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The Political Economist.

THE EFFECT OF CALIFORNIA ON FIXED INCOMES.

The discovery of gold in Australia—the more extensive and the better organised workings in California which have reduced the question of continued and even increasing supplies for some years to come to one almost of certainty, have again raised in the public a considerable anxiety as to the maintenance of our standard. The production of California during the current year will certainly exceed thirteen millions sterling, with every probability that it will reach 15,000,000*l.* during the coming year; the production of the Russian mines and washings cannot be stated at less than 4,000,000*l.*; and even in the first year a very moderate allowance for the produce of Australia will make the entire annual production of gold from these three sources alone reach the large amount of 20,000,000*l.* independent of all the old sources of supply.

Undoubtedly, this is an enormous addition to the supply of the metal which forms our standard of value. But there are two questions which arise before we can come to a conclusion as to the extent of any derangement which it will create in the monetary arrangements of the country. 1. In considering what effect it may produce upon the exchanges between this country with its gold standard, and other countries which use a silver standard, and consequently in the obligations existing between such countries, the first and most obvious speculations are, the increase of the supply of silver at the same time, and the extent to which throughout the civilised world gold may be adopted in place of silver, under existing regulations, in regard to the circulation of coin, and independent of any reduction of price of the one metal as compared with the other. 2. There is still a further and, perhaps, more important consideration which has hitherto been very much overlooked, namely, the effect which such a reduction in the price or intrinsic value of the precious metals will have upon the relative value of all other commodities, that is, the quantities of each which will become equivalents of one another.

With regard to the first of these considerations, the disturbance of the relative value between gold and silver, and consequently of the exchanges between this country and those countries which have a silver standard, we have on frequent occasions stated our views. In the first place, the discovery of California has given to the world a new, cheap, and inexhaustible supply of quicksilver, the cost of which very much determines the expense at which silver mines are worked. The cheapening of this article, we are assured, has already produced a considerable influence on the production of the Mexican mines. Some of the poorer mines, which had been closed because they were unprofitably worked with quicksilver at a high price, have been re-opened, and are being profitably worked with quicksilver at its reduced price.

Those which have hitherto been worked are extending their operations, and it is expected that new ones will be opened, which, but for cheap quicksilver, would not repay the expense. Again, the great demand which has existed during the last year for silver, and the somewhat higher price which it has commanded in the United States and in the European markets, have given a new impulse to its supply; and the arrivals from the mining countries have already somewhat increased. So much in favour of an increased production, which is likely to be still greater in proportion as quicksilver shall be rendered still cheaper by the more extensive workings in California, and in proportion as the price of silver may show a tendency to increase in relation to gold. Then as to the extent to which gold may be adopted in place of silver under existing arrangements, and without implying any material alteration of their relative values. In all countries which have a double standard of gold and silver, with the relative value of the two metals determined by law, the circulation has hitherto consisted almost exclusively of silver, because for the fifty years prior to 1850, the tendency was for gold to become dearer in relation to silver. At whatever date the relative value of gold and silver had been fixed, the price of gold had somewhat increased, and silver had therefore practically become almost the sole circulation of such countries. In France the relative value of the silver and gold coins, which are legal tenders, was fixed in 1802, according to the exact price of the two metals at the moment. Gold very soon becoming somewhat dearer, rose to a premium as expressed in the silver coins of the country, and could not be obtained except by the payment of an agio, while silver, being the cheaper metal, became exclusively the circulating coin. So in the United States, gold and silver coins have a fixed legal rate at which they circulate, and until of late silver constituted nearly the whole of the circulation. So also in India, although silver is considered the standard, yet there is a gold coinage which is a legal tender, bearing a fixed proportion to the silver coins, but which having hitherto been of more intrinsic value has commanded an agio, and has not generally circulated. There are other less important countries similarly circumstanced. It is plain, then, that in this fact there is a means for a very extensive absorption of gold, and a proportionate release of silver. As might naturally have been expected, the circulation of the United States has been the first to be affected in this way. The large imports of gold from California during the last two years, a great proportion of which has been coined in the United States, and the high price which silver bore in the European markets at the close of last year and the beginning of this, led to an extensive shipment of silver coins and to their being replaced with gold. To facilitate that operation, the United States Mint coined a large portion of the gold into pieces of a small denomination, as low, we believe, as single dollars. The consequence has already been to supplant a circulation which hitherto was almost exclusively of silver, with one now almost exclusively of gold. Even in the largest cities of the United States, silver coins are said to be comparatively scarce. To some extent, the same thing has been taking place in France. For many months the French Mint has been occupied in coining twenty and ten-franc pieces of gold. And such has been the want of gold coin, and the demand upon the Mint for the coining of gold bullion deposited, that all its means of turning out coin have been forestalled for months forward. And, therefore, but for the limit of the power of the Mint, even a larger coinage would have taken place than has. The consequence has been, now that gold commands no agio, but that silver is rather the more valuable of the two, according to the rates at which they are fixed by law, that gold has entered to some extent into the circulation of France, and has released a corresponding quantity of silver. But large as the quantity of gold coin is which has been received from the Mint during the last year, it must bear a very small proportion to the enormous circulation of France; where, from the absence of a local banking system, and from the frequent recurrence of periods of discredit, the amount of coin at all times in the hands of the public is relatively greater than in any other country of the world.

There is, therefore, still in France an extensive field for the employment of gold, and to whatever extent that metal is employed, silver will be disengaged.

But to whatever extent all these considerations may prevent, for a long time to come, and perhaps altogether, any material alteration in the relative value of gold and silver, it is obvious that the more their value may be against any disturbance in that particular direction, the more they point to a large increase of the precious metals, gold and silver together. And this is, perhaps by far the most important question for that portion of the public whose incomes are fixed in a determinate quantity of the precious metals, whether of gold or silver. In former articles we have carefully pointed out all the various classes of obligations that will be affected by such a reduction in the intrinsic value of the precious metals. For the purpose of illustrating the second important consideration to which we now wish to call the attention of our readers, we will take as an example the owners of the public funds, who for every hundred pound of stock are entitled to receive 3*l* per annum, or 339 grains of pure gold. Whether that quantity of gold becomes of less or more value, the contract by which the debt is discharged by its payment cannot be altered. But here arises an important consideration.

The intrinsic value of all commodities is determined by the quantity of labour required to produce them. The quantity of other commodities, such as grain, tea, sugar, wine, or cloth, which a given quantity of gold will purchase, must, therefore, be determined by the relative quantity of labour which each requires for its production. Suppose the cost of the production of gold to remain stationary while that of all other commodities is being reduced, the real effect is to cheapen the price of such other commodities in relation to gold. This has already taken place to a great extent during the last thirty years. What with the change of our commercial policy, which has given a new and unexpected development to our productive powers—what with the introduction of steam and mechanical aid—what with the cheapening of navigation and locomotion and the economy of time—what with the assistance of chemical and other sciences—and what with the rapid increase of capital and the reduction of the rate of interest,—the production of all the ordinary articles of consumption has rapidly increased, and their cost has been extensively diminished. But, till lately, the production of the precious metals has been nearly stationary. The result has, therefore, been, that relatively with gold and silver, every other article has become cheaper. The recipients of the dividends of the funds and of other annuities fixed in money, have been, therefore, greatly benefited by all the improvements to which we have now referred, and we may add, to which in general they have contributed but little, and for which they have made no sacrifices. To them the course of events has been one of clear gain. But we would call especial attention to this one consideration. Suppose, since 1820, the increase in the production of gold and silver had been as great as the increase has been in the supply of tea and sugar, in the production of grain per acre, in the manufacture of cotton, woollen, and silk, in the means of cheap and rapid travelling, and in all that make up the sum of every-day wants, what would have been the effect? Why, only that the relative values of all those commodities, gold and silver included, would have remained the same—all would have been more abundant, the productive labour of the country would have become, as it has, more profitable, and would command, as it now does, more of all things in exchange, but the relative value of gold and other commodities would have remained the same, and the recipients of fixed income would have been neither better nor worse off than they were in 1820.

But what is true in this reasoning as applied to the past, is equally true as to the future. It may be that gold and silver, from the causes to which we have referred, will become during the next twenty years much more abundant than they are now in relation to other commodities. But it will be a long time before their increased abundance overtakes the increase of abundance of other articles which has taken place during the last thirty years, and restores the equilibrium of relative values as they existed in 1820. But for the present holders of fixed annuities, there is another still more important consideration. Have the causes which for years past have been continually adding to the abundance and cheapness of other articles ceased to operate? Have the consequences of Free Trade been exhausted? Have mechanical and scientific improvements done all they can for the world? Have cheap locomotion and navigation, by which not only the different parts of our own country are brought so near to each other, but by which the continent of America and other distant countries have been brought almost alongside of the west coast of Ireland, been extended to the limits of which they are capable? On the contrary, consult the highest authorities in every branch of improvement and progress, and you will be told that they are all in their infancy. The most successful experiments have yet to be embodied in an extended practice. But if so, then greater and greater abundance in every other production, as well as of gold and silver, is certain to take place during the next ten or twenty years. With screw steamers running from the west coast of Ireland to the United States two or three times a week, who will attempt to say what the influence will be upon the comforts and the wealth of the fifty millions of human beings inhabiting the

two countries? With steam communication established with every port of Europe, every country in South America, with South Africa, Australia, with India, China, and the whole of our Eastern markets, no one will venture to predict the results of such increased facilities during the next few years. The real question then is, will California, Russia, and Bathurst, in their increased production of gold, outstrip the remarkable agencies which are now at work for an increased production of all other commodities? If not, then what have the recipients of fixed annuities to apprehend? If not, they will not be injured, while all the productive classes in the world, but especially in this country, will be greatly benefited and much enriched.

FRANCE.—APPEALS TO THE ARMY.

SINCE our notice of French affairs last week they have assumed a new aspect. At the instigation of M. Baze, one of the Quæstors of the Assembly, a very decided opponent of the President, those officers have presented a proposition to the Assembly, declaring the right of the President of the Assembly, in the words of a previous decree, to nominate the General in command of the troops charged to protect the Assembly, and to call for the aid of the armed force, and all the military authorities of which he may consider the assistance necessary. He also proposed that this should be promulgated as law, and placarded in the barracks. He proposed, therefore, to take the command of a portion of the army out of the hands of the President.

As a kind of retort, the President has addressed a large body of army officers, recently arrived at Paris, and who went to pay their respects to him at the Tuilleries, in very exciting and even inflammatory language. He spoke to them of having always performed their duties with honour, whether in the land of Africa or the soil of France; and expressed a hope, if the gravity of circumstances should renew their trials, and compel him to make an appeal to their devotedness, that he should not be disappointed, because they knew he demanded nothing that was not in accordance with his right, recognised by the Constitution, with military honour, and with the interest of the country. If ever, he concluded, the day of danger should arrive, he would not do as the Governments which had preceded him had done—he would not say to them "March, and I will follow you," but he would say to them, "I march, follow me."

In these proceedings of both parties we see only an appeal to the military force for support and protection. Both rely on the army, and make it apparent that France is still subordinate to military force. If the generals, aided by their troops, do not destroy even the forms of civil liberty, they will deserve the praise of moderation and of understanding their duty to society better than either the President or the Assembly. The power is in their hands. The bureaucratic Government is far from popular, and its preservation depends on the military. If they should be reformers, it has no merit of its own to oppose to their demands; and President and Assembly, Prefects and Maires, might be easily upset by a popular General, and their places supplied by a military organisation. It would seem to be economical, too, if the army is to be maintained in vast force in order to preserve the peace, to make the army perform civil duties. There can be but little for the immense number of civil servants to do which the military could not do, and it would be only reasonable to dispense with one or the other class of functionaries. France cannot sustain both. The President, who by his proposition to extend the suffrage has appealed to the people, seems now willing to pass that by, to give up them and the bureaucracy, and appeal to the military. As he has not yet gained his spurs, and must place himself in tuition to command troops, he resigns, by his inconsiderate speech, many of the advantages of his position, and places himself very much in the hands of the clever generals. His appeal to the army seems like appealing to his rivals, Changarnier and Cavaignac. It may still be hoped that the army, taken indiscriminately from the mass of the people, will be more reasonable and patriotic than either the President or the Assembly, and will rather disband itself than be the instruments for carrying on the quarrel between these two authorities, to the injury of the country and the disparagement of the Government of France.

By late telegraph messages transmitted from Paris, we learn that the proposition of the Quæstors has been adopted by a committee, which will have the effect of embroiling the Assembly and the President still more. We learn, too, by the same means, that the Assembly has rejected the President's proposition to modify the Electoral Law by 355 to 348 votes. The committee, however, which advised its rejection admitted the propriety of modifying it, and M. Leo De Laborde has presented a proposition to modify the residence clause from three years to one year. By the opponents of the President the law is admitted to be defective, and as his proposition has been rejected by such a small majority, his temporary defeat has in it for him many consoling circumstances. As there is a general agreement in the opinion that the people desire peace and repose, the quarrel between the authorities, though it becomes bitterer and bitterer and has no perceptible termination, does not much affect the public welfare, and will be permitted, we believe, quietly to burn itself out.

KOSSUTH: HIS PRINCIPLES, APPEARANCE, AND ORATORY.

THERE is no abatement in the public enthusiasm in favour of Kossuth; on the contrary, it has increased. His addresses at Manchester, Birmingham, and at the Hanover Square rooms on Thursday, confirmed and strengthened the impression he had previously made on the people. They all contain abundant evidence of the wonderful power he possesses to speak effectively to various and different auditories. The influence of his extraordinary eloquence is increasing, and its effects are not likely to be transient. Many persons undoubtedly flock to hear and see him for fashion sake: there is always a great multitude who neither comprehend what they hear, nor trouble themselves about its bearings, but they lend the weight of their instinctive enthusiasm to movements that are for them little more than mechanical, and make them irresistible. Nor is it improbable that the mere craving for excitement, promoted by the Exhibition, finding at this moment no other gratification, may have contributed to Kossuth's success; but that, like the man, is a providential circumstance not to be made light of or ridiculed in forming an estimate of the probable results of his appearance amongst us. Neither is the movement to be despised, because cautious men of mark and note, men of distinction and influence, who deliberate long before coming to a conclusion, stand aloof, and wish thoroughly to comprehend all the circumstances of the case before they lend him their support. They are but few, and though very influential, they will yield in time, and will be found in the end taking their place at the head of the stream, when its flow is permanent and its direction defined. Kossuth is by no means the first great man who has been neglected and despised, till the believing and confiding multitude have given him power.

That mankind are profoundly religious is attested by the experience of all ages, and by the success of a vast multitude of impostors who have preyed on credulity. It is pretty plain, too, that at present a lively sense of religion pervades society, and gives to it a great religious as well as a political movement. Without professing any particular creed or expounding any dogmas, every passage of Kossuth's speeches breathes an earnest faith. He is essentially and emphatically a religious man. He may not be ritually in union with a sect, but he connects himself so much the easier with the deep religious feeling of all time and the present religious movement. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing sense of the value of political freedom, and a general desire to possess it, even where the desire, unimproved by knowledge, leads to disturbance, confusion, and slavery. Kossuth is a strenuous advocate of freedom. He has contended for it at home, perhaps mistakenly; and, driven into exile, he speaks in its favour "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." The love of justice and the desire of peace cherished by public opinion, are everywhere strengthening in the heart of man. Kossuth's harangues dwell on the former. He insists on the inviolability of life, on the sanctity of property, on the moral laws being the rules of policy; and he holds despotism up to abhorrence because it deprives men of property, invades life, and is in its spirit utterly at variance with every accredited code of morality. He associates himself, then, with the prevalent moral feelings of mankind, and taking the common path of all, by his great abilities he seems destined to occupy a foremost place.

His professed attachment to peace is strong, but subordinate, as a point of duty, to his attachment to the principles of morality and the necessity of freedom, which must be defended at the expense of life itself. A spirit of nationality, too, is yet active in the world. To that M. Kossuth appeals, even when he enforces on all that brotherhood to which it is in some measure opposed. By some means they will probably be reconciled, as there is no destruction of the nationality of the English and the Americans, while between them there exists close affinities, a common interest, and much brotherhood. Connecting himself by his speeches with all the leading principles that at present pulsate in the heart of society—a feeling of religion, a love of freedom, a demand for justice, a deep respect for the principles of morality, and a desire for peace—and eloquently advocating them amongst different people and in different tongues, defending the common desires, and winning the hearts of the people, he confirms and strengthens the brotherhood of nations that did not originate with him.

