and Raymond, Kingston-upon-Hull, coal merchants—The Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company, Northern Assurance Company, North of Scotland Banking Company, City of Glasgow Banking Company; as far as regards J. Forbes and P. Wilkinson—Dirom, Davidson, and Co., Liverpool, Dirom and Co., London, Dirom Hunter, and Co., Bombay, Dirom, Gray, and Co., Canton and Shanghai, East India merchants.

## DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

A. Clark, Bear garden, Southwark, plumber—second div of 3s, and 4s 6d on new profits, on Saturday, Nov. 20, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

E. Morgan, Portman market, Edgeware road, licensed victualler—first div of 1s 6d, on Saturday, Nov. 20, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

T. Barnjum, Pall mall east, wine merchant—second div of 2s 6d, on Saturday, Nov. 20, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

T. B. Barnes, Thaxted, Essex, surgeon—first div of 5s 6d, on Saturday, Nov. 20, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

T. Fearman, Cold Harbour road, Brixton, builder—first div of 10s, on Thursday, Nov. 23, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

J. Passman, Stockton-upon-Tees, carrier—second div of 8d (in addition to 3s 4d previously declared), on Saturday, Nov. 20, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

J. Wilton, Sheffield, linendraper—first div of 6s 6d, on Monday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr Freeman's, Sheffield.

J. A. Bodin, Sheffield, razor manufacturer—second div of 11s 7½d, and upon new profits 14s 11½d, on Monday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr Freeman's, Sheffield.

A. Baile, Sheffield, licensed victualler—first div of 1s 10½d, on Monday, Nov. 22, or any subsequent Monday, at Mr Freeman's, Sheffield.

Child and Barker, Wakefield, contractors—first div of 1s 6d; also a first div of 1s on the separate estate of J. Child; and also a first div of 3s on the separate of William Barker, any day after the 22nd inst., at Mr Young's, Leeds.

J. Ibbetson, Bradford, bookseller—first div of 4s, any day on or after the 22nd inst., at Mr Young's, Leeds.

T. Dilger, Bradford, general dealer—first div of 1s 7½d, any day on or after the 22nd inst., at Mr Young's, Leeds.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. M. Mackenzie, Edinburgh, solicitor.

S. Blackley and G. Good, Glasgow, jewellers.

D. K. Forbes, Abroath, flax spinner.

G. Rankin, Barrachnie, near Baillieston, coal master.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.

## PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Corry and Gunn, Allington and Bridport, surgeons—Nosworthy and Lewis, Coleman street, lithographers—Powell, Brothers, and Co., Bristol, bottle manufacturers; as far as regards T. Powell—J. and H. Healey, Islington green—Forter and Ratcliff, Curzon road, Shore-ditch, fret cutters—Oliver and Emerson, Lowestoft, Suffolk, printers—Kosenberg, Arensburg, and Co., Manchester, cigar manufacturers—Flint and Huxley, Charlwood, Surrey, farmers—Hall, Hayes, and Co., Manchester, produce brokers—Cowan and Walker, Manchester, moulders.

## DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Mackellar and Hampson, Gresham street, shawl warehousemen—first div of 2s 6d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

J. Kyrke, Glasgow, Danbighshire, lime burner—second div of 9½d, and a first div of 3s, on new profits, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

T. and J. Tucker, Liverpool, ship builders—first div of 1s 3d, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

J. Tomkinson, Liverpool and Runcorn, stonemason—third div of 9½d, and first and second div of 2s 4d and 1s 3½d, on new profits, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

## BANKRUPTS.

James Barten, Sutton Valence, Kent, brewer.

Augustine Belletti, West India Dock road, Linthouse, mahogany merchant.

John Milnes, Rochdale, woolstapler.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Henry Wharton, Edinburgh, cabinet maker.

## Gazette of Last Night.

## BANKRUPTS.

William Northwood, cabinet maker, Wigmore street, Cavendish square.

Joseph Ick Evans, clothier, Harrow road, Paddington.

Joseph Taylor, grocer, Hoxne, Suffolk.

Henry Fisher and Edward William Selwood, milliners and lacemen, Aldersgate street, City.

James Gazeley, carpenter, King's Lynn.

Thomas Crossley, commission agent, Noble street, City.

Henry Kennell, stone mason, Hastings.

James Thomas Wheatley, lighterman, Cranmer place, Waterloo bridge road.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BUSINESS IN THE COUNTY COURTS.**—On Thursday the annual return (obtained by the late Mr Grainger) of the business in the County Courts during the year 1851 was printed. The number of plaintiffs entered was 441,584, and the amount for which they were entered was 1,624,916l. Judgment was obtained for 315,614l, and the costs were 191,075l. There was 106,194l paid into court without proceeding to judgment. The total fees were 272,500l. The amount received to the credit of suitors was 618,468l, and the amount paid out 418,101l. The number of plaintiffs entered in 1851 was 44,791 above the numbers entered in 1850; the amount sued for was 359,801l above that sued for in 1850, and the average amount for which each plaintiff was entered was increased from 3l to 3l 13s 6d; the number above 20l was 13,446, and the number of such tried 8,236, being 61 per cent. of the plaintiffs entered; from these trials 88 appeals only were made, in 11 of which the decision of the County Court was confirmed, and in eight reversed, while 15 appeals were not proceeded with. The number of causes tried by jury has not increased with the largeness of the demands, only 35 per 1,000 of the causes having been tried in 1851, while in 1850 they were in the proportion of 37 per 1,000.

**CRIME IN IRELAND.**—A Parliamentary blue-book was printed yesterday, showing the number of criminal offenders committed for trial or bailed for appearance at the assizes of each county in Ireland in the year 1851. These returns present a decrease of 6,642 committals, or 21·20 per cent. as compared with the year 1850, the total number of committals in that year being 31,296, while in 1851 the number rose not higher than 24,654. The offences against the person with violence had decreased from 4,920 in 1850 to 2,930 in 1851. The number of offences against property had hardly undergone any change for the better; the figure was 2,224 in 1850, and 2,215 in 1851. A table of the amount of crime committed during the last four years gives the following result:—Murder, 1848, 195 cases; in 1849, 170; in 1850, 113; and in 1851, 118 cases. Attempts at murder, in 1848, 15; in 1849, 5; in 1850, 28; and in 1851, 14 cases. Shooting at or stabbing, in 1848, 110; in 1849, 68; in 1850, 62; and in 1851, 87 cases. Conspiracy for murder in the four years respectively, 49, 26, 12, and 10 cases. Manslaughter, 166, 178, 166, and 185 cases. Arson, 184, 189, 155, and 160 cases. The other crimes in the list are attacking houses, killing cattle, perjury, riot, rescue, and assault on peace officers. Riots have declined from 3,222 cases in 1848, to 1,827 cases in 1851, and rescue from 4,131 cases in 1848, and 3,077 cases in 1850, to 1,915 cases in 1851.

**A MONSTER PIKE CAUGHT IN THE TRENT.**—The Isaac Walton of the Trent, from the period when William Peverill, our good governor, granted the fishing to the lusty Priors of Lenton down to the degenerate days in which we live—when the Trent is not the river it was wont to be, and its thirty species of fish are sadly changed—never perhaps made a more remarkable seizure than the one we are about to chronicle. On Tuesday, in the brief space of a quarter of an hour, a pike was caught by the Rev. George Waddington, in the backwater of Colwick Hall, the weight of which was 35 lbs, length 43 inches, girth 21 inches, and length of head 15½ inches. It was bed with a single gut-quarter tackle.—*Nottingham Journal.*



COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

Prices in the following list are weekly revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminence in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

add Five per cent duties, on spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, & timber.

Ashes duty free

First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 27s 6d 28s 0d

Montreal 27 6 28 0

First sort Pearl, U.S. 28 0 28 6

Montreal 28 0 28 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.