Hatred of Russia predominating in his mind almost as much as his love of Hungary, appears to his auditors, who dread the power and barbarism of that State, as only another form of the general demand for freedom, peace, and security. His attachment to the United States coincides with that, and is equally in harmony with his other sentiments and the opinions of the bulk of his auditors. On these topics he scarcely says a word which is not vociferously cheered, and indicates a union between the trading and free people of England and America against the isolated despotisms of the world.

In the end opinion is influenced by power. No moral nor mental persuasion can long outlive a physical force incessantly opposed to it. Now, whatever may be the numerical strength of the despotisms of Europe, it seems pretty clear that freedom is becoming, in contrast with them, infinitely powerful. It is the parent of all modern improvements, such as steam engines, railroads, and tele-

graphs. By observation and knowledge of Nature, freedom obtains her assistance, and becomes superior in strength to slavery in any form. To the free men of the world the despotic States are indebted for these improvements, and they must be indebted for similar improvements hereafter, till they possess freedom themselves. But those improvements give force to industry. They are not only sources of increased wealth, they are absolutely necessary in the progress of society to its acquisition. Men cannot live without them. To bar out competition between individuals living in different States is impossible; and those who possess these improvements must be victorious over those who are destitute of them. The despots cannot, in fact, shut them out—cannot do without railroads, steamboats, and telegraphs. Knowledge, then, gives power; without freedom men do not gain knowledge; and thus, whatever may be the relative number of the free and the enslaved, the former must be the most powerful. They already lead the latter. Men's senses cannot be annihilated, and opinion will follow a palpable and growing increase of power.

Independently therefore, of England and the United States together commanding the whole navigation of the world, which gives them a power infinitely greater than is possessed by all the despotisms of the earth, any opinion, political or other, common to them, backed by their wonderful success and their vast power, must become, not to say the common creed of mankind, but very wide-spread and very powerful. We look, therefore, on the attachment of M. Kossuth to freedom, on his hatred of Russia, on his promotion of the friendly union between the inhabitants of the United States and England, as the certain forerunner of the decay, if not the destruction, of despotism on the continent of Europe. In striking for the freedom of Hungary, he has unconsciously become the herald of freedom to all the surrounding nations—of freedom which all desire to be obtained quietly, rationally, and peaceably. From his deprecation of war and violence, except as the means of resisting despotic violence and organised wrong, to his profound respect for religion, he stands wide apart from the revolutionists of France, and is closely allied to the friends of order, of constitutional government, of peace and humanity throughout the civilised world.

Having said so much of his principles, let us say a word or two of the man and his oratory, by which he is so remarkable. Well-proportioned and good-looking, his features being soft and agreeable, he is far more winning than commanding. His power amongst his own people must have rested on persuasion. No great man ever existed, perhaps, who did not at least fascinate those immediately around him. That he has a strong will there can be no doubt, but it acts by love rather than violence.

Kossuth is a self-sustained man. See him sitting quiet, unmoved in a public assembly, in no wise seeking to attract attention, but thoroughly self-possessed and at his ease, and you are convinced at once that he is a man who in "his patience possesses his own soul." After reading his speeches, which seem in general to have been admirably reported, you are surprised at his completely foreign and imperfect pronunciation. Nevertheless, you rarely fail to understand him. He is full of clear ideas, and his command of words, seldom at fault, enables him to convey into the minds of others the well-defined ideas that are in his own mind. From the exuberance of sentiments and of points in his speeches, you expect to find an enthusiastic manner. It is not so. He has sufficient but natural action, particularly when he makes an appeal to the Diety; but generally his manner is quiet, his action moderate, and a second-rate orator of our own would expend much more breath and strength in delivering a very common-place harangue than Kossuth expends in delivering a speech rich in knowledge, feeling, and illustration. He has no violence in his action; he does not swing his arms about or toss them in the air; he makes no attempt to thump a table or his hat. His voice, quite in accord with his manner, is not loud. It is soft, sweet, firm, impassioned, small rather than otherwise, and never violent. The little graces and bye-plays of oratory—allusions to events before him and sentiments addressed to him—are tastefully brought in; but he has none of that mimicry and mockery which pass with some persons for eloquence. He is earnest but not terrible; serious but not dull; continually grave as befits his condition, but not sad as a man without hope, nor prosaic and plodding.

His accentuation is superior to his pronunciation. In this he is distinguished from most foreigners, who acquire pronunciation better than accentuation. He has, we infer, been a careful reader of poetry. His diction, however, does not take the form of poetry, unless it be such poetry as Pope's. It is pointed, sharp, and generally the sentences are short. It is more logic than poetry. It is in the hearing, whatever may be the effect of reading it, more intellectual than sentimental. In one sense, speaking a foreign language is an advantage to him. He has no words to waste—he cannot deceive himself and others into the belief that, by multiplying words, he is expounding truths or sending forth ideas. He speaks well because he has much to say, and cannot waste words in saying it. His oratory has no rounded periods. It is in tone and manner more like the conversational harangues of Mr Tierney than the elaborate and ornate and studied speech of Sir F. Burdett or Earl Grey. It is much more like the neat, clear, pointed speeches of Lord Lyndhurst, than the involved and paran-



thetical and carefully wound up periods of Brougham—more like the pungent words of Cobden than the enthusiastic declamation of Bright. Of all the speakers we have ever heard, his speeches, as pure offsprings of the intellect speaking to the intellect, are most like those of Lord Lyndhurst. His manner and voice are quite silvery and uniform in their tone like those of that noble lord. There are many and striking contrasts and differences between Kossuth and any orator we ever heard—for every one has a manner of his own—but we remember no one whom Kossuth so much resembles as Lord Lyndhurst speaking in the House of Peers. If his manner be impressive, it is entirely for the matter of his speeches. His oratory appears to be unprepared and without effort, and is forcible for its truths, for its fine sentiments, for its striking illustrations of abstract ideas, not for its vehemence. The man's power is purely intellectual.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

THE higher estimation into which the daily wealth-producing labour is fast growing, enhances the importance now ascribed to educating men for the judicious performance of their common toils. At length the truth, long ago propounded by writers on political economy, "that all labour is productive in proportion as it is skilful,"—that "observation and knowledge press the powers of Nature into the service of man, and enable him to produce wealth" in ease, irrespective of soil and climate,—seems to be fully recognised, and measures are taking to pursue a system of action in accordance with this great truth. Streets and rooms illuminated with gas, tables lighted by argand lamps, steel pens to write with, as well as railroads and steam boats to travel by, forcibly impress us with the fact that there is no art, however great or minute,—no labour, however trifling and common,—but is subject to this law, and that in taking measures to increase skill and add by knowledge to the efficiency of labour, we propose nothing less than to improve the wealth-producing industry of mankind.

As we are not only all fed and lodged and clothed by labour, but provided by it with every comfort and every luxury we enjoy, are saved from disasters when storms and floods arise, have our health preserved and our lives lengthened, a more noble and larger task than that of informing labour, now undertaken in various countries, was never proposed. The Great Exhibition was a part of the scheme; and in almost all modern systems of education, making labour skilful and productive has been contemplated as one of their objects. It has been hitherto a reproach to England, and she is still reproached with neglecting this great business, and just now more diligence than heretofore is employed in wiping it away. It is not our opinion, as we have more than once stated—judging by what her people have actually achieved in the industrial arts—that England is deservedly reproached with it; nor is it our opinion that schemes for informing industry, planned very often by those who know little of its wants, are likely to be or have been on the Continent, where they have been carried into effect, very successful. Still we are not otherwise than desirous of recording with approbation, where just, the efforts made to improve education, and noticing their results. The colleges established in Ireland keep industrial education mainly in view, and it is a prominent and avowed part of the lectures and studies now begun at the School of Mines. To promote this object has many attractions for the most enlightened statesmen, and, as far as it can be accomplished, is supposed to be one of the highest duties of all States.

We have just now, in a speech delivered by Sir Robert Kane at the opening of the third session of the Queen's College in Cork, a view of the success of the scheme, and of some impediments to it. It was called a Godless scheme by those who find God only in cathedrals, churches, and chapels—who believe that he is present in the voice of a monk, and absent from the careful, attentive manipulations of the weaver or the smith. A scheme that proceeds on the principle of teaching the study of Nature, and of earnestly invoking her aid in every thought and every turn of the hand, can only be justly called Godless if the material world—resplendent with beauty, power, and majesty—be not the work of the Creator to be continually interrogated, and the Romish priest be the depository and monopolist of every possible revelation. In spite of his oburgations—in spite too of his proffering, at least in promise, though it will now probably not be realised, a different kind of college, the Godless college at Cork is said to find favour with the people. Sir Robert Kane exults at being "able publicly to recognise and reward the intelligence, application, and conduct of our students, before the assembled authorities of Cork, and at the head of the college receiving, under the eyes of those who have had the fullest opportunities for acquiring exact knowledge of our system of education, and the most interest in ascertaining its defects—before parents assembled to scrutinise the subjects and method of instruction given to their sons—the warm and unanimous meed of public approbation. The vote of confidence in the college formerly given had that day received (he said) valid and universal confirmation." The absence of instruction, therefore, in the religious dogmas of a sect is no longer an obstacle to the success of the Godless colleges. They have surmounted that, and are expected to have a career of usefulness.

One impediment to their progressive utility, and the progressive utility at present of all similar instruction, comes from another quarter. It is a want of harmony or oneness with other systems of instruction. The old and the new do not fit well together. Ignorance of the matters taught prevents the meaning of the professor's lessons being easily caught and fully appreciated. Sir Robert Kane says,—“The obstacle is to be found in those Royal and public schools which, founded by the State and endowed for the preparatory education of the middle and upper classes, by exclusiveness of admission, hampered by adherence to obsolete and imperfect methods, fettered by anomalous restrictions on the future course of their best students, have become practically cyphers in the estimate of our educational force, and serve but to depress the standard of private schools.”

“Anxious (he also says) as we are that our classes should be occupied at once with those subjects of study which should give proper scope to the abilities of our professors, we were obliged to accommodate ourselves to existing circumstances, and could not materially raise our entrance course above the standard of the older universities. Our universities ought not to be compelled to occupy themselves with those matters of instruction which should be given in schools. Our secondary schools should free themselves from the trammels of an antiquated system and adapt themselves to modern methods and to real life, for which far better preparation is given in the primary schools under the National Board for the mere peasantry than can be had by parents of the middle classes for their sons, unless they can afford the time and money to pass through the Queen's Colleges. Any great further advance in university education must be preceded by a valid improvement and reform of our secondary schools; and, further, the work of reform ought to commence upon those schools, rich in public endowments, and founded expressly to afford the most liberal means of secondary education. With the primary education organised under the National Board—with a success beyond expectation with our university system, which, though with many Herculean labours yet before it, has already passed through that which in its cradle threatened its infant existence—there yet remains the intermediate step, to organise and reform the secondary or school education, which, when done, will give to our country a coherent and complete system of public instruction.”

The old establishments, therefore, according to Sir Robert, intended for the purpose of educating the people, are the great and real impediments to the system of industrial education adapted to modern methods and real life.”

In England similar obstacles exist. There are very few of our grammar schools, and schools which prepare youth for our universities, which would enable them to profit by or even to understand the admirable lecture recently delivered by Dr Lyon Playfair at the School of Mines, and published in the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday. Mechanics' schools and mechanics' institutes, a few schools in which the rudiments of chemistry and natural philosophy as well as the classics are taught, and a practical education in laboratories, factories, and workshops, have prepared a large population in England to understand such lectures; but we are afraid that the want of oneness in our system will be as perceptible here as in Ireland; and we shall find—in fact we do find—that the imperfect, one-sided, and limited education already established is a great and real impediment to the industrial education, founded exclusively on close observation of the material world. Dr Playfair, in fact, says—“The extension of scientific and technical education is a want of the age. The old and yet widely existing scholastic system of education, introduced by the revival of learning in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, is ill adapted to the necessities of the times. Erasmus would not now aid Cambridge in advancing the progress of England, nor would Vitelli make Oxford useful to the mass of its population. It would be of little use to the lagging progress of Italy, even. If Chrysolaras was again to teach Greek in its universities. Euripides and Thucydides cannot make power-looms and spinning-jennies; for these, Watts and Arkwrights are required. A Poggio may discover copies of Lucretius and Quintilian without thereby producing a result equal to that of the smallest discoveries of a Stephenson or a Wheatstone. When will our schools learn that dead literature cannot be the parent of living science or of active industry? ‘The great desideratum of the present age,’ says Liebig, ‘is practically manifested in the establishment of schools in which the natural sciences occupy the most prominent places in the course of instruction. From these schools a more vigorous generation will come forth powerful in understanding, qualified to appreciate and to accomplish all that is truly great, and to bring forth fruits of universal usefulness. Through them the resources, the wealth, and the strength of empires will be incalculably increased.’”

We have, then, the testimony of learned professors in both parts of the island to the fact that our old systems of education do not, to say the least of them, now promote the industrial education necessary for individual welfare and the promotion of national wealth and strength. Although the judgment in both cases may be said to be that of rivals, both gentlemen are well informed, and both have enjoyed all the benefits of that system which they now impugn. Whether the systems they now advocate

may not in turn, should they become and continue established, stand in the way of some future improvement in education, is a vexed question we will not now discuss. It is perfectly plain, indeed, that we are not very well acquainted with the means by which the arts have hitherto been improved, some persons attributing it to the designs and plans of philosophers and statesmen; and others, observing that improvement is often brought about in a direction contrary to their expectations, or in some manner wholly unexpected, attribute it to causes such as the growth of population and the division of labour, over which human volition has no direct control. Still less are we acquainted either with the arts that will hereafter come into existence, or the means of bringing them forward; and, therefore, it is yet doubtful—and the doubt is justified by the comparative progress of England and other countries—how far any scheme of artificial education will promote the end in view. It will accomplish, no doubt, a certain object; perhaps not exactly the object immediately proposed; but will it accomplish the permanent improvement of society?

We have a mistrust, we confess, of those who are urging on such a scheme. Dr Lyon Playfair and other gentlemen who embrace his views insist very much on the scientific inferiority of England in relation to the Continent. At the same time they establish very clearly that science is nothing more than what the intellect by close observation discovers in the material world. Properly understood, the phrase material world embraces and includes human society,—for us, indeed, the most interesting and important part of that world. It

"holds not a quarry
Half so fair as man to man."

When it is boldly asserted, therefore, that the abstract sciences are less known in England than on the Continent, we must take leave to remind these gentlemen that nowhere has the abstract science of society been so much studied or is so well known as in England. In England political economy, if somewhat improved abroad, took its rise, and has been more prosecuted here than elsewhere. If it be true, therefore, that in England the mathematics, optics, chemistry, &c., be not so well known as on the Continent, we may set off against the superior knowledge there our superior knowledge in all that concerns society. England has practically as well as theoretically demonstrated her superiority.

There is amongst nations as amongst individuals a division of labour; and if foreign nations excel in one thing and we in another, that is probably as much for the benefit of society on the whole as one man excelling in making watches and another in making knives. As political economists, we are rather at issue, then, with the scientific men who reproach England with not being equal to some other nations in knowledge of the abstract sciences; and think it is not a reproach to England, while her people excel in another science, that she is not acquainted with chemistry or optics. Neither is it desirable to make all nations pursue the same objects, or to place them all on the same level. We doubt the wisdom of those who propose to promote scientific knowledge here by system, because it is said to prevail abroad.

It may further be remarked, if the principles of the scientific men be correct, that the intellect should be required to make the same discoveries in the social sciences in one country as in another. The laws of nature are everywhere the same. Society is subject to those laws as well as plants and animals. Men must in all cases conform to them. There is no doubt that political science—the great principle, for example, that labour produces all wealth—is everywhere the same, and everywhere true. All the consequences of that principle, including all the consequences of division of labour, of the influence of knowledge and skill in making labour productive, including trade and all its ramifications, must everywhere and in like manner be equally true. There is, therefore, but one political science as there is but one chemistry, one astronomy, or one geology. As knowledge of chemistry is manifested, according to these able men, in improving the arts, such as glass making, &c., so knowledge of political science is manifested in the freedom, tranquillity, and prosperity of a people. We must venture, therefore, to tell them that they underrate very much the acquirements of their countrymen in the abstract sciences; and if it be, as they say, that we are behind-hand in a knowledge of chemistry and mineralogy, we can boast of our knowledge in a science that is at least of equal importance to any other. We insist on justice being done by public writers to the nation; and that it shall not be inferred, because they are of opinion that in some respects the English are not so learned as the French and the Germans, that the nation is behind them in knowledge essential to the production of wealth and to the well-being of man on the earth. To that end all industrial education tends; and while we are ready and willing to improve it, we contend that it is already better understood and better practised here, judging by the results, than by any nation of the continent of Europe.

THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

WE this day publish the returns of Trade and Navigation for the nine months ending the 10th ult.:—a reference to which will show the same satisfactory results, so far as consumption and exports

are concerned, as these returns have done throughout the year. There is still a further increase both in the inward and outward entries of shipping, British as well as foreign.

Agriculture.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY AND CATTLE BREEDING.

Now grain is likely to be permanently low priced, farmers will have a twofold motive for trying to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from dairy husbandry and cattle breeding. In the first place, grain being low, a certain portion of corn may be profitably applied to breeding stock; and, secondly, if the farmer can keep such a stock with profit, he will add to his means of producing manure, and so increase his growth of grain. We know of many cases in which the occupiers of farms chiefly arable make very considerable returns by means of ten or a dozen milking cows; the greatest objection to a dairy is that it throws a good deal of work on the females of the farmer's family, for servants are but little to be depended upon for the care and attention required for the management of any of the products of milk. It must, therefore, depend upon the circumstances and feelings of each farmer, whether he will add a dairy to his farming business. But we believe there is scarcely a farm in England on which a certain quantity of breeding cattle, whether used for dairy purposes or not, would fail to remunerate the occupier for keeping it, if done with judgment and attention. The sort he keeps will occasionally depend upon locality, but there is a wide extent of country, the greater part of England in fact, in which he will find either the Yorkshire or the Durham short-horn the most profitable animal to rear: if milk be his object, he will choose the former; if fat meat, the latter. But whatever sort he keeps, let it be good of its kind, pure bred and well-formed, for the cross bred and ill shaped brutes we see reared on so many farms can bring nothing but loss and disappointment. We have now before us a little volume, one of "Richardson's Rural Handbooks," entitled "The Cow: Dairy Husbandry and Cattle Breeding," by M. M. Milburn, which in a small compass contains a great amount of sound and useful information in these subjects. The following is his account of the history and qualities of the short-horn breed:—

The Durham ox, a son of Charles Colling's Favourite, weighed 187 stone 2 lbs. The Yorkshire ox, bred by Mr Dunhill, of Newton, near Duncaster, weighed, when killed, 264 stone 13 lbs. These are weights of 14 lbs to the stone, and show the strange capabilities to lay on fat and flesh possessed by this extraordinary race of animals. Though there are not, perhaps, another instance on record of any bull selling for so much money as Charles Colling's Comet, which sold for 1,000 guineas, and whose herd, forty-seven in number, sold for 7,115*l.*; yet 500*l.*, 600*l.*, and as much as 800*l.*, are still given for a first-rate short-horn bull.

In improving his breed, Mr Colling had recourse to a single cross with the polled Galloway; he then bred back to the short-horn, and the result was a stock called the ALLOY, at first in contempt, but afterwards as a distinction. His cross was between a short-horned bull called Blingbroke, and a beautiful red Galloway cow, which produced a bull calf; this, in due time, was the sire of a bull calf, by the pure short-horn cow, Johanna; this bull calf again became the sire of the cow Lady, by a pure short-horn cow, which became the dam of the noted bull Favourite: thus was this celebrated stock founded. At the sale, the Lady cow, fourteen years old, was sold for 206 guineas, and her daughter, Countess, nine years old, for 400 guineas.

Nor is it in their rapid fattening alone that this race of cattle excels. They are beyond all question, the most remarkable for early maturity. Fat deposits are generally the result of a mature state of the animal. There are few animals who will lay it on, to any degree, at least, until they are fully formed. The short-horn is an exception. They commence the fat-forming process as calves. This seems to increase with their growth, and at a year old they have all the semblance of cows.

The feeders of short-horns, instead of keeping them to three, four, or five years of age, fatten them and sell them off at from two to two-and-a-half years; they can thus turn off one-half more, at least, if not a greater proportion, of beef, from their farms or their stables, than could possibly be done with any other breed. Hence they have quick returns and large amounts of beef for the food-consumer. We will not deny that the short-horn requires good keep, and shelter, and care. She needs nursing when young, and nourishing diet; and she pays for all, for she is a cow when another is a calf, the ox is fat when the other is growing, she will purchase a horse before a Devon will buy a saddle. Hence the short-horn stands the very first on the list of the fat-producing breeds of cattle.

But the breeder requires especially patience and faith in the right principles of his art. In reference to the principles of breeding, Mr Milburn says:—

There are in all animals, high as well as low, those exceptional instances where an individual far outstrips his congeners in some particular quality. Now, if another possessing the same qualities should be paired with this individual, there is certainly no guarantee that the produce will exactly inherit both. A knowledge of this fact has disheartened many a breeder. He wanted milk; and he selected for his female breeding animal the best milk-cow in his dairy, and he carried her to a bull who was also the son of a dairy-cow of standing and character. He expects the produce to be a milker; but he is disappointed; and in disgust he retires and leaves to chance what he thinks he cannot obtain by skill and effort.

But he is in error. The principles are perfect; but he has not had the patience to wait for the fruit. One of his selections was an accidental product. She was not the successor of a favoured ancestry. She so far outstripped her race, as to be possessed of qualities in which they were deficient; but her produce "killed back;"—they resembled more the true breed of which she was an exception; and thus the breeder was disappointed in his expectations, and gave up on the first skirmish, instead of bearing the brunt of the battle. He should have gone on selecting the most famous for milk within his reach; and he would, by and by, have acquired as a tendency of his breed, the accidental qualities, which would have become the rule instead of the exception.

Hence the improvement of a breed of stock is not the work of a day nor a year, but the business of a life-time; and if a breeder were to start *de novo* to engraft some peculiar tendency on a herd of cattle or a flock of sheep, it might be that his sons will reap the benefit of his skill and efforts, if they were rightly

directed; for there would be no certainty of the full qualities being established in only two or three generations.

There are not only limits, therefore, to the mathematical axiom that like produces like, modified by vital powers with which the breeder has to deal, but we think there is a principle deeper still, one little noticed by writers on breeding stock, but one which all our great breeders knew and practised, viz., that some one animal has much more power of transmitting his qualities than others. We know at this moment a couple of gentlemen, who show the best short-horn cows and heifers, who may be said to have the best female animals perhaps in the kingdom, but who hardly ever get a prize for one of their bulls; and whose best animals were all got by a bull who never was qualified to merit a single distinction. He had no great symmetry himself, was coarse and ungainly; but he had so much vital force that he impressed symmetrical beauty on all his progeny, be his partner what they might; he was thus the sire of a complete herd of winners. The remarkable results of the Collings in cattle breeding were really due either to the skill they had in seeking this transmissive power, or to the accident of obtaining by chance an animal who possessed it, in their bull, Hubback.

Little as is known of this bull—for he was purchased of a cottager who grazed him in the lanes—it is quite clear that to have any merit as a short-horn, there must be more or less of the Hubback blood. Now the fact was, that when that animal's mother was taken to good keep, she ceased to breed, owing to becoming so fat. He soon did the same; but his was the sire of all the Collings's best cattle, and his grandson, Foljambé, was acknowledged to be the animal which most improved the herd—nay, the very sire of Comet; the bull Favourite was from the union of a brother and sister, whose common parent was this same Foljambé.

Thus in breeding animals the counterpart of each other, though it may not in the first generation prove all that could be wished, yet it gives the tendency in the breed to progress in that direction; and the careful and persevering selection of animals with the same tendency, through several generations, may have these results.

On the much debated point of in-and-in breeding, Mr Milburn seems to side with those who contend that close affinities are not objectionable, and he cites the late Mr Bates, unquestionably one of our most eminent breeders, as an authority in support of his views:—

This brings us to the much agitated question of breeding *in-and-in*; in other words, of breeding animals solely from the same stock, all possessing more or less affinity for each other, and all originating in one or two varieties of animals. The controversy has raged from Bakewell downward. He bred entirely from his own stock. Opponents to the system says his animals became small and feeble in constitution, and they failed. But he only adopted one of the first axioms of breeding,—he selected the best he could find. He saw and knew none like his own, and he took them because he could not find their equals. He attained high perfection by the system. He got a breed of good animals—they were attaining good qualities; he bred from them with each other, to give it permanency and uniformity, and indelibility to his flock and to his herd. And what if he did get them small and delicate? His object was to produce animals less coarse, less gross, less hard than the original stock; and he succeeded, although possibly he carried his predilections too far. Analogies are attempted to be made between the human subject and the brute. It is said that in the former the most serious physical and mental disorders arise from too near consanguinity. A family intermarries, afflicted with mania, or consumption, or scrofula; intermarriage where these diseases exist will increase the virulence of the tendency, until the family may become weak and feeble or may become extinct. They do so, not because they breed *in-and-in*, but because they disregard the first principles of increase; they render permanent the defects of the stock, by alliances of similar tendencies. Mr Bates's rule was, "breed *in-and-in* from a bad stock, and you commit ruin and devastation;" they must always be changing to keep it moderately in caste, but, if a good stock be selected, you may breed *in-and-in* as much as you please. If deficiency of mental power be a consequence of *in-and-in* breeding, surely it will be an advantage in feeding animals,—for the senuous with them ought entirely to swallow up the intellectual.

The objectors to consanguineous breeding, and its deteriorating and enfeebling character, seem to forget, that, in the case of the wild cattle at Chillingham park, to which allusion was made in the introduction, no cross has been made for an immemorial number of centuries; and thus, unchanged and unchangeable, they remain, without deterioration, without feebleness, a standing objection to the indiscriminate condemnation of the system of breeding from the same stock.

The answer, that these animals do not show any improved points, is an argument in favour of this system of breeding, for the fact that they never had them, and possibly never will have the chance, so long as the breed is kept pure and unalloyed, is quite decisive in its favour. Like all other wild animals, a natural law prevents the feeble male from exercising any unfavourable tendency. They have a king: during the rutting season fierce and almost deadly battles take place among the bulls for the favour of the females. The hardiest, strongest, and most enduring male is the victor, and he becomes the parent of the future herd. This may, and is likely to continue for some years—for, once admitted a victor, a great change must take place before the contest will be renewed. But no sooner does the male animal become feeble, than another season renews the strife—the once patriarch is vanquished, and the youthful victor, full of vigour and virility, is in turn the paramour of the herd. Now if we admit the influence of the male animal to be the greatest, we have here the most perfect adaptation for the wedding of the herd, and the best constituted bull is the parent of the whole race for one or two years of production. It is not wonderful then that they have no points, no superiority, no distinctiveness of breeding; there is no selection of adaption, of symmetry, even of semblance, but there is strength of constitution in the male—the quality above all others for securing strength of constitution, hardness, and size in the offspring. And assuming that this tyrant strength in the patriarch of the herd will continue for three successive years—a feat extremely probable, there is a degree of consanguinity which few breeders will attempt. It may be said of Mr Bates's herd, whose quality is unsurpassed, now that he is dead, that the heifers were frequently bulled by their own grandfather, or the cow by her grandson. And this was not more irregular than the wild habits of the whole herd at Chillingham, when the daughter, if not the grand-daughter, must breed with the grand-sire or the sire.

Nor were Mr Bates and Mr Bakewell alone; Mr Colling, we have seen, bred his animals in very close affinity, and Mr Mason, of Chilton, second only to Mr Colling, was an *in-and-in* breeder. And what if the stocks of the Bakewells and the Collings did become smaller and too fine in bone? Let it be remembered they were trying to reduce the size and improve the quality; and if they carried it too far, it is no more forcible as an argument against the principle, than any other want of judgment in the details is to any other system. No one will accuse Mr Bates, however, after a jubilee of *in-and-in* breeding of the closest kind, of having either a small or feeble herd.

In the hands of such masters of the art, close breeding may answer, and for specific objects, but with the generality of farmers and breeders we would caution them against it. We do not mean that they should breed crosses, but keeping to a pure breed, they should beware of too near consanguinity.

CHEESE-MAKING.

THE reference we made last week to Mr Sturge's very good account of dairy farming as carried on in Somersetshire, has drawn from a correspondent, a thoroughly practical man, the following interesting and useful observations on cheese-making. It is undoubtedly true that in most of our dairy districts there have been very few improvements, either in the management of the land or the stock, or in the manufacture of cheese; but it must at the same time, in fairness to our dairy farmers, be observed, that cheese is a somewhat delicate product, its quality depending very much on the natural peculiarities of the soil, and that the adoption of means for increasing the quantity of produce is by no means free from the danger of greatly deteriorating its quality. We believe that dairy husbandry in general, and cheese-making in particular, would well reward the investigations of a scientific and practical agriculturist:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—The remarks on this subject in Mr William Sturge's essay on "Farming in Somersetshire," noticed in the ECONOMIST of the 8th inst., have induced me to send the following, which you may consider worth bringing before your readers:—

Cheese farming in this district, instead of profiting by experience and scientific research, remains in exactly the same position as it did a century ago, and yet it is an art peculiarly depending on skilful management for profit or loss. In the process of making cheese the milk is first coloured with annatto (except for white cheese); the whey is then separated from the curd by the acid found in the stomach of the calf, commonly known as vels; the curd is then hardened or scalded by the application of heated whey; broken up or ground, salted, and pressed in vats of the shape the cheese is to be. All this is done, not by rule and measure, but by guess, and unless the different operations are carried to exactly the right degree, the cheese is more or less injured. Consequently, in buying cheese, the factor finds some defective in colour; others, from the curd having been too much or too little scalded, from having too much or too little salt, from having been too heavily or too lightly pressed; and such cheese are not worth so much from the presence of these faults by 10s to 20s per cwt, and yet they all cost the farmer exactly the same. Of course, in some dairies, there are few or none such made; but, generally speaking, the proportion is needlessly large. The Somersetshire dairy farmers would be astonished at the aggregate amount thrown away by them every year through carelessness or mismanagement.

In this literary age, when a hydra would be at fault to read all that is written, I do not know of one volume on the subject of cheese-making. Though essentially there is but little difference, the detail of the system, if system it can be called, is a thing of mystery and tradition, and is only spoken of as a secret at the tea table; and the farmer's wife follows the custom of her mother, regardless of the geological formation on to which she may have married. One great obstacle to improvement is, that the result of any deviation from former custom cannot be ascertained for many months, till the cheese are ripe and ready for sale, so that there would be considerable risk in any change; and to make notes at the making of particular cheese, so as to be guided by them for the future, would be a proceeding hardly consistent with the practice of Somersetshire farmers.

Statistically, I cannot speak; but I know from observation, that the making of cheese, properly conducted, is very profitable; and I feel sure that a dairy of two or three hundred cows, conducted in a business-like and scientific manner, turning out say ten cheese a day, each to be as good as care and good land can make it, would pay an ample profit on the capital employed.

It has occurred to me that the borders of the turf land in Ireland would produce cheese of fine quality, and I should like to know if it has ever been tried there. I have seen cheese made from the grazing land on Dartmoor, and it possessed fine flavour, and might be good in other respects. A short sweet grass produces finer cheese than a more luxuriant herbage, and any manure or dressing injures the land for dairy purposes.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Bridgewater, Nov. 10, 1851.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Thorburn and Trueman's Circular.)

Glasgow, Nov. 11, 1851.

Since the commencement of this year the prices of Scotch pig iron steadily declined until August last, (during which month the average price of mixed Nos. 1, good brands, for immediate shipment, was 38s 1d per ton, and that of store-keepers' warrants for the same f. o. b. here were 38s 9d per ton,) which decline was caused by the apprehensions entertained that the large make would add to the home stocks, and that the markets abroad would also become overstocked; it, however, having become apparent that the stocks here were diminishing, coupled with the cheering intelligence that stocks were light and decreasing in the principal foreign markets, the downward tendency has been checked. During the whole of last, and up to the present time this month, there was a steady and good business done, but with scarcely any fluctuation in the prices.

It is not our province to predict the future course of the market, but with the encouraging prospect of cheap food, with money abundant, and a large supply of cotton at low rates, it is not unreasonable to expect that the Scotch iron trade will participate in the probable prosperous state of business generally, and that the consumption and use of Scotch pig iron will be still further extended, especially should the tangled position of affairs in France receive a favourable solution, as it may be hoped that the benefits derived from the admission of pig iron into that country in bond, for exportation in the manufactured state, will induce the Government to follow up this enlightened policy by the removal of other restrictions.

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

Galatz, Oct. 30, 1851.

We continue to have a fair business going on in purchases of break-stuff, chiefly however for the Mediterranean and for the Adriatic. Business for the United Kingdom is less active, and purchases are chiefly made to give cargo to previously chartered vessels. There have been executed various orders for the North of Europe.

Wheats, good qualities, attract attention of buyers at present rates, and the Mediterranean is likely to take off part of our present heavy stock, of which there is however a great part out of condition or of inferior quality. It is, however, expected that at the close of the navigation, purchases at comparatively lower rates may be practicable, such as may be tempting to speculators.

The demand for Indian corn for the Adriatic has somewhat declined during the last few days, still prices continue to be well supported, and there is not for the present any prospect of their giving way even during the winter, since in the lower districts of the country the people will require to buy corn for their own consumption. Some contracts for new Indian corn have already been entered into for delivery in May and June next old style, at prices equal to from 13s 6d to 14s per quarter free on board, the entire amount being paid in advance; this would in some sort be an indication that our prices will be higher next spring than at present.

Foreign Correspondence.

Since the subjoined letter arrived, the following has been received by submarine telegraph:—

Paris, Thursday, 7 o'clock p.m.

The Assembly has rejected the Electoral law by a majority of 355 against 348.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Nov. 13, 1851.

The message of the President of the Republic has been the signal for an increasing hostility from the Conservatives of the Assembly. It is true that this message was not written with much prudence. Louis Napoleon seemed to be obsequious towards the Conservatives when he declared that he would continue the system of policy he had followed during the three first years of his presidency, and at the same time he proposed openly to repeal the law of May 31st, which was considered as a step towards the Left. In this manner he did not satisfy the Republicans, and he incensed the Conservatives. He, besides, showed that he was only directed by his own private interest, and he proposed a return to the universal suffrage, as he considered it as the only means of being re-elected. He has placed himself in such a sad predicament, that he is now at war with the majority of the Assembly, and suspected by the Republicans.

The bureau of the Assembly who examined the bill were very hostile to the President. The Conservatives allowed that the law of May 31st was not perfect—that modifications could be introduced; but the new bill could not be adopted, as it was a sort of injury put upon the Assembly. They appointed a committee of fifteen members, and two only were favourable to the universal suffrage, M. Grevy and M. Larochejacquelein. That committee appointed on the next day M. Darre as their reporter, who has already presented his report to the Assembly. He concludes with a motion for the total rejection of the bill. He said that a reform of the Electoral Law might be admitted, provided the principle of the law of May 31st was preserved. He pretended that the restricted suffrage was a guarantee against the Red Republicans and Socialists, and France had been indebted to it for its tranquillity during two years; and it was no good motive for its repeal to say that it now endangered the public peace; that it was no more a violation of the Constitution to require three years' residence than six months; and it would be as good an argument for the Republicans to return to the six months' residence, as this term would equally exclude a certain number of citizens from the electoral list.

The public debates upon that report will begin to-day, and the most ardent Conservatives will go almost immediately to a vote, and reject the first reading at the very first sitting.

It is probable, however, that a compromise will be consented to by the majority, who will vote the first reading, and wait until the second reading, in order to amend the bill, instead of defeating it entirely. They would agree to one year's residence.

It is very desirable that such a compromise should be adopted, as the resistance of the Assembly to any modification of the Electoral Law is much criticised, and has produced a great deal of irritation in the public mind.

The Assembly have also manifested their ill will against the President by several measures and propositions, which produced a great sensation at the Elysee. As the President is always suspected of meditating a *coup d'etat*, the questors of the Assembly have presented a proposition, by which they recall an article of the Constitution which gives the Assembly the right of requiring the formation of a military force for its safety, and of appointing an officer to command them. The President of the Assembly might delegate his right of requisition of the troops to the questors, or to any one of them. This law would be put to the order of the day of the army, and posted up in all the barracks of the Republic.

This proposition is, indeed, a direct attack on the President, and the most prudent among the Conservatives blamed it, and were not ready to support it. But several circumstances have given it a chance of being adopted.

Louis Napoleon addressed an allocution to the officers of regiments who are recently come to Paris, and that allocution was rather threatening. He said:—"If the gravity of circumstances forced me to make an appeal to your devotion, it would not fail to me, as you know I shall only require what is in accordance with my right. . . . with the military honour, and the interest of the country; as I have put at your head men who have my whole confidence and deserve yours; as, if ever the day of danger should happen, I would not do as the Governments who have preceded me—I would not say, 'March, I follow you,' but I would say, 'I march, follow me.'"

This speech was considered as very bold, and the Ministers insisted with the President to obtain the addition of some alleviating words. They added after the words "in accordance with my rights" this amendment, "which is recognised by the Constitution." But

even after this modification, the speech produced a great irritation in the Assembly, who considered as the threat of a *coup d'etat*.

The President was also imprudent with the proposition of the questors. His ministers, who had been summoned before the committee, had declared that they would oppose it with might and main, though they did not dispute the right of the Assembly of requesting the military force for their defence. But the Minister of the Interior wrote afterwards to the Assembly that, after reflection, they could not even grant the Chamber the enormous right of having an army and a commander-in-chief of their own.

The Left, who were prepared to vote against the proposition, have been startled by this new declaration, and they might now adopt it.

The President had issued a decree for the convocation of the electors of the Seine on the 30th inst., in order to return a representative, in consequence of the resignation of General Magnan. It seems singular that he hastened to invoke this election before the result of the debate of the Assembly on the law of May 31st. It is said that he did so in order to have a new argument against the restricted suffrage. The Republicans have already announced they would abstain, and the Bonapartists seem inclined to follow the example, so that the election might be invalidated, if the number of votes were not equal to one-fourth of the total number of electors inscribed for the department of the Seine.

The following are the variations of our securities from Nov. 6 to 12:—

	l	s	d	c
The Three per Cents declined from.....	56	10	to	55 90
The Five per Cents	96	70		90 60
Bank Shares.....	2120	0		2100 0
Northern Shares.....	460	0		458 75
Strasbourg.....	355	0		353 75
Bordeaux.....	377	50		375 0
Marseilles.....	217	50		210 0
Orleans.....	858	75		856 25
Rouen.....	570	0		565 0
Central line improved from.....	425	0		426 25
Boulogne	260	0		262 50

HALF-PAST FOUR.—There was no business on 'Change. The public funds are rather steady, owing to the great deal of money which is preferring the rentes to any other sort of securities; but there is no speculation.

The Three per Cents varied from 55f 95c to 55f 90c; the Five per Cents from 90f 50c to 90f 55c; the Bank Shares were at 2105f; the Northern Shares at 460f; Strasbourg at 355f; Nantes at 53f 75c; Bordeaux at 375f; Orleans at 862f 50c; Rouen at 565f; Havre at 208f 75c; Marseilles at 208f 75c; Central line at 426f 25c.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Windsor Castle.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert went to town by a special train to visit the Exhibition building, in Hyde Park, and afterwards returned to Windsor Castle.

Yesterday the Queen held a Privy Council.

The following have visited at the Castle during the week:—The Dowager Lady Littleton, the Hon. Caroline Littleton, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Lady Cowley, and Sir George Bowles.

METROPOLIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—It seems now practically settled that the Crystal Palace is to stand. At their last meeting the Commissioners resolved that, under the circumstances recapitulated in the report of Lord Granville and Sir William Cubitt, Messrs Fox, Henderson, and Co. should be secured against ultimate positive loss, and that the sum of 35,000*l.*, as recommended in the report, should be forthwith advanced to them, upon their written agreement to abide by such terms and conditions as the Commission may hereafter prescribe. It was also agreed that the further questions raised in that report, as to the final verification and settlement of the accounts, and as to the conditions to be imposed in case of the materials being sold for a higher sum than that estimated, should be referred to the Finance Committee. This document (says the *Times*) may fairly be accepted as an unmistakable proof that the Crystal Palace is to be preserved. A structure which has now cost 144,000*l.*, and which has excited the admiration of the whole world, which illustrates a new order of architecture, which housed the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was its chief wonder, which is adapted to serve many public wants, and the entire future uses of which, though many of them are apparent, it is impossible at present to estimate—such a structure, we may confidently predict, will not be wantonly sacrificed to an idle conceit. As long as the question of retaining the building involved a sacrifice of not more than 79,000*l.*, the arguments *pro* and *con* might, perhaps, have been considered fairly balanced. The increased amount of the surplus secured by pulling it down, the avoidance of heavy expenses for necessary repairs, and a variety of other considerations, weighed heavily in favour of that alternative. When, however, the actual expenditure under the contract rose to 109,000*l.*, and when it became evident that beyond that amount the contractors were serious losers, and under circumstances of such a character that the Royal Commission could not equitably hold them to the strict letter of their agreement, then the policy of preserving the building could no longer be doubted. Obviously acting upon this conviction, the Royal Commission have adopted the foregoing resolutions, and as Lord John Russell was present on the occasion and, with Lord Granville, voted in favour of them, it is no great stretch of assumption to infer that the Government are prepared to complete the purchase of the Crystal Palace, and thus to give effect to the wishes, not only of the public, but, if we have not been misinformed, of the Queen herself upon this subject. Again referring to the matter yesterday in a leading article, the *Times* says—As soon as our ditatory foreign allies have carried off some acres of packing cases that now encumber the floor, and released the Custom-house officers from their troublesome duty, the Crystal Palace will be put in decent trim, and opened to the public. Already the transept and the British half of the nave are sufficiently cleared to make one feel that a very new and very beautiful effect is yet in store for us. In fact, the Crystal Palace has not yet been seen, for the calico, necessary as it was, destroyed both the transparency and the brilliancy of the roof. For the next three or four months, at all events

it will not be necessary to renew this covering, and meanwhile we promise our readers a sight that will delight and surprise them, even after all the glories of the Exhibition. Should the fate of the building depend on the verdict of the first hundred thousand assembled therein, there can be no doubt of the result, for there will not be found five hundred among them so interested or so insensible as to vote for the destruction of so beautiful a fabric.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY—The new Lord Mayor, unwilling that the pageant of his inauguration should return to the dead level of the immemorial Exhibition, after the splendid symbolic display of last year, devised a new attraction, in the shape of knights, esquires, clowns, &c., of the age of Henry the Seventh. The concourse of spectators was extraordinary, but the show was a disappointment. At the banquet in the evening, the foreign ambassadors were not present, nor was Lord Palmerston. The Premier's short speech abounded in compliments to the City which had beheld the founding of Westminster Hall and the completion of the Crystal Palace.

THE KOSSUTH DEMONSTRATIONS—On Thursday the last of the London receipts of the great Magyar took place at the Hanover square rooms, when addresses from the metropolitan boroughs were presented. Long before 12 o'clock, the nominal hour for commencing, hundreds of persons who had succeeded in obtaining tickets were pressing eagerly against the door in Hanover street, and the whole of the vicinity indicated to the most casual passenger that something unusual was expected. Inside the animation was not less striking. Before noon the room was pervaded with an assembly of both sexes, decorated, for the most part, with the Hungarian colours. Behind the platform were suspended the Union Jack and the American banner, with the Hungarian flag intervening; and the Magyar cause was similarly honoured at the opposite end of the room. About one o'clock Madame Kossuth, attended by Madame Pulzky, Mrs Nicholay, and some other ladies, came upon the platform and was received with loud cheers. Soon after, M. Kossuth, accompanied by Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr Andrews, the mayor of Southampton, and several Hungarian officers, appeared on the platform. Their arrival was the signal for cordial and long-continued cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. There were also on the platform Mr Williams, M.P. for Lambeth; Mr J. B. Smith, member for the Stirling Burghs; Mr Pritchard, high bailiff of Southwark, Mr Nicholay, &c. &c. The Westminster address was read by Mr Lewis; the Southwark address, by Mr Pritchard, the high bailiff; the Marylebone address by Mr Holton; the Lambeth address by Mr Frederick Doulton; the Finsbury address by Mr Nicholay. The address of the women of England, which was signed by about 1,000 ladies, and which is still in course of signature, was read by Mr J. B. Smith, M.P. Each deputation, as their address was presented, came up upon the platform, and were individually introduced to M. Kossuth by Mr Lewis, who acted as master of the ceremonies on the occasion. When the ladies' deputation made their appearance, they were saluted by three cheers by the meeting. They had also the honour of being introduced to Madame Kossuth. The addresses having been all presented, Kossuth made another eloquent and exciting oration, which was received with the usual enthusiasm. At the Polish and Hungarian ball given in the evening, Kossuth was received with cheering unusually vigorous for an assembly composed mainly of the wealthier classes. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen crowded round, if possible, to shake hands with the distinguished guest. But the crowd became so great, and the anxiety to see him so manifest, that he was obliged to retire to the concert room, when an arrangement was made, by which, as in the case of the Queen's visit, the company defiled past him, bowing as reverently as if he were the most potent sovereign in Europe.

CENTRAL RAILWAY TERMINUS—Early in the week, Mr Charles Pearson met a considerable number of members of the City Corporation, in the Egyptian hall of the Mansion house, for the purpose of developing the plans designed by him for improving the City, and relieving its thoroughfares by means of a central railway terminus, and other arrangements; Sir George Carroll took the chair, and the attendance of aldermen and councillors was good. After some preliminary remarks, Mr Pearson proceeded to detail his scheme. He proposes to occupy the Valley of the Fleet from Holborn bridge to King's cross, by constructing branch lines for passengers to the City from the Great Western and the Northern railroads, together with sidings running from the main lines, and conveying meat, poultry, roots, and vegetables (without changing carriages or traversing the streets), to wholesale markets to be erected over the line close to the City. The plan also provides extensive receiving houses close to the City north of Holborn bridge, to be built over other sidings from the main lines, for loading the carriages with goods to be sent direct by rail, in substitution of the railway receiving houses in Lud lane, Lawrence lane, Basing lane, the Old Bailey, and other narrow and confined thoroughfares in the City, where goods are now received, unloaded, re-loaded, and re-conveyed through the over-crowded streets and lanes in their way to the distant railway stations at Paddington and Cannon town, or King's cross. It likewise provides a great trunk-line of double rails to bring omnibus passengers by rail from Paddington and the northern suburbs of the metropolis to the vicinity of Farringdon street. The suggested railway is to interrupt no thoroughfares, intercept no prospects, interfere with no drainage and no ventilation in the public streets. The project proposes to lay the several lines of railway under a new street to be constructed 100 feet wide and intersecting the metropolis from King's cross to Holborn bridge. It will likewise provide transverse streets on the high level, and so unite the districts of the metropolis, east and west, which are now separated by the ravine that yawns between them. The valley at Holborn bridge is to be raised 17 ft 6 in., and Holborn hill, Snow hill, and Skinner street, are to be placed upon a level plane. The obstructions of Newgate street are to be removed by taking away the carcase market to a spot where there will be ample space, and where the meat and other articles will be brought in by underground railroad conveyance. By underground connection between the Post Office and the railway stations, the use of Post Office vans will be superseded, and in the space of three minutes the letter bags may be passed to and from the station, so that half-an-hour at least may be daily saved in every post that arrives at or leaves London, as far as three-fourths of the United Kingdom is concerned. At the meeting of the Common Council on Thursday, it was resolved, "That the matter be referred to a ward committee, and that he said committee give the necessary Parliamentary notices, &c."

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK—It was shown in the report for the last week of October that the mortality was considerably diminished; it now appears that concurrently with a great fall in the temperature it has again risen to nearly the same amount as prevailed during the early part of last month. The deaths registered in London in the week ending last Saturday were 989. In the ten corresponding weeks of the year 1841-50 the average was 967; but the population has increased since that period, and the average, if corrected in proportion to the increase, is 1,064, compared with which last week's mortality shows a decrease of 75. Last week the births of 770 boys and 710 girls, in all 1,480 children, were registered. In the six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 the average number was 1,385. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.681 in. The mean temperature of the week was 49 deg., which is 6.3 deg. below the average. The wind was generally in the west or north.

PROVINCES.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The communication by electricity between Paris and England is now open to the public. We say Paris and England, not Paris and London, because the wires crossing the Channel and traversing the edge of the cliff to Dover have not at present been joined on to those of the South-Eastern Railway, nor, indeed, has it been yet decided whether the South-Eastern line will have that honour. There is a break, therefore, in the line embracing the town of Dover from one end to the other. The sooner this gap is filled up the better. It will, we hope, be closed in a few days, and then Paris and London, for all purposes of telegraphic communication, are one city. The connection was finally completed on Thursday afternoon. The announcement had hardly been made that the arrangements were perfect, when, clattering to the door at full gallop, up came a mounted express with the first message to be transmitted from London. It was the prices of the funds at the Stock Exchange up to noon. A jerk to the telegraph handle—the needle vibrated in reply—Paris was ready. A dozen or so more jerks and the worthy Syndic of the Bourse knew as much about the English funds as we knew in England, and, no doubt, in less than five minutes the *ajoteurs* and *agens de change* were rushing to read the announcement under the stately portico of the French Exchange. One or two private messages then arrived and were despatched. Next came an order to a man of business in Paris to operate to a considerable amount in a certain French stock. In not much more than an half hour from the time the despatch left Lothbury the sender knew that his instructions had been attended to, and that the bargain had been concluded. By this time, however, everybody was grumbling for the firing of the gun. So Calais was warned to load and prime. The idea was that of a simultaneous, or almost simultaneous, discharge of two pieces of ordnance. Dover gave the word "Fire!" and the needle had hardly sprung back to its place, when bang went the 18-pounder on the cliff, and at the same instant of time the wrench was given to the handle of the instrument at Dover which fired the gun at Calais. The questions were promptly put on both sides, "Did the gun go off?" Immediate and mutual answers flying across the Channel and under the fleet of sailing ships, "Yes," "Yes."