West India per cwt 50 0 45 0

Guayaquil 34 0 35 0

Brazil 24 6 28 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb

Jamaica, good middling

to fine, bond, p cwt 60 0 90 0

fine ord to mid 48 0 59 0

Berbec and Demerara 0 0 0 0

Mocha, garbled 72 0 90 0

ungarbled 54 0 65 0

Ceylon, native, ord to gd 46 0 47 0

plantation, good mid.

to fine 60 0 86 0

fine ord to middling 48 0 59 0

Cheribon & Batavia, yel. 46 0 50 0

pale and mixed 40 0 45 0

Suatra and Padang 29 0 41 0

Madras and Tellicherry 42 0 56 0

Malabar and Mysore 40 0 45 0

St Domingo 39 0 41 0

Brazil, ord to fine ord 35 0 41 0

fine ord to gd mid 42 0 52 0

Costa Rica 45 0 90 0

Havana and Cuba, mid.

to fine 58 0 65 0

fine and fine fine ord 46 0 54 0

ord and good ord 40 0 45 0

Porto Rico & La Guayra 43 0 60 0

Cotton duty free

Bombay per lb 0 3 1/2 0 5

Bengal 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

Madras 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

Pernam 0 0 0 0

Bowed Georgia 0 5 1/2 0 6 1/2

New Orleans 0 0 0 0

Demerara 0 0 0 0

St Domingo 0 0 0 0

Egyptian 0 0 0 0

Smyrna 0 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free

Cocaine

Honduras silver, p lb 3 4 4 0

black 4 0 5 6

Mexican silver 3 8 4 6

black 3 11 4 6

LAC DYE

D T

B Mysore 2 0 2 4

TUNING

Bengal per cwt 12 6 14 0

Java and Madras 10 0 12 6

China 16 6 17 0

TERRA JAPONICA

Cutch 22 6 0 0

Gambier 25 0 0 0

Dyewoods duty free

Brazil Wood per ton 12 0 80 0

Camwood 18 0 28 15

Fustic, Cuba 7 10 10 0

Jamaica 4 0 4 12

Savanna 3 0 3 10

St Domingo 5 0 0 0

Zante 7 0 9 0

Logwood, Campeachy 6 0 0 18

Honduras 4 0 5 0

Jamaica 3 0 3 10

St Domingo 3 10 3 15

NICARAGUA WOOD

Lima 16 10 17 12

solid 10 0 14 0

small and middling 9 0 13 0

RED SAUNDERS

4 5 5 3

SAPAN WOOD, Bimas 10 10 14 0

Fruit-Almonds

Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 8 2 8

new 0 0 0 0

old 0 0 0 0

Barbary sweet, in bond 2 9 2 10

bitter 0 0 0 0

Quranic, duty 15s per cwt

Zante & Cephal 3 5 3 10

old 2 5 2 14

Patras, new 2 17 3 10

Figs duty 15s per cwt

Turkey, new, p cwt d p 2 14 3 13

Spanish 0 0 0 0

Plums duty 30s per cwt

French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0

Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0

France, duty 7s, new d p 1 14 2 0

Raisins duty 15s per cwt

Dania, new, p cwt d p 1 14 1 15

Valencia, new 2 7 2 9

Smyrna, black 0 0 0 0

red and Elome 2 6 2 12

Sultana, new, nom 3 8 3 10

Muscadel, new 3 0 4 10

Flax duty free

Riga, P T R per ton 42 0 52 0

St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0

9 head 0 0 0 0

Friesland 35 0 52 0

Hemp duty free

St Petersburg, clean

new per 102 38 0 38 10

outshot 37 0 37 10

half cleaned 36 0 36 10

Riga, Rhine 39 0 0 0

Manilla, free 49 0 46 6

East Indian Sunn 0 0 0 0

Jute 12 0 12 0

Hides-Ox & Cow, per lb

B A and M Vid, dry 0 4 0 7

Do. & B Grande, salted 0 4 0 7

Brazil, dry 0 4 0 7

salted 0 3 0 5 1/2

Rio, dry 0 3 0 5 1/2

Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 4 0 5 1/2

Cape, salted 0 3 0 5 1/2

New South Wales 0 3 0 5 1/2

New York 0 0 0 0

East India 0 4 0 6 1/2

Kips, Russia, dry 0 4 0 6 1/2

S America Horse, p hide 4 0 7 6

German do do 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free

Bengal per lb 4 6 7 5

Oude 2 6 4 5

Madras 2 4 5 6

Kuipah 2 5 5 10

Manilla 0 0 0 0

Spanish 2 9 5 6

Caraca 0 0 0 0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides 30 to 40 5 0 9 1/2 11

do 30 65 0 10 1/2 1 3

English Butts 16 24 0 10 1/2 1 4

do 28 36 1 0 1 9

Foreign do 16 25 1 0 1 9

do 28 36 0 10 1 2

Calfskins 40 65 0 10 1 4

do 40 65 0 10 1 4

Dressing Hides 80 100 0 11 1 2

Shaved do 0 9 1 1 2

Hors Hides, English 0 10 0 12 1/2

do Spanish, per hide 7 0 11 1/2

Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 3

do East India 0 8 1 3 1/2

Metals-COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. No 1 1 1/2 0 0

Bottoms 1 0 1/2 0 0

Old 1 0 1/2 0 0

Tough cake, p ton 1 10 10 0 0

Tile 1 0 10 0 0

IRON, per ton

Bars, &c. British 5 5 0 0

Nail rods 5 5 0 0

Hoops 9 0 0 0

Sheets 10 10 0 0

Pig, No 1, Wales 11 15 0 0

Bars, &c. 4 5 0 0

Pig, No 1, Clyde 7 10 0 0

Swedish, in bond 19 18 11 0

LEAD, p ton-Eng, pig 19 10 0 0

sheet 20 0 0 0

red lead 20 0 0 0

white do 20 0 0 0

patent shot 26 0 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 21 10 22 0

STEEL, Swedish, in kgal 10 18 0 0

in faggots 17 15 0 0

SPELTER, for, per ton 19 10 19 15

TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s

English blocks, p ton 96 0 0 0

bars 57 0 0 0

Banco, in bond, nom. 94 0 0 0

Straits do 90 0 91 0

TIN PLATES, per box

Charcoal, 1 C 35s 8d 0s 0d

Coke, 1 C 25 0 0 0

Molasses duty B.P. 1s 3d, For. 5s 2d

British best, d p per cwt 15 0 16 6

Patent 15 0 15 6

R. P. West India 13 0 15 6

Oils-Fish

Seal, pale, p 25 gal d p 25 10 36 0

Yellow 34 0 34 10

Sperm 55 10 57 0

Head matter 82 0 90 0

Cod 35 15 24 0

South Sea 9 0 0 0

Olive, Gallipoli per ton 55 0 56 0

Spanish and Sicily 52 10 53 0

Palm per ton 35 10 36 0

Cocoa Nut 38 0 40 0

Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn) 34 15 35 0

Linseed 28 15 29 0

Black Sea per qt 49 3/4 49 6/4

St Petersburg Morshank 46 0 46 6

Do cake (English) pr in 9 5s 9 10s

Do Foreign 7 17 10 5

Rape, do 3 0 0 0

Provisions-All articles duty paid.

Auster-Waterford new 74s 8d 80s 0d

Carlow 78 0 84 0

Cork new 80 0 84 0

Limerick 74 0 76 0

Freisland, fresh 104 0 0 0

Kiel and Holstein, fine 90 0 100 0

Leer 0 0 0 0

Bacon, stamped-Waterfd. 60 0 52 0

Limerick 48 0 50 0

Hams-Westphalia 0 0 0 0

Lard-Waterford and Limerick bladder 64 0 62 0

Cork and Belfast do 60 0 66 0

Pirkin and keg Irish 60 0 62 0

American & Canadian 0 0 0 0

Cask do 0 0 0 0

Pork-Amer. & Can. p b. 0 0 0 0

Do-Amer. & Can. p 1/2 lb 0 0 0 0

Inferior 100 0 0 0

Cheese-Edam 44 0 48 0

Gouda 28 0 42 0

Canter 20 0 0 0

American 52 0 56 0

Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s

Carolina per cwt 23 0 23 0

Bengal, yellow & white 10 0 11 0

Madras 9 0 10 0

Java and Manilla 9 6 13 0

Sago duty 6d per cwt.

Pearl, per cwt 16 0 24 0

Saltpetre, rough, p cwt 23 0 29 0

English, refined 29 0 29 6

NITRATE OF SODA 15 5 16 0

Seeds

Caraway, for. old, p cwt 26 0 32 0

Eng. new 36s 3/4 0 0 0

Canary per qr 46 0 50 0

Olive, red 10 0 0 0

white 52 0 58 0

Coriander 12 0 16 0

Linseed, foreign per qr 45 0 50 0

English 60 0 0 0

Mustard, br. p bush 0 0 11 0

Rape per last of 10 qrs 22s 0 25s 0

Silk duty free

Surdah per lb 14 0 16 6

Cosimbuzar 10 6 15 0



STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following article\* from Jan. 1 to Nov. 20, 1851-52, showing the Stock on hand on Nov. 20 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

\* Of those articles dutyfree, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	Imported		Dutypaid		Stock	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
<b>British Plantation.</b>						
West India	77,323	89,088	62,852	90,044	22,865	19,640
East India	39,577	42,111	34,519	48,080	18,957	18,552
Mauritius	23,945	27,329	20,924	26,248	6,398	7,205
Foreign	...	...	54,141	18,863	...	...
	140,945	159,218	152,436	183,635	48,230	44,897
<b>Foreign Sugar</b>						
Cheriton, Siam, & Manilla	5,207	6,118	4,454	2,223	4,182	7,049
Havana	22,492	13,867	3,325	7,507	19,899	15,463
Porto Rico	9,913	2,363	383	1,136	5,151	2,355
Brazil	20,710	4,975	6,094	6,291	14,180	9,203
	58,322	27,363	14,456	17,262	48,712	35,970

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—  
 From the British Possessions in America ..... 25 1/2 per cwt.  
 — Mauritius ..... 0 0 —  
 — East Indies ..... 0 0 —  
 The average price of the — is ..... 0 0 —

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
MOLASSES.			
West India	6,597	4,976	5,615
		6,449	7,206

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
<b>RUM.</b>								
W. India	1,734,460	2,283,885	764,640	1,122,480	924,465	1,019,925	398,558	1,527,540
E. India	299,770	235,920	337,410	284,200	46,935	55,035	253,620	132,930
Foreign	43,425	20,790	51,660	31,005	3,735	6,750	103,815	83,680
	2,096,955	2,528,995	1,153,710	1,437,705	1,035,135	1,081,710	1,755,990	1,740,150

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
<b>COCOA.—Cwts.</b>								
Br. Plant	22,861	35,135	411	2,403	13,900	23,294	15,799	26,464
Foreign	5,558	4,805	4,758	3,153	2,688	2,247	5,153	4,298
	28,419	39,930	5,169	5,556	16,588	25,541	20,952	30,762

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
<b>COFFEE.—Cwts.</b>								
Br. Plant	15,176	17,786	4,240	4,474	8,758	11,900	11,650	11,952
Ceylon	193,763	224,533	57,707	40,068	187,323	152,500	159,258	232,395
Total BP.	208,944	242,319	61,947	44,542	166,121	164,400	210,908	244,347
Mocha	22,551	16,680	2,487	1,875	21,123	16,150	13,516	11,817
Foreign EI.	12,354	7,893	5,851	2,559	8,887	5,713	14,913	12,910
Malabar	633	2,465	...	25	213	976	652	2,086
St Domingo	1,453	79	2,875	28	225	65	2,909	2,849
Hav. & P. Ric	2,373	7,422	1,457	918	1,300	2,820	5,038	8,629
Brazil	100,198	70,495	54,673	25,341	31,193	44,950	58,354	54,631
African	8	99	1	4	37	184	334	544
Total For.	139,570	105,134	67,324	30,790	62,658	69,978	96,016	93,436
Grand tot.	348,514	347,453	129,271	75,332	228,759	234,378	306,924	337,783

	White		Black		White		Black	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
<b>RICE.</b>								
British EI.	15,166	17,430	4,357	7,391	10,815	16,026	19,786	13,315
Foreign EI.	1,564	2,112	646	993	491	1,210	1,448	1,204
Total	16,730	19,442	5,003	8,384	11,306	17,236	21,234	14,519
<b>PEPPER</b>								
White	113	211	9	9	217	204	104	102
Black	1,329	1,610	626	354	945	1,150	1,913	1,845
<b>NUTMEGS</b>								
Do. Wild.	1,640	1,281	405	234	1,027	1,062	827	986
Malabar	83	80	...	3	133	98	526	568
CAS. LIG.	3,954	5,687	3,071	3,359	1,936	2,231	546	1,287
CINNAMON.	6,227	15,365	3,193	4,451	1,104	907	2,578	3,355
<b>PIMENTO</b>								
	9,441	15,709	14,369	10,730	3,775	4,764	2,155	2,800

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons		Chests		Tons		Bags	
	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852	1851	1852
<b>COCHINNAL.</b>	15,086	13,127	...	...	15,329	10,207	8,475	11,982
<b>LAC DYE.</b>	6,787	5,134	...	...	4,557	4,232	7,529	8,707
<b>LOGWOOD</b>	4,478	3,765	...	...	4,900	4,045	1,322	571
<b>VUSTIC</b>	2,890	1,706	...	...	2,131	1,875	1,184	1,610
<b>INDIGO.</b>								
East India	31,214	30,021	...	...	27,123	32,169	31,876	28,206
Spanish	7,374	3,559	...	...	7,575	3,070	762	966
<b>SALTPETRE.</b>								
Nitrate of Potass	7,818	9,462	...	...	7,571	8,972	2,546	3,713
Nitrate of Soda	1,125	2,080	...	...	2,620	2,419	531	72
<b>COTTON.</b>								
Amer. ran.	1,705	1,518	...	...	1,325	772	405	888
Braat	4	157	...	...	...	157	82	82
East India	59,847	33,631	...	...	55,554	48,057	52,900	37,106
Liverpl., all kinds	1,585,084	1,926,165	235,670	219,440	1,290,370	1,709,670	413,640	421,350
Total	1,646,635	1,961,471	235,670	219,440	1,447,849	1,738,656	467,028	459,426

The Railway Monitor.

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
Djon to Besancon*	1	4 0 0	2 0 0	33,200	66,400
Dundee and Arbroath, Thirde	1	5 7 6	2 10 0	8,004	20,910
Fleetwood, Preston, and West Riding	15	8 7 0	0 10 0	unknown	unknown
Maryport and Carlisle, 1/4 per cent. pref.	1	6 5 0	2 5 0	unknown	unknown
Namur and Liege pref.*	1	6 0 0	3 0 0	23,405	70,215
Norfolk, debenture shares	20	2 0 0	1 0 0	50,670	50,670
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, pref. 15/2 (3d allotment)	30	6 0 0	3 0 0	25,779	77,337
Paris and Lyons Bonds*	1	24 0 0	4 0 0	68,160	272,040
Sambre and Meuse, 5/4 per cent. pref.*	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	6,680	17,860
West Flanders, 5/4 per cent. pref.*	15	4 0 0	2 0 0	20,000	40,000
Total					614,632

\* The proportion called by foreign companies is 466,615/2, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.—The market for English railway shares was steady to-day, with firmness in general quotations. French descriptions were rather heavy, owing to the absence of prices by the telegraph. Australian mining shares, being favourably influenced by the large arrivals of gold, were dealt in at a slight improvement. London Chartered Bank of Australia, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; and Victoria Docks, 4 to 1/2 premium. Swedish Railway, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; South-Eastern of France, 1/2 premium; Central Italian, 1 to 1/2 premium; and North of Europe Steam, 1/2 discount to par.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23.—The railway market was active to-day, and prices for all descriptions were firmly supported. In French the amount of business was considerable. Gold mining shares attracted increased attention, and quotations again slightly improved. Victoria Docks closed 4 to 1/2 premium; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; and Victoria Docks, 4 to 1/2 premium; Swedish Railway, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; South-Eastern of France, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; Central Italian Railway, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; and North of Europe Steam, 1/2 discount to par.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.—In the railway market an average amount of business was transacted, without any material alteration either in English or French descriptions. The principal attention was directed to gold mining shares, and those of the Nouveau Monde, Colonial, and Port Philip companies were operated in at a further improvement. London Chartered Bank of Australia left off 1/2 to 1/2 premium; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; Victoria Docks, 4 to 1/2 premium; Swedish Railway, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; Zealand (Danish) Railway, 1/2 to 2 premium; South-Eastern of France, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; Central Italian Railway, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; and North of Europe Steam, 1/2 discount to par.

THURSDAY, Nov. 25.—The railway market was rather neglected, owing to the increase of transactions in shares of a more speculative character. Those connected with gold mines were operated in to a considerable extent, but the highest prices were not supported. Nouveau Monde reached at one period 2 premium, while Port Philip, Colonial Gold, and some others also experienced an improvement. The Australian Agricultural Company's shares were done at 65; Victoria Dock closed 4 to 1/2 premium; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; South-Eastern of France Railway, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; Zealand (Danish), 1/2 to 1/2 premium; Swedish, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; Central Italian, 1/2 to 1/2 premium; and North of Europe Steam, par.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26.—The railway share market is much quieter, and prices are nominally rather lower for several of the lines which have recently attracted most attention. French shares have been neglected, but are at the previous values. In gold mines there is still an active demand at full prices. The Aqua Fria Company have later accounts, but their affairs are in statu quo, the agent sent out desiring to obtain a more favourable lease before he set to work. Australasian shares are 1/4 higher.

RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE NEW PATENT LAW.—A second set of rules and regulations has just been issued by the new patent commissioners, in substitution of some others that have been cancelled or annulled, appointing the office of the director of Chancery in Scotland, and the Inrolment office of the Court of Chancery in Dublin, to be the offices of the commissioners for the recording of transcripts of letters patent. No warrant under the new regulations is to be granted for the sealing of any letters-patent that contain two or more distinct substantive inventions. The provisional specification is to state distinctly the whole nature of any invention, so that the law officers may be apprized of the improvement. Where letters-patent are proposed to be extended to the colonies, the particular colony is to be specified. Every application to the Lord Chancellor against, or in relation to, any letters-patent is to be, by notice, left at the commissioners' office, containing particulars of the objections. The rules are signed—St Leonarde, C.; John Romilly, M.R.; Frederick Thesiger, A.G.; and Fitzroy Kelly, S.G.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.—The Protectionists, are the most unfortunate set of men on record. They are for ever trying to get their hands a little deeper into the pockets of the people, but at the moment when they seem to be most sure of the prize, some "untoward" event disappoints their hopes. Their latest mishap, just on the eve of an attempt to increase the tariff, and when a committee of inquiry is already in the discharge of its duties preparatory to a report early in the next session of Congress, is a large increase in the price of iron; even beyond what was asked by our iron men a year ago, in the shape of protection. This event, too, occurring just before the Presidential election, will be very likely to disappoint the hopes of the Protectionists in regard to the vote of Pennsylvania. As long as everything is prosperous it is difficult to convince men that both they and the country are going to ruin. The only change which is likely to be made in the tariff at the next session is the diminution or repeal of the duties on certain articles of raw materials, dye stuffs, &c. This, so far as it can be done without affecting our agricultural interest, is a legitimate movement, and we hope will be successful.—New York Journal of Commerce.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS.—A Parliamentary paper was published on Tuesday, containing a return of the statistics of turnpike trusts in England and Wales up to the end of 1850. The total receipts in the year were 1,159,849, and the expenditure 1,156,539, with a bonded debt of 6,236,496, and an unpaid interest of 1,574,560. The corresponding items in 1849 were—receipts, 1,177,981; expenditure, 1,188,993; bonded debt, 6,382,647; unpaid interest, 1,687,010; and in 1837—receipts, 1,699,428; expenditure, 1,742,237; bonded debt, 7,011,989; and unpaid interest, 1,019,568.



The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Same week 1851, and Miles open in 1852 and 1851.



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**PATENT REVERSIBLE GARMENTS**  
 which obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal.—W. BERDOE, 96 New Bond street, and 69 Cornhill (only).—Novelty, Utility, Economy, all unite in commending this invention to general adoption. The Patent Cloth having two perfect, but totally dissimilar faces, can be worn either side outwards; thus each garment, at the cost of one, being equivalent to two, for Over Coats of every kind, the new Angleses, and all other Capes, Shooting and Morning Coats. This discovery is especially appropriate also for Ladies' Cloaks, Mantles, &c. A variety of the Materials and Garments kept for selection; also, one of the largest stocks in London of superior Over Coats of every description, Caps, Shooting Jackets, Youths' Over Coats, &c., all guaranteed to resist any amount of rain.

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

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

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

Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 35 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from the Author, 10 Argyl place, Regent street. At home daily, 10 till 4; evening, 7 till 9.

### 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 on the 1st of January, 1853.—Application to be made to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, Manchester.—By order, EDWARD ROSS, Secretary, Manchester, October 29, 1852.

### EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.

CONTRACTS for STORES for the YEAR 1853.

The Directors are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES, viz:—

No. of Contract.	No. of Contract.
1. Axles (Crank)	14. Ironmongery
2. Brass and Copper	15. Iron Castings
3. Brass Castings	16. Iron (Forged)
4. Brushes	17. Iron (Staffordshire)
5. Coke Skips	18. Leather
6. Canvas, Bags, and Sail Twine	19. Oils (various), Tallow, and Turpentine
7. Clothing	20. Oil (Linseed)
8. Cloth for Carriages	21. Printing, &c.
9. Coach Trimmings	22. Ropes and Twine
10. Colours and Drysaltery	23. Steel and Files
11. Cotton Waste	24. Varnishes
12. Glass of various kinds	25. English Timber
13. Glass (Plate)	

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on and after Saturday the 4th proximo, on application, in writing only, to the General Manager, Bury.

Forms of tender for each contract are printed separately, and parties applying should state the particular contract for which they propose to tender.

Patterns may be inspected on and after Saturday the 4th proximo, from nine till four o'clock, at the Company's Stores, at Bury.

Tenders to be sent in on or before four p.m. on Monday the 16th December, addressed to the Directors, and endorsed "Tender for Stores."—By order of the Directors, JAMES SMITHHELLS, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Bury, Lancashire, November 19, 1852.

### GREAT NORTHERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS, London.

RECEIVING OFFICES FOR GOODS AND PARCELS:—

- Bull and Mouth, St Martin's le Grand.
- 55 Parliament street.
- 269 Strand.
- 25 Regent street, corner of Jernyn street.
- 62 Bridge road, Lambeth.
- 27 King street, Cheapside.
- The Angel, Farringdon street.
- The New Inn, Old Bailey.
- The King's Arms, Snow hill.
- 37 Dowgate hill.
- The Rose Inn, Smithfield.
- Hatchett's, White Horse Cellars, Piccadilly.
- 11 Gracechurch street.
- The Phoenix, King William street, City.
- The George Inn, Borough.
- The Nag's Head, Borough.
- The Peacock, Islington.
- Stark's Office, King's road, Knightsbridge.
- Moore's, Green Man and Still, Oxford street.
- The Belle Sauvage, Ludgate hill.
- The Old Bell, H. Iborra.
- The Bull, Aldgate.
- The Bear and Castle, Oxford street.
- The Gloucester Warehouse, Oxford street.
- The White Bear, Piccadilly.
- The Ship, Charing cross.
- The Pewter Platter, St John's street, Clerkenwell.
- The Saracen's Head, Snow hill.

Orders for the collection of goods from all parts of London, the Docks, &c., &c., to be sent to the Bull and Mouth, St Martin's le Grand, or to the Goods Department, King's cross, or Paddington.

### MECHI'S DESKS, WORK BOXES, and TEA CHESTS, 4 Leadenhall street, London,

combine all that is superb and cheap, with the most approved patterns, invented by himself, manufactured on his own premises, where may be seen some of the richest specimens in the world of Papier Maché Goods, Dressing Cases, Bagatelle Tables, Ivory Chessmen and Chessboards, rich Card Cases, Tablets, and in fact everything for the Work Table and Dressing Toilet, displayed in a style of elegance not surpassed by any in this kingdom. MECI is the sole and original inventor of the Castelled Tooth Brushes, Magic Strop and Paste, the peculiar Steel Razor, the Cushioned Bagatelle Tables, and various Improvements in Portable Desks and Dressing Cases combined.

### DO YOU BRUISE YOUR OATS

YET?—One bushel of oats crushed will nearly make two. Immense saving and important improvement of the animal.—Oat Bruisers, Chaff Cutters, Ploughs, Threshing Machines, Domestic Flour Mills, Light Carts, Mining Tools, Brick and Tile ditto, Corn Dressing ditto. Horse and Steam Machinery put up, &c.—Repairs done. Inspect the operation of above articles.—M. WEDLAKE and CO., 118 Fenchurch street. Pamphlet on Feeding, 1s. List with 140 Illustrations, 1s.

### "EUREKA!" AS MR FORD

exclaimed when he had discovered the PERFECT SHIRT; we have discovered the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers.—GLOBE, Leading Article, October 11, 1852.

In FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are united the best material and first-rate needlework, together with that special excellence of fit which is their distinguishing characteristic. Their superiority to all others is still maintained; and gentlemen who desire the luxury of a perfect fitting shirt, are invited to try them. The prices are, for the first quality, six for 40s; second quality, six for 30s. Coloured shirts for boating, shooting, and ordinary wear, 2s the half-dozen. List of prices, and instructions for measurement, post free, and patterns of the new coloured shirtings free, on receipt of six stamps.—RICHARD FORD, 38 POULTRY, London (late 185 Strand).

### DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped, "G. and J. Deane, London Bridge," and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, be thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed, "G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

### GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES

GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have established in London an Agency for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, which may be obtained on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, at Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. Agents in London—Laroche, Nainby, and Co.

### GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES

GUNPOWDER COMPANY invite the attention of Sportsmen, Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Dealers, to their superior assortment of Gunpowder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence. The Company with confidence recommend to their friends and the public every variety of their Sporting Powder, especially their Rifle and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which, for strength, cleanliness, and ignition, are unrivalled.

May be obtained wholesale on application at the Company's office, 147 Leadenhall street, London, and retail of most Gunmakers and Dealers throughout the kingdom.

### HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST, is now offered at the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint.

Four years since the Proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it as a substitute for 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 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.

It is permanent for ages, unaffected by bilge water, vapour from cesspools, or the most noxious gases.

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.

Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc to be the only Permanent White on ship-board.

The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, for Japanners, for gutta percha, and for plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c., &c.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London, Docks, London.

"HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.—For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will now be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked that their children, on returning from the country to newly painted houses, have suffered in health. The reason is evident: the breath extracts the poison from paint even after several months' drying, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapour."

"Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—JOURN. BULL, September 14, 1850.

### TO SHIPPERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

### WHITE ZINC FOR PAINT.

Under Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent LANGSTON SCOTT and WHITE'S WHITE ZINC FOR PAINT, &c., &c. Sole manufacturers in the United Kingdom. Grand Surrey Canal Dock, Rotherhithe, London. Economical—Unchangeable—Healthful.

### 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 Home Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Bond street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

DINNEFORD'S MEDICINE DIRECTORY, containing a variety of useful information, especially adapted for the Clergy, Ladies, and the Heads of Families.—Price 2s 6d.



**NERVOUS, MIND, OR HEAD SUFFERERS.**—You are advised, if you wish to be perfectly cured, to apply or write to Rev. Dr WILLIS MOSELEY, who cured himself of 14 years' Nervousness, and now offers from benevolence rather than gain to cure others. Out of 20,010 applicants, including Noblemen, Clergymen, and all other classes, he knows not 50 uncured who have followed his advice. His peculiar treatment removes these complaints more certainly than dark cures ague. A pamphlet, "Novel Observations on Nervousness," will be franked to any address if one stamp is sent to 18 Bloomsbury street, Bedford square. At home from Eleven to Three. Means of cure sent to all parts.

**THE ROAD TO HEALTH! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
Cure of a Disordered Liver and bad Digestion.  
Copy of a Letter from Mr R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescott street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir, Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any inquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS. Care of a Pain and Tightness in the Chest and Stomach of a Person 84 years of age.

From Messrs Thew and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.  
August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir, I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COX, North street, Lynn, Norfolk. Wonderful efficacy of Holloway's Pills in cases of Dropsy.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured by their use of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—Ague, asthma, bilious complaints, blotches on the skin, bowel complaints, colic, constipation of the bowels, consumption, debility, dropsy, dysentery, erysipelas, female irregularities, fevers of all kinds, fits, goat, head-ache, indigestion, inflammation, jaundice, liver complaints, lumbago, piles, rheumatism, retention of urine, scrofula or king's evil, sore throats, stone and gravel, secondary symptoms, tic douloureux, tumours, ulcers, venereal affections, worms of all kinds, weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple bar), London, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s 1/4d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 43s each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

**ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.**  
New Edition, illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly-Discovered Preventive Lotion.  
Just published, the 67th Thousand, price 2s 6d in a sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid, for 40 postage stamps.

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

With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, which is now translated into five languages, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of all secret disorders.

At home for Consultation daily from 10 till 3, and 6 to 8.

**REVIEWS OF THE WORK.**  
"We agree with the author that, so far from works of this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their circulation; and to strengthen our opinion we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academies at Carshalton and Woolwich."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, 1st Feb., 1851.

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

"Fortunate for a country would it be did its youth put into practice the philanthropic and scientific maxims here laid down. One cause of matrimonial misery might they be banished from our land, and the race of the enervate be succeeded by a renewal of the hardy, vigorous spirits of the olden time."—CHRONICLE.

Published by the author: sold also by Sherwood, Piper, and Co., 23 Paternoster row; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 25 Cornhill, London; Heywood, Oldham street, and Armstrong, 25 Bond street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church street, Liverpool; Campbell, 186 Argyle street, Glasgow; Robinson, 11 Green side street, Edinburgh; Berry and Co., 159 Great Britain street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.

**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 5s per ton, less 2 1/2 per cent.

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

**GOOD APPETITE.—THE TONIC**

properties contained in FARR'S LIFE PILLS invariably restores the stomach to a healthy longing for food, or, in other words, it produces a good appetite, so much envied, but so seldom enjoyed by the invalid; the gentle stimulating powers it possesses assists the stomach to properly digest the food it receives; the balsamic powers it bestows on the system produces that delightful feeling of good spirits so very desirable, and disposes both mind and body to healthy exercise—everything under its influence soon wears a joyous aspect, and the varied duties of life are performed with pleasure. It, in addition, contains a fine sedative quality; and instead of long and weary nights, gives sound and refreshing sleep. If the stomach and bowels require it, it acts as the mildest and most agreeable purgative, and by its cleansing powers totally eradicates a redundancy of bile.

**TO LADIES.**—FARR'S LIFE PILLS are especially efficacious in all the variety of ailments incidental to the Fair Sex. Ladies even of the most delicate constitutions will find them particularly beneficial both before and after confinement; and for general use in Schools they cannot be too strongly recommended. They mildly and speedily remove all Skin Eruptions, Sallowness of Complexion, Nervous Irritability, Sick Head-ache, Depression of Spirits, Irregularity, or General Derangement of the System.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—Sole Proprietors, T. ROBERTS and CO., Grace court, Fleet street, London.

Sold by E. Edwards, 67 St Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d, and, in family packets, 11s each box. Directions given with each box. Agents: Liverpool, Raimes and Co., and Evans and Sons; Edinburgh, Raimes and Co.; Glasgow, Apothecaries' Company; Manchester, Mottershead and Roberts.

**W. S. LINDSAY & CO'S LINE OF PACKETS TO PORT PHILLIP.**

The following magnificent Passenger Ships will sail positively as under. To load in the East India Docks.

W. S. LINDSAY (Iron), 931 tons register (1,150 burden), Capt. George Western, R.N. commander, now lying in the East India Docks. To sail 6th December, and to call at Dartmouth.

JAMES L. BOGART, 1,550 tons register (1,990 burden), George William Howe, commander, now lying in the East India Docks. To sail 1st January, 1853, and to call at Queenstown, Ireland.

SWARTHMORE (Iron), 1,450 tons register (1,900 burden), Thomas Ledtitter, commander. To sail 1st February, 1853, and to call at Dartmouth.

An experienced Surgeon and Assistant will accompany each ship.

Intending emigrants are respectfully requested to inspect the superior accommodation of this unrivalled line of Australian vessels. Further particulars may be had on application to W. S. LINDSAY and CO., 8 Austin friars, London.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY**

receive goods and parcels for MALTA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

The Company's Steamers also start for MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE on the 29th, and VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, and Oriental place, Southampton.

**STEAM TO NEW YORK.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.**

WEST; PACIFIC, Captain NYE; ARCTIC, Captain LUCE; BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Captain GRAFTON—(forming the Collins' Line)—are appointed to sail fortnightly as under:—

**From LIVERPOOL.**  
ARCTIC, Captain LUCE, . . . . . Wednesday, 1st Dec.  
PACIFIC, Captain NYE, . . . . . Wednesday, 15th Dec.  
—, Captain —, . . . . . Wednesday, 29th Dec.

**From NEW YORK.**  
ARCTIC, Captain LUCE, . . . . . Saturday, 13th Nov.  
PACIFIC, Captain NYE, . . . . . Saturday, 27th Nov.  
—, Captain —, . . . . . Saturday, 11th Dec.

Rates of passage:—Chief cabin, £30 (family rooms reserved); second cabin (for a limited number only), with superior accommodation, £29, including provisions. No berth secured until the passage money be paid. These Steamers carry "Phillip's Fire Annihilators."