THE KOSSUTH DEMONSTRATIONS.—Birmingham and Manchester have pronounced in favour of the Magyar patriot even more emphatically than London. At 9 o'clock on Monday, he arrived at Euston square, and received from the groups gathered there the cheers which invariably greet his public appearance. The directors had attached the carriage originally built for the Queen Dowager to the express train, and in it M. Kossuth took his place, accompanied by M. Pulzky, and other Hungarian and English friends. At Wolverton and Coventry great crowds of spectators were collected, who greeted him with vociferous cheers. All these demonstrations were, however, eclipsed by the triumph that awaited the exile in Birmingham. The station, although situated in a remote and inferior part of the town, was completely surrounded by the people, who cheered vociferously as the party alighted on the platform. M. Kossuth was received by Mr Geach, M.P. for Coventry, Messrs Schofield and Muntz, the two members for Birmingham, and Mr Wright, deputy chairman of the committee of reception. The party proceeded at once to partake of a *dejeuner*, at the Queen's hotel. After a few minutes spent in refreshment, they repaired to the carriages in which they were to form the head of one of the most imposing orations ever seen. Every hedge, wall, and tree, every window and house-top was crowded. On every side the gay banners of the various associated trades fluttered in the air, and as the optatives passed on in dense masses, each body headed by their standard-bearer, inscriptions of welcome, of sympathy, and of sentences extracted from M. Kossuth's various speeches, were observed on the flags. Bands of music played Hungarian airs, and at every corner where the density of the crowd occasioned a momentary stoppage, deafening cheers arose. In this state Kossuth entered Birmingham. All the exertions of his body-guard were necessary to restrain the enthusiasm of the people. The procession necessarily moved slowly, and was many times stopped in consequence of the enormous pressure on every side; as it approached the Bull Ring the mass of people was such that it was fearful to look upon; it was one vast sea of heads as far as the eye could reach; every nook, every gullet, every alley, and every lane—every window and every parapet presented their hundreds of the population. Immediately before the signal was given for the departure to the residence of Mr Geach, that gentleman briefly addressed the crowd, stating that M. Kossuth felt deeply grateful for the reception he had experienced, and only regretted that the state of his chest, and the engagements he was under to address public meetings to-morrow and the day following, prevented his thanking them as he could wish himself. The carriage then left for Mr Geach's house amid volleys of cheers.—Next day M. Kossuth, still accompanied by M. Pulzky and Hajoick, started from Birmingham at half-past eight in the morning. The news of his progress had evidently spread throughout the whole of the district, as at each station vast crowds were assembled to see him and give him a passing cheer. At Whitmore, at Harrington, at Crewe, and at Warrington, it appeared as if all classes of the inhabitants had turned out, as the stations were surrounded by private carriages, and every wall and elevated situation was crowded with the operatives. All the activity of the railway officials was called into requisition to prevent accidents, as numbers of both ladies and gentlemen clung to the carriages while actually in motion. At a quarter-past twelve, Mr Henry, M.P., Mr Heyworth, M.P., and Mr Kershaw, M.P. made their appearance on the Manchester station platform, and at a quarter to one o'clock the train dashed up, and the instant Kossuth appeared, the people, whose numbers had by this time swelled to some thousands, raised a tremendous cheer, which echoed along the roof of the station with a fine effect. When the railway gate opened the sight was one of the most extraordinary that can be imagined. For the whole length of a wide street there was one dense sheet of pallid faces and fastian caps and jackets—wherever you looked were open mouths and straining eyes, and a forest of hats and caps in the air. It was with the greatest difficulty, and at a slow pace then, that the carriages, which amounted to some ten or twelve, could make their way. In peccadilly all the windows were crammed; even the housetops had rows of temporary tenants. The broad street was choking. Carts, waggons, omnibuses, cab, stage vans, and cotton trucks, were ranged up by the footpath two, three, and four deep, piled with human beings, who cheered as if for their lives. From the station to the Victoria Arch, about three-quarters of a mile, the whole population of Manchester was really in the course of the route, and the *Times* thinks it no exaggeration to say there were 200,000 people present. "All the shop shutters were up, and it was stated by many that there were more people in the street than on the occasion of the Queen's visit." At the Exchange the merchants turned out, and added greatly to the respectable appearance of the masses. For nearly two miles this scene of gratulation and popular joy was repeated over and over again. In the evening the great meeting in the Free Trade hall took place. Since the announcement the committee had received upwards of 100,000 applications for tickets. At 7 o'clock M. Kossuth entered, attended by Mr George Wilson, Mr Bright, M.P., Lord D. Stuart, M.P., Mr Kershaw, M.P., Mr J. Williams, M.P., M. Pulzky, &c. The cheering, applause, and stamping of feet, which greeted M. Kossuth, lasted for some mo-

ments, and the noise was deafening. Mr George Wilson took the chair, and after the reading of the address, Kossuth delivered one of his splendid orations. The next day he returned to Birmingham; and, after having received a great number of addresses from the neighbouring towns, attended the grand banquet at the Town hall, when nearly 1,000 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and another wonderful address was made by the guest of the day.

ACCIDENT TO THE DEMERARA STEAMER.—The Royal Mail steamship Demerara, which was built by the well known firm of Messrs Patten and Co., of this city, for the West India Mail Steam Company, in accordance with previous arrangements, left Cumberland basin, Bristol, on Monday. She passed safely through the new lock, towed by a Liverpool steaming, and having two other steamtugs at her starboard and larboard sides. She proceeded in safety below the round point, a very dangerous part of the river Avon, and when she had got about two hundred yards farther down the river, close to the second point, either from having too much way upon her, or from some other as yet unknown cause, she went ashore on the Gloucestershire side of the river, and, from the weight of ballast on board, upwards of 1,200 tons, all efforts to get her off proved unavailing. Her cutwater was embedded to a depth of several feet in the hard gravelly soil, and the tide ebbing, her stern canted to the other side of the river, and she now lies completely across the stream, with a considerable portion of her frame high and dry, having strained considerably. During the whole of Monday every exertion was used to get her off, all classes of the citizens volunteering their assistance in person or materials. At length as the tide rose the vessel floated, and at about seven o'clock she was taken to a soft bank of mud in the river facing the Eaglestaff Quarry, where she was, as it was hoped, safe from further injury, and where it was intended to make further efforts to stop her leaks; however, at ten o'clock the force of the ebb tide was so great as to drag her from her anchors and break her from her moorings, when she again swung round and crossed the river, settling into a most dangerous position, where she remained until Tuesday morning, when, by renewed exertion, she was again got off, and floated to the Cumberland basin, where she now lies with her back broken, her decks sunk, her cabins destroyed, and dreadfully twisted out of shape, and the water pouring from her sides through many started butts. It is feared that she must be broken up. It is stated that the total of the policies of insurance effected on the new West India mail steamship Demerara, which has just been wrecked at Bristol, is 48,000*l.* Of this sum 28,000*l.* was taken at Lloyd's, 10,000*l.* by the Mutual Marine Indemnity, and 10,000*l.* by the London Assurance.

THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT INQUIRY is still going on. Among the witnesses have been Mr R. Gladstone, late mayor of Liverpool, some other leading townsmen, and Sir George Stephen. Mr Gladstone gave his opinion that Mr Ramshay is monomaniacal on the point of the sacredness of his person and the extent of his judicial powers. It was proved that he had threatened to indict Mr Gladstone and all the other witnesses on the present inquiry, for conspiracy. One man gave evidence to the effect that he had been sentenced to pay a fine of five shillings, or to be imprisoned seven days, for putting on his hat in the ante-room of the court. He told the judge he was a poor man, and had only a shilling, and hoped his lordship would be merciful as he meant no offence, but the judge still sentenced him to Lancaster gaol. Lord Carlisle: "What, after you had twice apologised, my man?" Witness: "Yes, your honour, and after taking me to Preston, the bailiff missed the train, and kept me in Preston all night and all day Sunday, and when I was discharged from Lancaster castle I had only 8*d.* left, and had to walk all the way back to Liverpool." His lordship (the Earl of Carlisle) manifested great distress (annoyance would be too weak a word), as Mr Ramshay, at the conclusion of the witness's evidence, borrowed half-a-sovereign from Mr Thorburne, the barrister, and presented it to the witness. Just previously, Mr Ramshay had interrupted his counsel, to the mortification of Mr Sergeant Wilkins, who said, "If Mr Ramshay would be advised by me, he would take a horse and go into the country until this inquiry is over."

SCOTLAND.

REPRESENTATION OF BANFFSHIRE.—A correspondent from the north of Scotland says:—"The battle of protection is to be fought in Banffshire, a landed proprietor, Mr McDowall Grant, having announced himself as a candidate for the representation of that county, in opposition to the present member, Mr James Duff."

IRELAND.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK.—An extraordinary meeting of Town and Harbour Commissioners was held on Saturday at Galway, for the purpose of meeting an American gentleman, named Wagstaff, who came over to Galway with the object of establishing a line of steamers between this port and New York. He was accompanied by Messrs Ennis, chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway, and Boyce, Cowper and Sterling, directors. A large number of commissioners were in attendance. The Rev. Peter Daly, who occupied the chair, introduced Mr Wagstaff to the meeting, and stated that he brought letters of introduction to him from the American ambassador, the Hon. Abbott Lawrence. The greatest unanimity and enthusiasm pervaded the whole meeting, and Mr Wagstaff, as well as the other gentlemen who accompanied him, received a warm and hearty welcome.—A Galway correspondent of the *Daily Express* states that—"The steamer from America direct to Galway is confidently expected in the latter part or about the 23rd of next month, and that there is every probability of a regular line being at once established between the great American emporium and the capital of the west of Ireland. The Midland and Great Western Railway have determined to set about immediately the 'fixing' of a line of telegraphs between the Galway and Dublin termini. This would bring the Dublin public the American news in very little over eight days, anticipating the London press, as at present supplied, by upwards of three days."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Ministerial concession in the shape of the recent "Treasury minute" has elicited the warmest praises from more than one journal hostile, not merely to the present Government, but to Whiggery in the abstract. The *Dublin Herald*, for instance, praises it as a "statesmanlike" document, and, moreover, it is described, not improperly, as "involving an emphatic abnegation of the principle of the Poor Law." The *Bellona* namesake of the metropolitan journal goes even further, and, as the consequence of the graceful bending before the storm, predicts, what all will be heartily rejoiced to learn, the speedy and complete return of Irish prosperity. Even thus early the exodus has been stayed; the workhouses are thinning; the rates are tumbling down; and a whole train of blessings are predicted as the result of the Treasury "statesmanship." Some of the other "public instructors," however, are by no means so well satisfied with Lord John's small boon, and the *Freeman* thinks that nothing short of a clean cancelling of the whole debt ought to satisfy the people of Ireland—a bold and comprehensive view of the question which finds plenty of supporters beyond the pale of the Dublin press.

POLITICAL FEELING.—At no period during the present century, perhaps, has there been such general and decided indifference as prevails at this moment on the subject of party politics. There appears to be no watchword or rallying cry capable of exciting a great movement at any side. Whigs, Tories, Repealers, Orangemen, all appear to have lost their stimulating influences; and if an election were to occur to-morrow, the rival candidates would be compelled to take up mixed education, or t-nant-right, as questions for contention. The practical effect of the new Franchise Act upon the constituencies has yet to be tested. There certainly has been a great enlargement of qualified electors in the counties; but their numbers have been so constantly thinned by emigration, and by the rapid diminution of small holdings, that it is quite impossible to form any accurate calculation as to the character of the new electoral bodies.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

The delivery of the Queen is expected to take place in the beginning of December.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies met on the 5th to hear the Royal decree by which the Queen, in virtue of the prerogative conferred upon her by the Constitution, convoked the Cortes for the second period of the session of 1851. Both houses afterwards proceeded to organise their Bureaux.

M. Oliveira had left for London to concert with the Spanish bond-holders.

The *Gazette* publishes the returns of the receipts of the Treasury for the month of September, which amounted to 103,670,000 reals, showing an increase of 2,500,000 reals compared with those of the corresponding month of 1850.

The following statement of the importation of coal, iron, steel, and cotton into Spain in 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850, viz. :—

	Coals.	Iron.	Steel.	Raw Cotton.
	qs.	qs.	lbs.	lbs.
1846.....	1,566,141	153,230	8,978,6	15,315,389
1848.....	1,178,741	91,611	578,304	23,373,600
1849.....	1,663,490	177,24	887,719	25,878,160
1850.....	2,791,879	214,849	1,391,400	34,125,403

The amount of subscriptions for the construction of the canal of Isabella II., which is to supply Madrid with water, already amounted to 35,621,000 reals.

TUSCANY.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of the 3d inst. quotes a letter from Florence, of the 29th ult., stating, on what the writer considered good authority, that the Governments of England and France had addressed to Austria a most explicit note on the absorption of Tuscany by that power. They reproach Tuscany with her shameful suicide, and Austria with abusing her strength and influence. Finally, they invite the latter to respect the independence of Tuscany, as well as existing treaties, the violation of which would compromise still more the situation of Europe, already so compromised and difficult.

PRUSSIA.

The King will open the Chambers in person on the 27th.

The probability of the Prussian Government being obliged to contract a loan in the ensuing year is still debated. It is positively stated in official quarters that the estimates for the year will not so exceed the revenue as to render such a measure necessary. But as a loan of 30,000,000 thalers for the construction of the Eastern Railroad was consented to by the Chambers last session, of which 2,000,000 have been already expended on the works, any loan in the next year will be only contracted to continue them.

The Prussian Commissioners for the London Exhibition announce this evening in the *Gazette* that the official report will shortly be published, an arrangement having been made with the King's printer for that purpose. The work will consist of three volumes, in thirty-two parts, and it may be purchased in either form, so that persons interested only in one branch of industry need not take the whole. The first volume treats of the raw materials and machinery of the Exhibition; the second of woollen and cotton fabrics, and stuffs used for clothing generally; the third treats of metals, woods, miscellaneous objects, and the objects of art. Each branch is treated by a separate writer. From 12 to 15 persons have contributed to each volume.

A cabinet order of the late King, in his autograph, has been found floating in the Spree. Whether it has been sold among a heap of waste paper, or been abstracted from the archives during the confusion of 1848, cannot be ascertained. The finders brought it to the town authorities on discovering the nature of the document. It could not have been long in the water, as the paper was very little injured. It was an answer to an address of condolence from the municipality of Berlin at that period of calamity for the Prussian Monarchy, 1807. The King expresses the emotion with which he had received the consolation the city attempted to offer him, and hopes for the time when he should again see his "guten Berliner." The document bears the Royal seal, and there is no doubt of its authenticity.

AUSTRIA.

There have appeared in the German papers various reports of notes sent by Lord Palmerston to the Austrian cabinet apologising, as it were, for the reception Kossuth is meeting with in England; and there is a letter to-day from London, published in the *Cologne Gazette*, purporting to be an official document, and said to be addressed by some lord to some foreign ambassador, expressive of the great fright and alarm into which the arrival of the Hungarian rebel in England threw the Queen and Prince Albert. Messengers from the Government, says this supposititious noble lord, were sent to Kossuth before he landed, urgently requesting him to utter no demagogic sentiments but to be on his good behaviour; and besides this, Lord Palmerston has, the Austrian papers declare, pledged himself to the cabinet of

Vienna that the rebel shall be hurried off to America with as little delay as possible.

An article in the *Ost Deutsche Post*, full of other absurdities, attributes the Kossuth demonstrations in England to the desire of Lord Palmerston to become popular, in order to secure the first position in a new ministry, which the writer of the article prognosticates.

Silver has risen to 28 per cent. premium, and Baron Krauss is said by a foreign journal to be contemplating a new loan to be made abroad and to be paid in silver only.

Field-Marshal Radetzky has disapproved the Common Council of Como for refusing, in indecent and disloyal language, to appear and do homage to the Emperor during his recent visit to Italy. A Government agent of police has been authorised to form a new council of loyal and faithful subjects.

The accounts of the inundations arising from the late heavy rains are very bad indeed. Great damage has been done in all parts of Styria, in Croatia, Carinthia, the Venetian provinces, and the mountainous districts of the Austrian provinces. Hardly a month has passed this summer without severe floods in several provinces. The distress of the people, created by loss of crops, damage to buildings, roads, &c., must be most severe.

HANOVER.

The *Kolner Zeitung* has a letter from Hanover, of the 9th instant, stating that the King had for many days appeared past recovery, and that on Wednesday last his death was almost hourly expected. On Friday last, however, his Majesty rallied, and it is now asserted that there are some hopes of his life being saved.

The *Sun* of last night, however, says:—The Hanoverian journals state that there is no longer any hope of the recovery of the King. The following bulletin was issued on the 10th:—"His Majesty has passed a restless night. The decrease of the King's strength unhappily continues."

DENMARK.

The Berlin *Lithographirte Correspondenz* (a Ministerial paper) states that the Russian Government will not henceforward continue its support of the Danish views of the Schleswig-Holstein question. For this change of policy there are various reasons, but the chief motive of the Russian Government may be found in its antipathy against the "Democratic Cabinet" of Copenhagen. It is stated that the Danish Ministers are alive to the change, and that, aware that they cannot for the future expect any support from Russia, they propose in the course of future negotiations to lean on and court the support of England.

WEST INDIES.

Accounts from British Guiana are to the 12th ult. A meeting of the planting interest had been held at Georgetown, which was numerously attended, at which two resolutions were passed by overwhelming majorities, the first of which expressed the satisfaction of the gentlemen present at the plan of reform in their institutions brought forward by the Governor in the Court of Policy, on the basis of the resolutions agreed to by the absentee proprietors of the London Tavern, on the 4th of April last; and the second of which earnestly pressed on the Court and the Government the imperative necessity of adopting early measures for the continuance of immigration.

The Court of Policy met on the 30th of September to discuss the proposed reform in the constitution of the colony, and the second reading of the measure, after some opposition, was duly carried. On the 6th ult. the bark *Lord Elgin* left Demerara for Madras with 146 coolies, whose term of service had expired, and who took with them considerable sums of money, the result of their savings.

The *Demerara Royal Gazette* gives the following on the state and prospects of the colony:—"The weather during the fortnight has been fine and dry. The crop will in all probability be a tolerably good one. The yield of the canes is everywhere unusually abundant—a clear proof that there is no deterioration in our soil, which is as good a one for wear as, perhaps, any in the world. There will, however, be a difficulty, we fear, on many estates, in taking off the canes upon the ground from want of labour. In several places the people have stood out for an advance of wages, which the planters are unwilling to give.

From Jamaica there is little news. The weather is described as having been "favourable and congenial to the interests of cultivators."

UNITED STATES.

News from New York is to the 28th.

The advices contain the following particulars relative to the loss of the screw-propeller *Henry Clay* on the Canadian side of Lake Erie:—"She had on board thirty souls, including passengers and crew, all of whom lashed themselves to the rigging. Shortly afterwards the deck parted and the hull turned bottom up, carrying down all except ten, who succeeded in disengaging themselves from the wreck, and subsequently got hold of the pilot-house deck, but before morning all but three were washed off. The survivors, fortunately, secured a pole and a piece of carpet, which were used as a mast and sail, by which they were enabled to make some progress until the following morning, when the brig *John Martin*, seeing their position, bore down to them and threw a rope, which was caught by one of the sufferers and held firmly until he was hauled on board, although he was dragged through the water about a quarter of a mile. His two companions, one of whom was the first mate of the *Henry Clay*, unfortunately perished." Many disasters have resulted from the storm which swept over Lake Erie.

On the night of the 25th, about six miles from Cape Cod, while blowing a gale, the steam-ship *William Penn*, which left Boston at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, came in collision with the schooner *Belleisle*, of Provincetown, just returning from a whaling cruise of seven months, with about thirty barrels of sperm oil. The schooner was struck on the starboard bow, so that she keeled and rolled over. There were twenty persons on board the schooner, seven of

whom jumped on board the *William Penn*, nine were taken from the wreck, and four were lost.

A meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the evening of the 27th, for the purpose of petitioning the Executive to apply to the Government of Great Britain for the pardon and release of Smith O'Brien and the other Irish patriots, was largely attended.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 9th ult. report that—"Accounts of the revolution in the northern provinces had reached the capital, and orders were at once issued to have 10,000 men marched *instantly* and place themselves under command of General Avalajos, who had gained some advantage over Canales, the governor of Tamaulipas, who assumed the leadership of the revolutionists."

BRAZIL.

Advices, dated Rio, the 15th ult., give the subjoined intelligence:—

"The fate of Oribe would, a few days later, be decided. Urquiza was in the neighbourhood of Pedras, and the enemy was compelled successively to abandon his outposts, either without any or after a faint resistance. Urquiza pursued his victorious career, and, with only his cavalry, dislodged and compelled his opponent to retreat, although supported by infantry, cavalry, and artillery. On the 4th the Entre-Rios general succeeded in opening a communication with the fort of Corro, which caused a lively enthusiasm in Monte Video. On the 5th he despatched General Medina, with 1,700 men to Buseo, to prevent Oribe's retreat in that quarter. Surrounded on all sides his position was confined to the limits of about half a league.

"On the evening of the 6th 1,500 infantry were to leave Monte Video to join Urquiza, and with these he awaited to give battle to Oribe. This junction was expected to take place on the 7th, when Oribe would be compelled to surrender, hemmed in on all sides as he was by the allied forces. From the information of a passenger by the Prince it is presumed that this would at once occur, for he states that on the night of the 6th Oribe asked for a boat from the commander of the Tweed at Buseo, and it was supposed he would embark on the eve of the 7th.

"The Brazilian forces were, on the 1st, on the margin of the Yé, their van, under the command of Colonel Navarro, having reached the Arrio de Maciel. It is further stated that on the 5th the main body had, by forced marches, reached St. Luzia, 14 leagues from Monte Video.

"Three treaties of alliance, limitation of territory, and of peace, amity, and commerce have been concluded between this country and the oriental republic of Uruguay. Their principles have been agreed to by the respective commissioners, viz:—

"On the part of Brazil—Councillors of State, Signors Carreiro Leno and Limpó d'Abren.

"On the part of the Republic—Don Andreas Lamas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic to this Court.

"These treaties have been this day transmitted, per Prince steamer, for ratification, and they will, in all probability, be returned, confirmed, on the return voyage of the steamer.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices by the *Severn*, dated Sydney, August 18, say:—"We talk about nothing here but the gold regions. On Mr Wentworth's land, at Frederick's Valley, the gold diggers are doing wonders. I have this evening seen a letter from a gentleman of respectability, who is staying there, to a friend in Bathurst, in which he states that two men named Haghan have procured 150l worth of gold in two days, and that they picked up two lumps weighing each 11½ and 14 ounces. As this gold is found in a large quartz vein, and in the matrix, I should not be surprised at some surprising discoveries of auriferous wealth being made in that quarter. Several parties have arrived in town from the Turon since I last wrote, and the accounts received from there are of a very satisfactory nature. Three sailors, who a fortnight since arrived from Sydney, have procured 800l worth of gold from the claim they are now working near the Wallaby rocks. A great quantity of gold has arrived in town within the last four days, in small lots.

"It is also reported that at Maitland a new gold field has been discovered, the locality being on Wyong Creek, which rises in the Wollombi Hills, and flows toward the coast. It is said that about fourteen persons were digging there some days since, and had found some gold and taken it to Sydney; and it is also stated that sixty or seventy people are digging there now.

It is rumoured in town that Mr Rotton, the mail contractor, has entered into an arrangement with the Government to run a daily mail from Bathurst to Sydney."

BIRTHS.

At Brook street, on Sunday evening, the Marchioness of Blandford, a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Pan, in the Pyrenees, the Lady Louisa Agnew, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., in Bruton street, Lady Sebright, of a son, still born.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th inst., at St George's, Hanover square, by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, Peter Crocroft, Esq., Commander R. N., to Caroline, second daughter of the late Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., of Sunbridge park, Bromley, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at Baulah hill Norwood, Surrey, General the Right Honourable Lord de Blesquere.

On the 14th inst., at his residence, Dulwich, hill, in his 72d year, Matthias Atwood, Esq., late M. P. for Whithaven, and previously member for Boroughbridge and for Callington.

On the 16th inst., at Thoresby park, N. t's, the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, of Conholt park, Hunts, aged 71.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The returns of vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom for the month ending October 10, 1851, continue to show, as compared with those of the same period last year, an increase of tonnage entered inwards and cleared outwards both of British and foreign vessels; and in the eight months ending at the same date, the results, as compared with those of 1850, are equally

encouraging. The entries inwards will be found to exceed those of last year by 771,162 tons, and the clearances outwards by 489,255 tons. In all this increase British shipping largely participates. Entered inwards:—

Tonnage for the Month ending Oct. 10.			
	1849	1850	1851
British vessels	540,667	500,714	506,407
United States vessels ..	33,520	59,850	81,774
Other countries	183,552	208,411	211,159
The clearances outward were—	757,739	768,975	799,340
	1849	1850	1851
British vessels	385,727	388,077	404,816
United States vessels ..	59,325	76,703	88,891
Other countries	144,986	166,881	188,357
	590,038	631,661	574,064

With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered inwards was 1,110,414 in the month ending October 10, 1849; 1,194,261 in 1850, and 1,028,952 in 1851. The clearances outwards were 1,293,086 in October, 1849; 1,383,324 in 1850; and 1,273,394 in 1851.

The town council of Manchester have elected Mr Robert Barnes mayor for the ensuing year. The town council of Salford met at the same hour, and elected Mr Frank Ashton as their head for the year.

The new mayor of Liverpool is Mr Thomas Littledale, one of the most wealthy and influential merchants in Liverpool; he is a nephew of the late Mr Justice Littledale, and is proverbial for his princely hospitality.

At Southampton, on Monday, Richard Andrews, Esq., was re-elected to fill the important office of mayor of the borough. This is the third consecutive year of Mr Andrews's filling the civic chair.

Mr W. Lassell, of Liverpool, announces his discovery of two new satellites of the planet Uranus, interior to the innermost of the two bright satellites first discovered by Sir W. Herschell, known as the second and the fourth.

Another embarkation of emigrants, the nineteenth of the series, under the auspices of what is best known as Mr Sidney Herbert's Society, took place on Saturday, at Gravesend. The emigrants were twenty-one in number.

The action by which penalties to a large amount are sought to be recovered against Mr Salomons, for voting after his refusal to take the oaths at the table of the House, will be tried in a few days. The record is duly passed, and a special jury obtained. Sir F. Kelly and Mr Peacock, Q.C., will conduct Mr Salomons's defence, and Mr Edwin James, Q.C., and Mr Bramwell, Q.C., will appear for the plaintiff. The Speaker of the House and the tellers at the division will be the chief witnesses.—*Globe*.

It is stated that it is proposed to invite the Hon. R. J. Walker, late Secretary to the United States Treasury, and now in England, to a public dinner on the 24th inst. The Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce have taken the initiative in making the necessary arrangements.

The council of the Shakspeare Society, at its meeting on Tuesday last, received a very welcome and unexpected present in the shape of a translation of Shakspeare, in twelve volumes 8vo., into Swedish verse. This laborious work has been accomplished by Professor Hagberg, of the University of Lund, and it was transmitted through the Swedish Minister resident in London.

On Thursday a dinner in celebration of the repeal of the window tax took place at the Albion hall, Hammersmith, Viscount Duncan, M.P., in the chair.

MUSIC, THE DRAMA, &c.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—On Monday the annual series of promenade concerts, which M. Jullien provides for the patrons of cheap music, commenced under promising auspices. Drury Lane Theatre was inconveniently crowded, and the audience, though incommoded by pressure, listened attentively and with evident satisfaction. The bill of fare possessed the usual characteristics, containing, as it did, a fair proportion of classical music, interspersed with songs and solos, and varied with occasional dance music. M. Jullien evidently aims to gain the suffrages of the cultivated, and introduces probably as many standard symphonies and overtures as the taste of his audiences permits. Still we think that the quadrilles, valse, polkas, and galops, occupy too much of the programme. And we say this, believing that it would be quite possible to supply their place with music at once good and popular. Why should not M. Jullien adapt to the orchestra some of our standard English glees and madrigals. Already he introduces national airs into his quadrilles, and includes choruses in his operatic selections; so that the inapplicability of instruments for rendering vocal music could not be consistently raised as an objection. Much of our national part music is both classic in character and extremely popular, and we feel convinced that its quaint melodies and rich harmonies adapted to the orchestra with M. Jullien's usual skill, would be fully appreciated and highly enjoyed. By rendering in this manner such pieces as "When winds breathe soft," "The cloud capped towers," "Awake, Eolian lyre," &c., M. Jullien would please alike the crowd and the lovers of good music. We throw out this hint in all friendliness to M. Jullien, believing that he is rendering a service in refining the tastes of the people, and deserves every encouragement.

Literature.

COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE LEGISLATURE AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BRIEF NOTICE OF THE CAUSES OF THE KAFFIR WAR. By Sir A. STOCKENSTROM, Bart. In a Letter to a Friend. Trelawney Saunders, Charing cross.

THESE pamphlets all proceed from the same parties, and have grown out of the present unfortunate condition of the affairs at the Cape of Good Hope. The two first relate to the controversy that has been going on concerning the constitution for the Cape; and those who wish to know the points at issue, and what is said on the side of the Cape people, and what has been done and is thought by them, may consult

these two pamphlets, particularly the second. The last of the three according to its title, is a brief notice of the causes of the war; and as Sir Andries Stockenstrom is a high authority on all matters of the kind, it seems advisable to lay his opinion before our readers. He attributes it mainly to Sir Harry Smith:—

ORIGIN OF THE KAFFIR WAR.

When in 1847 the Governor began to boast of his wonderful performances in 1835 and 1836, of the happy state in which he had then left the Kaffirs, and talked of the mischief done by those who came after him;—it would have been criminal to have allowed the delusion to go abroad, and not to show that he left the frontier in 1836 in the most appalling state of anarchy and danger. When he put his foot on the neck of one Chief, dashed a stick at the head of another, made others kiss his foot, and re-introduced into Kaffirland the so-called D'Urban system, with all its concomitants of cat-of-nine-tails, cattle pounds, &c.:—When he gave the lands of the Basutos and Tambookies to the colonists, and threatened to hang the Griqua council for daring to desire to adhere to their treaty with the Queen:—When he told the emigrant Boors, that unless a majority of four-fifths declared in favour of submission to British rule, they should not be interfered with, and afterwards had to mow them down with grape-shot, and caused a man to be put to death, whose guilt and the legality of whose trial are doubtful matters to this moment; with sundry other exhibitions with which I do not wish to swell out this notice:—When these things, I say, were transacting, no man of the least knowledge of human nature or local information could help foreseeing that South Africa would soon be in the state in which it is, and passive quiescence would have been little better than treason against the colony and against this country.

Since then, my predictions have been still more tragically confirmed by our defeat by the Basutos, who, as late as 1846, were prospering on the road to Christian civilisation, and so confident of their interests being bound up with ours, that they offered us their whole force in co-operation against the very tribes into whose ranks we have now driven them.

I boldly ask any man with the least knowledge of the facts, whether the above are not the natural, the self-evident causes of the present misfortunes of South Africa, and could we, therefore, believe in the existence of animals of our own species capable of the idea of tracing these misfortunes to the disloyalty of a set of missionaries, who have sacrificed all worldly prospects, and risked their lives, their all, to produce and maintain the direct contrary, which would be their interest and their glory.

FUTURE POLICY.

As to the remedy, I am sorry to say, I must speak with great diffidence, and I fear I shall be found to differ very widely from you and your friends, as I have already given great offence to some excellent philanthropists by my opinion, that whatever be the means by which we have got ourselves into our present predicament, we dare not make the slightest concession to our barbarous foe before we shall have convinced him that we are the stronger party. Such is the double evil of injustice, that it often makes justice inexpedient if not ruinous. But matters are coming to such a pitch that it may soon be doubtful which side shall dictate the terms of peace! When we had the Kaffirs and Tambookies to deal with separately, and the Basutos, Giquas and Hottentots all on our side, the question was simple enough, but I defy almost any man to decide now what policy ought to be pursued after we shall have subdued our enemies, if we can subdue them. All must depend upon how you subdue them. Since the mandate of "extermination" has gone forth, all parties think that it is better to exterminate than to be exterminated, and it is questionable which side is likely to be most successful at the game. The prospect is most awful, and I confess myself completely stupefied. But for our faith in Providence I should begin to consider our case desperate.