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Passengers will be charged freight on their personal luggage when it exceeds half a ton measurement. Freight on goods from Liverpool, £4 per ton.

For freight or passage apply to E. G. ROBERTS and Co., 13 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, London; JAMES MUNROE and Co., 26 Rue Notre Damedes Victoires, Paris; J. H. DRAPEL, 9 Quai du Commerce, Havre; or to BROWN, SHIPLEY, and CO., Liverpool.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**

To BOSTON AND HALIFAX.—Chief Cabin passage, Twenty-five Pounds; Second Cabin passage, Fifteen pounds; Rate of Freight, Three Pounds per Ton Measurement. To NEW YORK.—Rate of Chief Cabin passage, Thirty Pounds; Second Cabin passage, Twenty Pounds; Rate of Freight, Four Pounds per Ton Measurement.

**BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS,** appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK, direct, and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only, calling at Halifax to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's Mails.

The following or other vessels are appointed to sail from Liverpool EVERY SATURDAY as under—AFRICA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, Dec. 4. CANADA, for BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 11. ASIA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The passage money includes steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Dogs charged £5 each. Small parcels, Five Shillings each and upwards, according to size.

For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; S. S. Lewis, Boston; Edward Cunard, Jun., New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 10 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'IVER, Water street, Liverpool.

**STEAM TO NEW YORK**

and (via Jamaica) to CHAGRES.—The undernoted or other first-class Steam Ships will sail from Liverpool for New York once a month until further notice (the extended service being twice a month, when the ships now building are completed):—

ANDES, Capt. WICKMAN | JURA, Capt. DOUGLAS  
ALPS, Capt. HUTCHINGS | TAURUS, Capt. MILLER  
ÆTNA, Capt. LITTLE | TENERIFFE, Capt. —

The ANDES will sail on Wednesday, Dec. 5. The ALPS will sail on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1853.

First cabin passage to New York . . . . . £20  
Second cabin passage to New York . . . . . £15

Including Steward's fee and provisions, but without wines and liquors, which may be obtained on board. Freight on fine goods in New York, three pounds per ton measurement; other goods by agreement. Freight will be collected in New York at the rate of 4 dolrs 80c to the pound sterling.

Apply in Halifax to Samuel Cunard; Boston, S. S. Lewis; New York, Edward Cunard; Havre and Paris, Donald Currie; London, J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street; Glasgow, George and James Burns; or in Liverpool, to D. and C. MAC IVER, 14 Water street.

\* One or more Screw Steam Ships will call at Portland and Boston for the accommodation of the Canadian trade, as soon as the season commences, in the month of February, in event of a sufficiency of Goods offering for either of these ports.

**STEAM TO CALCUTTA,**

via Cape de Verdes, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madras.—The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's Line of Iron Steamers with Her Majesty's Mails.

Ships and Captains.	Tons	Departure	
		from E. I. Dock.	from Plymouth.
Queen of the South, G. Hyde	1775	" 1853	Dec. 15 1853
Hydaspes, G. O. Greig ..	1800	Jan. 10	Jan. 15
Argo, J. Scoules .....	1400	Feb. 10	Feb. 15
Lady Jocelyn, N. Stewart	1800	"	Mar. 15
Indiana, G. P. Lambert ..	1800	"	April 15

These ships are divided into water-tight and fire-proof compartments, and will carry an experienced surgeon. The cabins are fully furnished with bedding, linen, drawers for clothing, washhand stands, &c.—For terms of passage application to be made at the offices of the Company, 2 Royal Exchange buildings; and for freight to Balfour, Laming, and Owen, 167 Fenchurch street, London; 1 India buildings, Liverpool; and 23 Brown street, Manchester. The passage to the Cape will occupy about 30, to Mauritius 42, to Ceylon 50, to Madras 54, and to Calcutta 60 days.

N.B. The excellent passage made by the Queen of the South to Calcutta, under unfavourable circumstances, seems fully to justify the expectations held out to the public.

\* These ships will receive their cargo and passengers on board at Southampton.

**AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S**

Line of Iron Screw Steamers for Sydney, calling at the Cape of Good Hope, King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Port Phillip.

The following splendid steam ships will be despatched as under:—

Ships and Commanders.	Tons.	Date of departure	
		from London.	from Plymth
Adelaide, Geo. Wm. Jackson	2000	Dec. 9th	Dec. 14th
Victoria, —, —, —, —, —	2000	Jan. 28th	Feb. 3rd

These vessels have been built expressly for this Company, with every convenience required for the voyage, are of the most approved models, and of large steam power, so as to ensure a quick passage.

They are divided into eight absolutely water-tight compartments, and are constructed in the strongest possible manner.

The tables will be simply supplied, and an experienced Surgeon will be taken.

For terms of passage and rate of freight apply to the Company's Agent.

CHARLES WALTON, Jun., 17 Gracechurch street.



The Great Cough Medicine of the Age.  
**HOPPER'S BLACK CURRANT**  
 COUGH ELIXIR is unrivalled as a safe medicine for the instant relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezings, Hooping Cough, and incipient Consumption. No family should be without it. London Agents: Yate and Son, Blackman street; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; W. Edwards, St Paul's; W. Sutton and Co., Bow church-yard; Hannay and Co., and Sanger, Oxford street.

**PATENT REVERSIBLE GARMENTS**  
 which obtained the Great Exhibition Prize Medal.—W. BERDOE, 96 New Bond street, and 69 Cornhill (only).—Novelty, Utility, Economy, all unite in commending this invention to general adoption. The Patent Cloth having two perfect, but totally dissimilar faces, can be worn either side outwards; thus each garment, at the cost of one, being equivalent to two, for Over Coats of every kind, the new Angleses, and all other Capes, Shooting and Morning Coats. This discovery is especially appropriate also for Ladies' Cloaks, Mantles, &c. A variety of the Materials and Garments kept for selection; also, one of the largest stocks in London of superior Over Coats of every description, Caps, Shooting Jackets, Youths' Over Coats, &c., all guaranteed to resist any amount of rain.

**THE THREE FEATURES**  
 EDMUND DUDDEN and COMPANY'S Trade, though novel and only a few months before the public, have already drawn to the London Cloth Establishment a most extensive connection of the best class (those who pay cash); and it is very evident that the large saving realised, particularly from the First and Second Features, is being well understood and appreciated by economists; they say, "We know of no other system comparable to it."

Gentlemen purchase from the extensive and various Stock of the London Cloth Establishment every description of Cloths, Trousers, and Vestings at the WHOLESALE PRICE, and (if they wish) have them made up in the best possible style, on the premises, at the charge of the WORKMAN'S WAGES. The saving on every garment is calculated to exceed thirty per cent. on the average west-end price.

**THE AUTUMN STOCK IS NOW READY,** and contains every novelty that can be recommended, in the various materials for Coats, Over-coats, Paletots, and Trousers; with a great variety of the newest styles in Waistcoatings.—EDMUND DUDDEN and CO., guarantee the fit and work of every garment delivered by them.  
**LONDON CLOTH ESTABLISHMENT, 16 COVENTRY STREET.**

**JUVENILE CLOTHING.**  
 In former times houses of high pretensions paid but little attention to styles of juvenile attire, and frequently their best fashions were an abbreviation of those intended for adults. Such an unnatural system has been abolished, and a plan entirely new has been pursued by E. Mosses and Son. They employ the most talented artists and workmen expressly to devise new styles of dress for young gentlemen, their age, symmetry, and proportions being carefully observed; hence it is that E. Mosses and Son's Juvenile Clothing is more stylish, appropriate, and satisfactory than any which others have produced. The highest order of dress for the approaching vacation may be obtained at E. Mosses and Son's for considerably less money than must be paid, should application be made elsewhere. Ingenious and novel introductions for Winter Dress, are practical proofs of E. Mosses and Son's inimitable position in the tailoring business. The ready-made departments present a boundless stock of Overcoats in every new style, charged lower prices than at any other house in the world.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**  
 Business in Adelaide is rapidly improving, the colony is likely to become more than ever prosperous the farming interests have wonderfully revived. For all Emigrants, Capitalists, Agriculturists, Mechanics, or Gold Diggers, E. Mosses and Son's Outfits are most approved: they contain the best and most suitable goods, and are charged lower prices than at any other establishment. A complete and separate department is kept for Outfitting. Full Lists of Outfits, and all necessary information relative to sailing of vessels, &c., may be had on application, or sent free to any part of the kingdom.  
**CAUTION.**—E. Mosses and Son regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the unscrupulous falsehood of "being connected with their establishment," or "it is the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follows:—

London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating.  
 London West End Branch.—506, 507, and 504 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating.  
 Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 Bridge street.  
 Sheffield Branch.—26 Fargate.  
 Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

**ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE AND EMPIRICISM.**  
 147 Woodcuts, 41 Cases, 2 vols. 1s each, by post 1s 6d.  
**ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE.**  
 "To be, or not to be, that is the question."  
 By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.

Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal.  
 Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 29 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from the Author, 10 Argyl place, Regent street. At home daily, 10 till 2; evening, 7 till 9.

**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 on the 1st of January, 1853.—Application to be made to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, Manchester.—By order,  
 EDWARD ROSS, Secretary,  
 Manchester, October 29, 1852.

**EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.**

CONTRACTS FOR STORES FOR THE YEAR 1853.

The Directors are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned STORES, viz.:

No. of Contract.	No. of Contract.
1. Axles (Crank)	14. Ironmongery
2. Brass and Copper	15. Iron Castings
3. Brass Castings	16. Iron (Forged)
4. Brushes	17. Iron (Staffordshire)
5. Coke Skips	18. Leather
6. Canvas, Bags, and Sail Twine	19. Oils (various), Tallow, and Turpentine
7. Clothing	20. Oil (Linseed)
8. Cloth for Carriages	21. Printing, &c.
9. Coach Trimmings	22. Ropes and Twine
10. Colours and Drysaltery	23. Steel and Files
11. Cotton Waste	24. Varnishes
12. Glass of various kinds	25. English Timber
13. Glass (Plate)	

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on and after Saturday the 4th proximo, on application, in writing only, to the General Manager, Bury.

Forms of tender for each contract are printed separately, and parties applying should state the particular contract for which they propose to tender.

Patterns may be inspected on and after Saturday the 4th proximo, from nine till four o'clock, at the Company's Stores, at Bury.

Tenders to be sent in on or before four p.m. on Monday the 16th December, addressed to the Directors, and endorsed "Tender for Stores."—By order of the Directors,  
 JAMES SMITHELLS, Secretary,  
 Secretary's Office, Bury, Lancashire, November 19, 1852.

**GREAT NORTHERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS, London.**

RECEIVING OFFICES FOR GOODS AND PARCELS:—

- Bull and Mouth, St Martin's le Grand.
- 55 Parliament street.
- 269 Strand.
- 25 Regent street, corner of Jernyn street.
- 62 Bridge road, Lambeth.
- 27 King street, Cheapside.
- The Angel, Farringdon street.
- The New Inn, Old Bailey.
- The King's Arms, Snow hill.
- 37 Dowgate hill.
- The Rose Inn, Smithfield.
- Hatchett's, White Horse Cellars, Piccadilly.
- 11 Gracechurch street.
- The Phoenix, King William street, City.
- The George Inn, Borough.
- The Nag's Head, Borough.
- The Peacock, Islington.
- Slark's Office, King's road, Knightsbridge.
- Moore's, Green Man and Still, Oxford street.
- The Belle Sauvage, Ludgate hill.
- The Old Bell, H. lora.
- The Bull, Aldgate.
- The Bear and Castle, Oxford street.
- The Gloucester Warehouse, Oxford street.
- The White Bear, Piccadilly.
- The Ship, Charing cross.
- The Pewter Platter, St John's street, Clerkenwell.
- The Saracen's Head, Snow hill.

Orders for the collection of goods from all parts of London, the Docks, &c., &c., to be sent to the Bull and Mouth, St Martin's le Grand, or to the Goods Department, King's cross, or Paddington.

**MECHI'S DESKS, WORK BOXES, AND TEA CHESTS,** 4 Leadenhall street, London,

combine all that is superb and cheap, with the most approved patterns, invented by himself, manufactured on his own premises, where may be seen some of the richest specimens in the world of Papier Maché Goods, Dressing Cases, Bagatelle Tables, Ivory Chessmen and Chessboards, rich Card Cases, Tablets, and in fact everything for the Work Table and Dressing Toilet, displayed in a style of elegance not surpassed by any in this kingdom. MECI is the sole and original inventor of the Castellated Tooth Brushes, Magic Strop and Paste, the peculiar Steel Razor, the Cushioned Bagatelle Tables, and various Improvements in Portable Desks and Dressing Cases combined.

**DO YOU BRUISE YOUR OATS**

YET?—One bushel of oats crushed will nearly make two. Immense saving and important improvement of the animal—Oat Bruisers, Chaff Cutters, Ploughs, Threshing Machines, Domestic Flour Mills, Light Carts, Mining Tools, Brick and Tile ditto, Corn Dressing ditto. Horse and Steam Machinery put up, &c.—Repairs done. Inspect the operation of above articles.—M. WEDLAKE and CO., 118 Fenchurch street. Pamphlet on Feeding, 1s. List with 140 Illustrations, 1s.

**"EUREKA!" AS MR FORD**

exclaimed when he had discovered the PERFECT SHIRT; we have discovered the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers."—GLOBE, Leading Article, October 11, 1852.

In FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are united the best material and first-rate needlework, together with that special excellence of fit which is their distinguishing characteristic. Their superiority to all others is still maintained; and gentlemen who desire the luxury of a perfect fitting shirt, are invited to try them. The prices are, for the first quality, six for 40s; second quality, six for 30s. Coloured shirts for boating, shooting, and ordinary wear, 2s the half-dozen. List of prices, and instructions for measurement, post free, and patterns of the new coloured shirtings free, on receipt of six stamps.—RICHARD FORD, 38 POULTRY, London (late 185 Strand).

**DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS**

which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of Her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped, "G. and J. Deane, London Bridge," and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed, "G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

**GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES**

GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have established in London an Agency for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, which may be obtained on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, at Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. Agents in London—Laroche, Nainby, and Co.

**GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES**

GUNPOWDER COMPANY invite the attention of Sportsmen, Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Dealers to their superior assortment of Gunpowder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence. The Company with confidence recommend to their friends and the public every variety of their Sporting Powder, especially their Rifle and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which, for strength, cleanness, and ignition, are unrivalled.

May be obtained wholesale on application at the Company's office, 147 Leadenhall street, London, and retail of most Gunmakers and Dealers throughout the kingdom.

**HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.**

THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST, is now offered at the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint.

Four years since the Proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it as a substitute for 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 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.

It is permanent for ages, unaffected by bilge water, vapour from cesspools, or the most noxious gases.

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.

Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc to be the only Permanent White on ship-board.

The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, for japanners, for gutta percha, and for plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c., &c.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London, Docks, London.

"HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.—For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will now be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked that their children, on returning from the country to newly painted houses, have suffered in health. The reason is evident: the breath extracts the poison from paint even after several months' drying, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapour."

"Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—JOURN. BULL, September 14, 1850.

**TO SHIPPERS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE. WHITE ZINC FOR PAINT.**

Under Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

LANGSTON SCOTT and WHITE'S WHITE ZINC FOR PAINT, &c., &c. Sole manufacturers in the United Kingdom. Grand Surrey Canal Dock, Rotherhithe, London.

Economical—Unchangeable—Healthful.

**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 Acetated 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.

DINNEFORD'S MEDICINE DIRECTORY, containing a variety of useful information, especially adapted for the Clergy, Ladies, and the Heads of Families.—Price 2s 6d.



**NERVOUS, MIND, OR HEAD SUFFERERS.**—You are advised, if you wish to be perfectly cured, to apply or write to Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, who cured himself of 14 years' Nervousness, and now offers from benevolence rather than gain to cure others. Out of 20,000 applicants, including Noblemen, Clergymen, and all other classes, he knows not 50 uncured who have followed his advice. His peculiar treatment removes these complaints more certainly than bark cures ague. A pamphlet, "Novel Observations on Nervousness," will be franked to any address if one stamp is sent to 18 Bloomsbury street, Bedford square. At home from Eleven to Three. Means of cure sent to all parts.

**THE ROAD TO HEALTH: HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Cure of a Disordered Liver and bad Digestion. Copy of a Letter from Mr R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7 Prescot street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir, Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any inquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS. Cure of a Pain and Tightness in the Chest and Stomach of a Person 84 years of age.

From Messrs Thew and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement. August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.—Sir, I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North street, Lynn, Norfolk. Wonderful efficacy of Holloway's Pills in cases of Dropsy.

Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured by their use of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—Ague, asthma, bilious complaints, blotches on the skin, bowel complaints, colics, constipation of the bowels, consumption, debility, dropsy, dysentery, erysipelas, female irregularities, fevers of all kinds, fits, goat, head-ache, indigestion, inflammation, jaundice, liver complaints, lumbago, piles, rheumatism, retention of urine, scrofula or king's evil, sore throats, stone and gravel, secondary symptoms, tic douloureux, tumours, ulcers, venereal affections, worms of all kinds, weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple bar), London, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s 1/4d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 43s each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Direction for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

**ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.** New Edition, illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly-Discovered Preventive Lotion. Just published, the 67th Thousand, price 2s 6d in a sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid, for 40 postage stamps.

**A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE**

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

With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, which is now translated into five languages, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of all secret disorders.

At home for Consultation daily from 10 till 3, and 6 to 8.

**REVIEWS OF THE WORK.** "We agree with the author that, so far from works of this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their circulation; and to strengthen our opinion we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academies at Carshalton and Woolwich."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, 1st Feb., 1851.

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

"Fortunate for a country would it be did its youth put into practice the philanthropic and scientific maxims here laid down. One cause of matrimonial misery might be banished from our land, and the race of the emervate be succeeded by a renewal of the hardy, vigorous spirits of the olden time."—CHRONICLE.

Published by the author: sold also by Sherwood, Piper, and Co., 23 Paternoster row; Haunay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill, London; Heywood, Oldham street, and Armstrong, 23 Bond street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church street, Liverpool; Campbell, 110 Argyle street, Glasgow; Robinson, 11 Green side street, Edinburgh; Berry and Co., 159 Great Britain street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.

**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 5s per ton, less 2 1/2 per cent.

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

**GOOD APPETITE.—THE TONIC**

properties contained in FARR'S LIFE PILLS invariably restores the stomach to a healthy longing for food, or, in other words, it produces a good appetite, so much envied, but so seldom enjoyed by the invalid; the gentle stimulating powers it possesses assists the stomach to properly digest the food it receives; the balsamic powers it bestows on the system produces that delightful feeling of good spirits so very desirable, and disposes both mind and body to healthy exercise—everything under its influence soon wears a joyous aspect, and the varied duties of life are performed with pleasure. It, in addition, contains a fine sedative quality; and instead of long and weary nights, gives sound and refreshing sleep. If the stomach and bowels require it, it acts as the mildest and most agreeable purgative, and by its cleansing powers totally eradicates a redundancy of bile.

**TO LADIES.**—FARR'S LIFE PILLS are especially efficacious in all the variety of ailments incidental to the Fair Sex. Ladies even of the most delicate constitutions will find them particularly beneficial both before and after confinement; and for general use in Schools they cannot be too strongly recommended. They mildly and speedily remove all Skin Eruptions, Sallowness of Complexion, Nervous Irritability, Sick Head-ache, Depression of Spirits, Irregularity, or General Derangement of the System.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**—Sole Proprietors, T. ROBERTS and CO., Crane court, Fleet street, London. Sold by E. Edwards, 67 St Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s 1/4d, 2s 9d, and, in family packets, 11s each box. Directions given with each box. Agents: Liverpool, Ralms and Co., and Evans and Sons; Edinburgh, Ralms and Co.; Glasgow, Apothecaries' Company; Manchester, Mottershead and Roberts.

**W. S. LINDSAY & CO'S LINE OF PACKETS TO PORT PHILLIP.**

The following magnificent Passenger Ships will sail positively as under. To load in the East India Docks.

W. S. LINDSAY (Iron), 931 tons register (1,150 burden), Capt. George Western, R.N. commander, now lying in the East India Docks. To sail 6th December, and to call at Dartmouth.

JAMES L. BOGART, 1,550 tons register (1,990 burden), George William Howe, commander, now lying in the East India Docks. To sail 1st January, 1853, and to call at Queenstown, Ireland.

SWARTHMORE (Iron), 1,450 tons register (1,900 burden), Thomas Ledbitter, commander. To sail 1st February, 1853, and to call at Dartmouth.

An experienced Surgeon and Assistant will accompany each ship. Intending emigrants are respectfully requested to inspect the superior accommodation of this unrivalled line of Australian vessels. Further particulars may be had on application to W. S. LINDSAY & CO., 8 Austinfriars, London.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY**

receive goods and parcels for MALTA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, by their Steamers leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month.

The Company's Steamers also start for MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE on the 29th, and VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, and Oriental place, Southampton.

**STEAM TO NEW YORK.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS**

WEST; PACIFIC, Captain NYE; ARCTIC, Captain LUCE; BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Captain GRAFTON—(forming the Collins' Line)—are appointed to sail fortnightly as under:—

From LIVERPOOL.  
ARCTIC, Captain LUCE, ... Wednesday, 1st Dec.  
PACIFIC, Captain NYE, ... Wednesday, 15th Dec.  
—, Captain —, ... Wednesday, 29th Dec.

From NEW YORK.  
ARCTIC, Captain LUCE, ... Saturday, 13th Nov.  
PACIFIC, Captain NYE, ... Saturday, 27th Nov.  
—, Captain —, ... Saturday, 11th Dec.

Rates of passage:—Chief cabin, £30 (family rooms reserved); second cabin (for a limited number only), with superior accommodation, £29, including provisions. No berth secured until the passage money be paid.

These Steamers carry "Phillip's Fire Annihilators." An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Passengers will be charged freight on their personal luggage when it exceeds half a ton measurement. Freight on goods from Liverpool, £4 per ton. For freight or passage apply to E. G. ROBERTS and Co., 13 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, London; JONES MUNROE and Co., 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; G. H. DRAPEL, 9 Quai du Commerce, Havre; or to BROWN, SHIPLEY, and CO., Liverpool.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**

To BOSTON AND HALIFAX.—Chief Cabin passage, Twenty-five Pounds; Second Cabin passage, Fifteen pounds; Rate of Freight, Three Pounds per Ton Measurement. To NEW YORK.—Rate of Chief Cabin passage, Thirty Pounds; Second Cabin passage, Twenty Pounds; Rate of Freight, Four Pounds per Ton Measurement.

**BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS**, appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK, direct, and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only, calling at Halifax to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's Mails.

The following or other vessels are appointed to sail from Liverpool EVERY SATURDAY as under:—AFRICA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, Dec. 4. CANADA, for BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 11. ASIA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, Dec. 18.

The passage money includes steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Dogs charged £5 each. Small parcels, Five Shillings each and upwards, according to size.

For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; S. S. Lewis, Boston; Edward Cunard, jun., New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 10 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'IVER, Water street, Liverpool.

**STEAM TO NEW YORK**

and (via Jamaica) to CHAGRES.—The undernoted or other first-class Screw Steam Ships will sail from Liverpool for New York once a month until further notice (the extended service being twice a month, when the ships now building are completed):—

ANDES, Capt. WICKMAN | JURA, Capt. DOUGLAS  
ALPS, Capt. HUTCHINGS | TAURUS, Capt. MILLER  
ÆTNA, Capt. LITTLE | TENERIFFE, Capt. —

The ANDES will sail on Wednesday, Dec. 8. The ALPS will sail on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1853.

First cabin passage to New York ..... £20  
Second cabin passage to New York ..... £15

Including Steward's fee and provisions, but without wines and liquors, which may be obtained on board. Freight on fine goods to New York, three pounds per ton measurement; other goods by agreement. Freight will be collected in New York at the rate of 4d 80c to the pound sterling.

Apply in Halifax to Samuel Cunard; Boston, S. S. Lewis; New York, Edward Cunard; Havre and Paris, Donald Currie; London, J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street; Glasgow, George and James Burns; or in Liverpool, to D. and C. MAC IVER, 14 Water street.

\* One or more Screw Steam Ships will call at Portland and Boston for the accommodation of the Canadian trade, as soon as the season commences. In the month of February, in event of a sufficiency of Goods offering for either of these ports.

**STEAM TO CALCUTTA.**

via Cape de Vardis, Ascension, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Madras.—The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's Line of Iron Steamers with Her Majesty's Mails.

Ships and Captains.	Tons	Departure from E. I. Dock.	Departure from Plymouth.
Queen of the South, G. Hyde	1775	1853	Dec. 15 1853
Hydaspes, G. O. Greig	1800	Jan. 10	Jan. 15
Argo, J. Scoules	1800	Feb. 10	Feb. 15
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