So much, however, I may tell you, that whenever you abandon "extermination," you will have to deal with the native tribes through their chiefs. I cannot as matters now stand take upon myself to recommend either the Glenelg system, or the taking in more, or giving back territory, for, as I have just said, all must depend upon how you terminate the war. You cannot deal with the Kaffirs either as wolves or as lambs. They are neither irreclaimable savages nor mild gentle shepherds. They are fierce, warlike barbarians. Vigour is as necessary as justice in your dealings with them, and if you allow them to become masters you must give up the colony. This much I predict with certainty:—you must go on exterminating, or you must restore the power of the chiefs. You must enact the Hottentot history over again, which with the Kaffirs and others will not be so easy a matter, or you must respect those for whom the natives have a natural and even a superstitious veneration. You must humanise them by raising them in their own estimation, and in that of their people and your people, but above all by raising yourself in their estimation:—in showing your moral superiority by strict truth and justice, in giving them a taste for Christianity, by proving the virtue of your faith in your practice, and making them virtually levers in your hands by which you will move their tribes at your pleasure, while you leave them ostensibly all powerful, until in process of time you may find them dwindling into your magistrates through the conviction of the whole community that a Christian is a better man than a heathen, and does not merely call himself better, and that British laws, when faithfully administered, are better than Kaffir laws.

DEFECTION OF THE HOTTENTOTS.

Few things have vexed me more than the rebellion of the Hottentots. It was not only a crime but a blunder. In spite of all their grievances they had gone through the ordeal of this war as they had done through those of 1835 and 1846, what a proud position they would have held above their tyrants and enemies, whose triumph they have made complete, whilst they will not command the sympathy of any right minded man. Their prospects had begun to be considerably improved. The liberal feeling of the great body of the white population towards them, was strongly evinced by the popularity of the low electoral franchise. All this they have cast to the winds.

We have allowed Sir Andries to state his own views; we forbear all comments.

THE STEAM ENGINE, STEAM NAVIGATION, ROADS, AND RAILWAYS. By DIONYSIUS LARDNER, D.C.L. Eighth Edition. Walton and Maberly, Upper Gower street.

THE eighth edition of Dr Lardner's useful book is much extended and improved. The second and third parts, which treat of Steam Navigation and Roads and Railways, are for the most part new; and the Doctor has taken the opportunity of showing, by reports in the papers at the time, and by the advocacy he actually gave to one line of steamers, that he did not, as has been repeatedly stated, pronounce the project impracticable. He vindicates himself from the charge, and shows that all he did was to state "that great caution should be used in the adoption of the means of carrying the project into effect." He considered the voyage practicable, but he pointed out the difficulties, and suggested some means of lessening them. Probably Dr

Lardner will not again find it asserted that he denied the possibility of a steam voyage across the Atlantic. He asserted that Government support would be necessary to enable the enterprise to be continued with a profit; and whether that opinion were correct or not, the fact is, that the line which was started from Bristol without that support failed, and the one subsequently started from Liverpool having received that support was eminently successful, and has led the way to the success of other lines and to greatly reduced fares. If the Great Western or Bristol Company failed commercially, to it belongs the honour of having first demonstrated practically that a line of steamers could navigate the Atlantic, and nothing was wanted to its complete success but those little improvements subsequently made, and those little aids which men more experienced in the ways of the world and the mode of influencing governments were successful in obtaining. Dr Lardner's book is too well known to need further recommendation.

ESSAYS FROM THE "TIMES." *The Chace.* By NIMROD. With Illustrative Woodcuts. John Murray, Albemarle street.

MR MURRAY is bringing out a series of publications of a very miscellaneous character, of which these works, as well as that of Mr Layard's, form a part under the title of Murray's "Reading for the Rail." We hail it with much pleasure, as one of the many efforts now making to supply the public with books at once cheap and good. This is the only legitimate means by which literature that is cheap and worthless, or positively mischievous, can be fairly and efficiently put down. If the respectable booksellers who take the quality of their publications into consideration, and share the general feeling for general improvement, and are not wholly under the influence of pecuniary motives, wish for a success that shall increase their wealth and promote public morality, they must, as Mr Murray is doing, publish their good books at such a price as to come within reach of the multitude. Both the works now mentioned are amusing. The essays from the *Times* are generally literary, but of a miscellaneous character, and most of them are well worthy of being preserved in this more permanent and more accessible form. They are well known to the public, having attracted much attention in that journal. The series promises to be of great value as a cheap collection of the most popular writings of the day.

A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF DISCOVERIES AT NINEVEH. By AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD, Esq., D.C.L. Abridged from his large work. John Murray, Albemarle street.

THE various attempts that have been made to give popular descriptions of Mr Layard's great discoveries, have taught him and his publisher the necessity of placing an abridged account of them in a popular form before the public. Well has he executed the task, and well has the publisher brought the work, adorned with numerous woodcuts, before the public. It is the peculiar good fortune of this generation to have acquired, by the discoveries at Nineveh, by deciphering the hieroglyphics, and by reading of many ancient inscriptions, more knowledge of antiquity, speaking of it as a whole, extending through many ages and embracing the history of many nations, than any one people or any one individual who lived at any part of the period. Some, indeed many matters of detail must of course have been known to individuals of which we can have no knowledge, but we have more general knowledge of the whole than could possibly be possessed by any of the ancients. For a true revelation of the past history of mankind in Asia, we are much indebted to M. Layard's great and noble exertions. His book is the description of discoveries as astonishing as any man ever made in the domain of chemistry or astronomy, and he should be honoured like a Davy or a Herschel. The present work is an excellent abridgement of his greater one, and being intended to form part of the "Reading for the Rail" is admirably adapted to suggest at every page, and at every motion of the carriage, the most wonderful contrasts between the past and the present, and to unite the experience of both.

HAMON AND CATOR; or, *the Two Races.* Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. HAD the author of this curious volume called his work a rhapsody, we should have deemed it properly named, and sought for the cause of its entire incomprehensibility to us, in the weakness of our understanding. As it is, we must confine ourselves to the confession that we see nothing either agreeable, useful, or learned in Hamon and Cator, and leave to others the task of finding out its merits and its meaning.

PARLOUR LIBRARY. Simms and M'Intyre, London and Belfast. THE publishers of this series of novels continue to deserve the praise for good taste and discrimination which we have several times already bestowed on them. The two last numbers which have reached us (and we regret to say that several of the earlier and later numbers have not come into our hands)—"The Convict," by G. P. R. James, and "The Two Friends," by Marriot Oldfield—have each merits of their own. James, as was the fashion a twelvemonth ago, is severe upon the poor Catholics, but his accusations against them in "The Convict" at least refute themselves, and need not, therefore, be pointed out or refuted by us. "The Convict" shows some of its author's peculiar faults, but also many of his charms, and is an agreeable addition to our light literature. "The Two Friends" tells, as the title indicates, the joys and sorrows of two individuals, young ladies, and there is much to praise in the style and the delineation of character in the book. It is true that the heroine—one of the two friends of course—is a little too good, too submissive to circumstances for this present age, which seems to call for the same degree of energy and activity in women (and far be it from us to blame this reasonable and desirable tendency) as from men; while the hero is decidedly too bad, so much so as to make the plot, which

his wickedness largely contributes to form, quite unnatural. The murder might in all conscience have been spared, as the other vices of the man would have sufficed to bring about the desired result, and the inconsistency which is a blot in the story would have been prevented. The style is pleasing, soft, like a woman's; and the mottoes, mostly taken from Longfellow, bear witness to the good taste of the author of "The Two Friends."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Fair Carew; or, *Husbands and Wives.* 3 vols. Smith, Elder and Co. Ireland, Past and Present. (Pamphlet.) By Joseph Fisher. M'Glashan. Thoughts for the Medical Student: An introductory Address. (Pamphlet.) By William Bowman, F.R.S. Parker.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

CAROLUS.—Philosophical works rarely pay their expenses, and cheap editions of them are almost certain to entail loss. On the question of property in ideas, Carolus will find that he is quite at variance with the work referred to.

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 8th day of November, 1851:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	L. 28,682,605	Government debt	L. 11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	14,649,230
		Silver bullion	33,375
	28,682,605		28,682,605

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors capital	L. 14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity ..	L. 13,241,768
Rest	2,177,913	Other Securities	12,215,287
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,085,141	Notes	8,561,265
Other Deposits	9,549,304	Gold and Silver Coin	379,796
Seven Day and other Bills	1,228,758		
	34,595,116		34,595,116

Dated the 13th November, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	L. 21,350,098	Securities	L. 24,901,555
Public Deposits	6,085,141	Bullion	15,259,491
Other or private Deposits	9,549,304		
	36,984,543		40,163,456

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,177,913*l.* as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£388,483
An increase of Public Deposits of	647,588
A decrease of Other Deposits of	787,947
A decrease of Securities of	472,735
A decrease of Bullion of	30,240
An increase of Rest of	24,897
An increase of Reserve of	317,145

By the present returns, the circulation has decreased 388,483*l.*; the public deposits have increased 648,588*l.*; private deposits have decreased 787,947*l.*; securities have decreased 472,735*l.*; bullion has decreased 30,240*l.*; the rest has increased 24,867*l.*; and the reserve has increased 317,145*l.* There is nothing else peculiar in these accounts than the diminution of bullion, which is unexpected. It occurs entirely in the gold and silver coin of the banking department, the gold coin and bullion in the issue department having increased 38,710*l.* It is accounted for by the exports on Monday last by the Brazil packet of 232,000*l.*, of which 186,000*l.* was for Rio Janeiro and 46,000*l.* for the River Plate; and the exports of the previous week to several near ports of the Continent.

There is no alteration in the terms of the money market, but money is more abundant even than last week, and the market is in an unsettled condition.

From Vienna and Trieste the exchanges come improved from 1 to 1½, otherwise there is no alteration in the exchanges to notice.

Silver is dearer, and there is a good demand for all that is offered.

Credit, however, continues a little shaken, and reports to-day of further failures at Liverpool have not increased the confidence.

The stock market is firm to-day, with little alteration, and not much business doing. The abundance of money would probably lead to higher prices, were not the news from the Continent continually, to a certain extent, disquieting. To-day there have been

many rumours afloat as to the intentions of the President of the French Republic, growing out of the unsettled state of politics in France, which tended to promote uneasiness. The funds closed firm notwithstanding. The following is our usual list of prices:—

Consols.		Account	
Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Saturday	98½	98½	98½
Monday	98½	98½	98½
Tuesday	98½	98½	98½
Wednesday	98½	98½	98½
Thursday	98½	98½	98½
Friday	98½	98½	98½

Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
2 percent consols, account	97½	98½	98½
— money	97½	98½	98½
3½ per cents	98½	98½	98½
3 per cent reduced	96½	97½	97½
Exchequer bills, large	51½ 4s pm	51½ 4s pm	51½ 4s pm
Bank stock	214 15	214 15	214 15
East India stock	262 64	262 64	262 64
Spanish 3 per cents	38½ 9½	39 ½	39 ½
Portuguese 4 per cents	34 4	34 4	34 4
Mexican 5 per cents	25½	24½	24½
Dutch 2½ per cents	58½	58½	58½
— 4 per cents	89½ 90½	89½ 90½	89½ 90½
Russian, 4½ stock	101½ 2½	102½ 2	102½ 2
Sardinian 5 per cent scrip	4 3 dis	—	—
Peruvian	87½ 8½	—	—
— deferred	40½ 1½	—	—

The railway market has not been lively to-day. Prices, particularly of the Midland and Leeds, keep well up, but there is not much business doing. The market was rather depressed at its close. We subjoin our usual list of the prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.		Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	28½ 9½	28½ 9½	28½ 9½	28½ 9½	28½ 9½
Birmingham and Dudley	8 10 pm	8 10 pm	8 10 pm	8 10 pm	8 10 pm
Bristol and Exeter	77 7½	77 7½	77 7½	77 7½	77 7½
Caledonians	12 ½	13 ½	13 ½	13 ½	13 ½
Eastern Counties	6 ½	6 ½	6 ½	6 ½	6 ½
East Lancashire	14½ 2	15 ½	15 ½	15 ½	15 ½
Great Northern	16½ 4	16½ 4	16½ 4	16½ 4	16½ 4
Great Western	81½ 2	82½ 4½	82½ 4½	82½ 4½	82½ 4½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	54½ 35	56½ 7	56½ 7	56½ 7	56½ 7
London and Blackwall	61 7	62½ 4	62½ 4	62½ 4	62½ 4
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	93½ 4½	93 1	93 1	93 1	93 1
London & North Western	113½ 14½	115½ 2	115½ 2	115½ 2	115½ 2
London and South Western	82½ 3½	84½ 5½	84½ 5½	84½ 5½	84½ 5½
Midlands	48½ 9	49½ 5½	49½ 5½	49½ 5½	49½ 5½
North British	5½ 2	5½ 6	5½ 6	5½ 6	5½ 6
North Staffordshire	8½ 5 dis	8½ 8 dis	8½ 8 dis	8½ 8 dis	8½ 8 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	13½ 14½	13½ 14	13½ 14	13½ 14	13½ 14
South Eastern	18½ 19	18½ 19	18½ 19	18½ 19	18½ 19
South Wales	26½ 7	26½ 7	26½ 7	26½ 7	26½ 7
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	17½ 13	17½ 13½	17½ 13½	17½ 13½	17½ 13½
York and North Midland	12½ 4	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4

FRENCH SHARES.		Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
Boulogne and Amiens	10½ 8	10 ½	10 ½	10 ½	10 ½
Northern of France	14½ 2	14½ 2	14½ 2	14½ 2	14½ 2
Paris and Rouen	214 22½	22 ½	22 ½	22 ½	22 ½
Paris and Strasburg	6½ 2 dis	6½ 2 dis	6½ 2 dis	6½ 2 dis	6½ 2 dis
Rouen and Havre	8½ 2	8½ 2	8½ 2	8½ 2	8½ 2
Dutch Rhenish	5½ 2 dis	5½ 2 dis	5½ 2 dis	5½ 2 dis	5½ 2 dis

The several shares in Californian Mining Companies are not well maintained to-day, and there is a strong tendency downwards. More mining companies, such as that of the *NOUVEAU MONDE*, which comes out at Paris under the French law of *Commandite*, are making their appearance in the market, and there is a probability of others coming. Speculation has immediately seized them, and the glorious days of 1845 and 1825 are again dawning on the speculators.

The unpleasant disputes between the London Dock Company and the Customs have been brought to a close pretty much on the principle of letting bye-gones be bye-gones, and adopting resolutions in common to prevent a recurrence of irregularities in future. The right of the Crown to make the seizures has in the main been admitted, and on that admission they have been released on payment of a nominal fine.

A morning paper states that the old *Hibernia*, one of the Cunard line, having been sold to the Spaniards, has arrived in the Clyde from Cuba for the purpose of being fitted with new boilers, &c. It will be recollected that two or three years ago four of the Cunard steam ships were sold to foreign governments, in order to make way for larger and swifter vessels on the Liverpool and New York line. The *Britannia* and *Acadia* were sold to the Germanic Confederation during the war in Schleswig-Holstein, and the *Caledonia* and *Hibernia* were sold to Spain. The latter vessel has her hurricane and cabin-decks cleared away, and has been otherwise altered for war purposes. It is usually stated that part of the money received by the Cunard, as well as other mail-packet companies, from the Government, is part in compensation for imposing the condition on them, that their packets shall be so built as to be adapted to war purposes. The *Hibernia* and two others of Cunard's steamers have actually been converted into vessels of war by foreign states. It is not perhaps of much importance, but the principle is something, for according to this statement it appears that the money of the State goes to prepare war vessels, which may serve to strengthen foreigners, rivals, opponents, or foes. Should not a part of the condition have been that the steamers, if sold by the packet company, should only be sold to British subjects, or should be broken up.

The commencement, which took place yesterday, of the com-

munication by the submarine telegraph between the English and Paris Stock Exchanges excited great interest. The prices at Paris both yesterday and to-day were posted on the Stock Exchange, and the communication gave rise to some transactions on both Exchanges. Important effects are expected from this rapid communication, one of which will undoubtedly be a greater similarity in the prices of the same stock in both places.

Accounts from New South Wales brought by the *Brazils* packet to August 18th, speak very favourably of the gold mining prospects there. There was considerable excitement in Sydney, where the produce of the Bathurst and other districts was estimated at upwards of 20,000*l* a week.

Mr Southey, the eminent wool broker, has published a statement of "The Rise, Progress and Present State of Colonial Sheep and Wools," in continuation of his former work, which came down to 1846. It includes statistical sketches of the wool-producing colonies, and various other matters of importance and interest connected with the wool trade. We scarcely need add, for those who are acquainted with Mr Southey's works, that this is compiled with great care and discrimination, and omits nothing relating to the subject that is worthy of being known and remembered.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	Days' sight	
Paris	Nov. 13 { f. s. 29	2 days' sight	
Antwerp	— 13 { 25 2½	1 month's date	
Amsterdam	— 11 { 111 8½ to 111 85	3 —	
Hamburg	— 7 { 11 75	3 days' sight	
St Petersburg ..	— 6 { 11 8½	3 days' sight	
Madrid	— 7 { 13 6½	2 months' date	
Lisbon	— 9 { 13 6½	3 days' sight	
Gibraltar	Oct. 31 { 80d	3 months' date	
New York	— 28 { 10 to 10½ per cent pm	60 days' sight	
Jamaica	— 14 { 1½ per cent pm	30 —	
Havana	— 19 { 1 per cent pm	60 —	
Rio de Janeiro ..	— 16 { ½ per cent pm	90 —	
Bahia	— 15 { 11½ per cent pm	90 —	
Pernambuco	— 24 { 28½	60 —	
Buenos Ayres ..	— 4 { 29d to 29½d	60 —	
Valparaiso	July 25 { 2½d	60 —	
Singapore	Sept. 1 { 4s 7½d to 4s 8½d	60 days' sight	
Ceylon	— 12 { 5 to 5 per cent dis	6 months' sight	
Bombay	Oct. 2 { 5 to 5 per cent dis	1 —	
Calcutta	Sept. 29 { 2s 6½d to 2s 6½d	3 —	
Hong Kong	Aug. 13 { 2s 1½d to 2s 1½d	6 —	
Mauritius	— 23 { 4s 8d	1 —	
Sydney	— 18 { 6 to 7 per cent dis	6 —	
		1½ per cent pm	30 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 3*l* 17s 10½*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25:17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25:22½, it follows that gold is about 0.22 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 430½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13:7½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13:9, it follows that gold is 0.58 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23:40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.67 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.		Amount of E. I. Company's bills drawn from	
	Oct. 7 to 23.	Oct. 24 to Nov. 7.	Oct. 7 to 23.	Oct. 24 to Nov. 7.
Bills on 8 d	8 d	8 d	8 d	8 d
Bengal	1 11½ to 1 11½	2 0 to 0 0	98,497 19 0	88,419 5 8
Madras	1 11½ 0 0	2 0 0 0	3,569 17 6	9,755 0 3
Bombay	2 0 2 6½	2 0½ 0 0	120 0 0	460 0 0
Bi-monthly			108,268 16 6	98,674 5 11
Total for month, from Oct. 8 to Nov. 7				206,753 2 5
— drafts from Jan. 7 to Nov. 7, 1851				£1,307,152 5 3
— May 7 to Nov. 7, 1851. (E.I. India Company's official year commencing from May 1)				657,526 1 4
Annual sum required by the Court of Directors in England from May 1, 1851, to April 30, 1852. £3,900,000.				

N.B.—Bills against indentments from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£ s d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	3 17 9
New dollars	0 4 10½
Silver in bars (standard)	0 5 9½

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table listing various English stocks including Bank Stock, Consols, and different types of annuities with their respective prices.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations such as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and others, categorized by time and day.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table listing French financial instruments like Rentes and Bank Shares with prices for different months.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices for foreign stocks from various countries including Brazil, Cuba, Greece, and Russia.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table listing American stocks such as United States Bonds, Alabama, Indiana, and others, including their payable amounts and dividends.

Exchange at New York 110 1/2.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table listing various insurance companies like Albion, Alliance British and Foreign, and others, with details on shares and prices.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks such as Australasia, British North American, and others, including share counts and prices.

DOCKS.

Table listing dock companies like Commercial, East and West India, and others, with share and price information.

The Commercial Times.

COUNTRY LETTER CARRIERS AND PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS.—The following notice was issued yesterday by command of the Postmaster-General:—"Instructions to all postmasters and sub-postmasters.—General Post Office, November, 1851.—Although money prepayment of postage on inland letters is no longer permissible at any provincial post-office, rural post messengers are still allowed, according to the former practice, to receive money for the postage of letters which may be handed to them along their routes for the purpose of being posted, it being the duty of the messengers to substitute stamps for such money payments immediately on their arrival at the post office."

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 10th Nov., AMERICA, per America steamer, via Liverpool—St John's, Oct. 25; Montreal, 27; Prince Edward Island, 28; New York, 28; Boston, 29; Halifax, 31.
On 10th Nov., VERA CRUZ, Oct. 9, via United States.
On 10th Nov., HAYTI, Oct. 1, via United States.
On 10th Nov., BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 6, via United States.
On 11th Nov., WEST INDIES and MEXICO, per Great Western steamer, via Southampton—Grey Town, Oct. 6; Chagres, 10; Santa Martha, 10; Carthagena, 12; Berbice, 11; Demerara, 12; Vera Cruz, 8; Tampico, 5; Trinidad, 12; Grenada, 13; Barbadoes, 14; Jamaica, 14; Maranique, 15; Antigua, 16; St Thomas, 19; Fayal, Nov. 3.
On 14th Nov., BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE, per Severn steamer, via Southampton—Buenos Ayres, Oct. 4; Monte Video, 6; Rio de Janeiro, 16; Bahia, 18; Pernambuco, 22; St Vincent's, 30; Teneriffe, Nov. 4; Madeira, 5; Lisbon, 8.
On 14th Nov., SYDNEY, N.S.W., Aug 18, via Rio de Janeiro.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON

On 17th Nov. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
On 17th Nov. (morning), for the WEST INDIES, (inclusive of HAVANA, HONDURAS, and NASSAU), VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI PERU, &c., per Clyde steamer, via Southampton.
On 20th Nov. (morning), for GIBALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Bentinck steamer, via Southampton.
On 20th Nov. (morning), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Humboldt steamer, via Southampton.
On 21st Nov. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Niagara steamer, via Liverpool.
On 24th Nov. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.
* If addressed "Via United States."
The Lima steamship is appointed to sail from Liverpool on the 25th inst., for Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, and Valparaiso; letters in time on the 24th inst.

Mails Due.

Nov. 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
Nov. 20.—West Indies.
Nov. 20.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.
Nov. 20.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
Nov. 20.—America.
Nov. 23.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
Nov. 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
Dec. 5.—West Indies.
Dec. 5.—Mexico.
Dec. 10.—Cape of Good Hope.
Dec. 13.—Brazil and River Plate.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	98,161	73,589	22,335	242	4,249	2,558
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, Nov. 8.....	36 1	26 1	17 6	25 1	28 10	28 2
— 1.....	36 6	25 7	17 5	24 10	28 6	27 5
— Oct. 25.....	36 9	25 5	17 5	23 8	28 6	27 5
— 18.....	36 0	24 9	17 0	23 6	27 6	27 2
— 11.....	35 6	25 2	17 3	25 0	27 8	26 2
— 4.....	35 7	25 1	17 6	24 2	27 10	27 1
Six weeks' average.....	36 1	25 4	17 4	24 4	28 2	27 3
Same time last year.....	40 7	24 2	16 10	25 8	29 3	30 0
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	3 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 November 5, 1851.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye meal	Peas and pea meal	Beans & bean meal	Indian corn and Indian meal	Buck wheat & buck wheat meal
Foreign ...	37,785	2,892	16,234	...	932	8,431	955	...
Colonial ...	2,718	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40,503	2,892	16,237	...	932	8,431	955	...
Total imports of the week.....	69,953 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The wheat market has been firm and steady through the week, without any extraordinary quantity of business. Prices, if there be any change, are in favour of the seller. Very fine wheats fetch a good price, and we have heard of some red Rostock having been bought by millers for immediate use at 47s. A demand for floating cargoes of low wheat for the Continent continues, and some of that description has been transhipped and sent to Belgium. The stock of flour is diminishing, and the market generally has a healthy, firm, and cheerful appearance.

Barley for malting continues scarce and dear. The finest sells for 34s, and we have heard an instance of a farmer selling his wheat, which was somewhat inferior, and his barley, which was

excellent, at the same sum per quarter. One cargo arrived from Egypt in the course of the week, and was purchased for the use of distillers.

There have been large arrivals of Irish oats, but fine qualities are scarce, and maintain their price.

After a lull in the foreign corn markets they are generally again on the rise, and accounts from Cologne of the 8th, from Amsterdam of the 11th, from Hamburg of the 7th, and Stettin of the 8th inst., all speak of the prices of wheat and rye being again better for the sellers.

The colonial produce markets have not undergone much change. The demand for sugar has been moderate, and the supply equal to it. Prices without essential alteration, and the market is not brisk. The price of native Ceylon coffee is rather better; plantation Ceylon not quite so good. Rio coffee sold at improved prices. On the whole the coffee market is firmer.

The market for cotton, too, has improved. An active and general demand has prevailed, and 5,500 bales have changed hands at an advance of fully $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.

The silk market remains without change.

The sales of colonial wool terminated to-day, and were well attended to the end. The comparatively high prices were fully maintained.

Some interest has been excited by the arrival, on Wednesday, of the American clipper ship Surprise in the London Docks, from Whampoa in 107 days. Recently, however, the Stornaway, built at Aberdeen, arrived in the West India Docks in 104 days from Whampoa. Both these vessels were built for the China trade, and the advantage obtained by the Stornaway shows that English vessels can successfully compete with the American; and there can be no doubt that by the competition both American and English vessels are improved. Such competition may, however, lead shipowners and ship masters to say, as was said of old to the Athenians, "See how much we exert ourselves to merit your applause," for the competition may takeaway the pecuniary reward.

INDIGO.

In the beginning of the week an unimportant public sale of 115 serons Guatemala was held, but only a small portion disposed of at lower prices, ordinary Cortes to Sobres from 1s 9d to 4s 4d per lb.

The business in East India indigo continues to be quite insignificant at about the rates of the latter part of the late quarterly sales.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

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

	Nov. 1,	1848	1849	1850	1851
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Holland*	23,000	195,000	169,000	270,000	270,000
Antwerp.....	100,000	177,000	41,000	77,000	77,000
Hamburg.....	185,000	210,000	100,000	17,000	17,000
Trieste.....	148,000	278,000	378,000	208,000	208,000
Havre.....	175,000	97,000	12,000	3,000	3,000
	838,000	957,000	697,000	731,000	731,000
England.....	2,420,000	2,506,000	2,188,000	3,079,000	3,079,000
Total stocks.....	3,300,000	3,563,000	2,885,000	3,810,000	3,810,000
Total in Gr. Britain of col. sugar	1,712,000	1,454,000	1,142,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Total of Foreign Sugar.....	1,588,000	2,099,000	1,743,000	2,010,000	2,010,000

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

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

	s	d	s	d	s	d
Musco, E. and W. India $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt	23	0	25	0	28	0
Havana, white.....	26	32	25	36	28	31
— yellow and brown.....	16	24	17	23	20	27
Brazil, white.....	18	23	20	25	23	26
— yellow and brown.....	14	17	16	20	18	22
Java.....	14	24	17	26	18	23
Patent, crushed in bond.....	26	27	27	28	29	0

	1850	1851
	cwt	cwt
Total stock, January 1.....	3,133,000	2,785,000
	cwt	cwt
Total arrivals in ten months, from the beginning of Jan. to the end of Oct.	1,913,000	1,953,000
— in Holland.....	697,000	292,000
— Antwerp.....	50,000	47,000
— Hamburg.....	878,000	59,000
— Trieste.....	28,000	28,000
— Havre.....	5,326,000	6,453,000
— England.....	9,429,000	9,937,000
	12,559,000	12,722,000
Total stock, Nov. 1, as per table.....	2,895,000	2,810,000
	cwt	cwt
Deliveries in ten months.....	5,664,000	8,912,000

The imports have again been heavy in the course of last month, both in the Continental ports and in this country, whilst the deliveries are rather less than last year. In consequence of this, stocks are again larger than at the beginning of last October.

Prices of all descriptions have again receded, and are now throughout lower than what they have ever been. In this country cheapness has again evidently increased the consumption; on the European Continent, the effect has not been the same, the high protection afforded to beetroot in most countries operating against the competition of cane sugar, notwithstanding the reduced value of the latter.

The export demand for foreign sugar has been but moderate in our

market in the course of last month, floating cargoes have become less saleable, and only a few of them have met with buyers at somewhat reduced prices; the quantity of foreign sugar taken for home use last month has likewise been limited, in consequence of the comparatively low rates at which the produce of our own colonies could be bought.

The accounts respecting the crops of the principal producing countries, that are come to hand since our last monthly statement remain extremely favourable; the arrivals since the beginning of this month have been heavy, and it is expected that the supply which we shall receive from the present period to the end of the year will be in excess of last year's.

Many reports have been spread as to the deficiency in the beetroot crops on the Continent and the injury they are said to have sustained, but it is certain that the culture has again been considerably increased this year, and it remains to be seen how far the deficiency, which else might have resulted in the produce of the root, will be thus compensated.

COFFEE.

Nov. 1,	1848	1849	1850	1851
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
Holland*	416,000	158,000	139,000	174,000
Antwerp	132,000	76,000	94,000	94,000
Hamburg	150,000	170,000	90,000	125,000
Trieste	85,000	95,000	55,000	47,000
Hayre	53,000	30,000	43,000	21,000
England	405,000	332,000	390,000	394,000
Total stocks	1,242,000	861,000	812,000	858,000

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

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

	1850	1851
Jamaica, good to fine ord. $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt	28 to 31	39 to 48
Ceylon, real ordinary	26 27	46 47
Brazil, good ordinary	24 25	43 44
St Domingo, good ordinary	26 27	43 44
In Holland—Java, gd. ord. $\frac{3}{4}$ kil.	18 cts	30 cts

	1850	1851
Total stock, January 1	1,010,000	954,000
Total arrivals in ten months, from the beginning of Jan. to the end of Oct.	622,000	808,000
in Holland	247,000	303,000
Antwerp	550,000	720,000
Hamburg	164,000	214,000
Trieste	209,000	236,000
Hayre	396,000	412,000
England	2,188,000	2,693,000
Total stock, Nov. 1, as per table	812,000	858,000
Deliveries in ten months	2,386,000	2,789,000

The above table shows somewhat larger stocks than at the beginning of last month; the imports have been moderate, but the deliveries have not been progressing at the same ratio as hitherto. This, however, may be attributed to the large business done both here and in the Continental markets in the two preceding months, and to the advance in the value which had taken place, and which has induced consumers to buy more sparingly. Prices having latterly given way in some degree, and it is probable that the demand will again revive, since, as it is generally admitted, the stocks in the interior of the principal Continental countries are again much reduced, and a considerable supply is still required for the winter, that being the season when the consumption is largest.

In consequence of the less favourable accounts from the Continental markets, the export demand in ours has been but limited, and though at the beginning of last month the highest price which has been paid this year for floating cargoes has been obtained—viz., 39s for a mixed cargo of new and old good first Rio for a near port, with insurance free of particular average—yet immediately afterwards others were offered at lower rates without meeting with purchasers; and there are now no buyers for such that are fully insured and of good quality above 37s. Good ordinary Ceylon, for which 41s to 42s had been paid, has receded to 39s to 40s.

From the United States shipments of St Domingo coffee have been made to some extent for the Mediterranean and according to the last accounts prices at New Orleans had momentarily declined to a point which would have allowed of Rio coffee being sent from that port to Europe, but a reaction has taken place, and prevented purchases for that purpose. Prices in the United States are, however, generally much more moderate than what they have been, and not so high as almost to exclude European buyers from the Brazil markets, as it was the case some time ago.

The accounts from Rio de Janeiro received yesterday, of the 15th of October, are upon the whole considered to be in favour of the article, and a better demand has since arisen. Exports in September had amounted to 143,000 bags against 170,000 bags in the same month last year, and from the 1st to 11th of October shipments amounted to about 110,000 bags. A great proportion had again been taken for the United States, and but little for the North of Europe. The stock in the market amounted to 120,000 bags: no new estimates of the present crop are given, but old coffee was still coming forward freely.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES.

The third series of public sales of colonial wool commenced on the 23rd ultimo, and closed yesterday; the catalogues have comprised the following quantities:—

	Bales		Bales
Sydney	16,801	Spanish	52
Port Philip	13,789	Odessa	626
Van Diemen's Land	3,983	Egyptian	240
Adelaide	2,291	Buenos Ayres	44
Cape	7,440	Turkey	257
Swan River	171	Mogadore	1,155
New Zealand	207	Sundries	562
East India	44,582		3,366
	961		
Total	45,543		

The accounts of the discovery of gold in the Bathurst district, and the apprehension that many of the Sydney shepherds would be induced to leave their flocks and go to the diggings, and thus endanger the future supply of wool from that country, caused some speculations to be made before these sales commenced, and although the reports of the state of trade from the manufacturing districts were very unfavourable, there was at the commencement an advance upon the closing rates of last sales of from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per lb for most descriptions, which many parties attributed in a great measure to the fear above mentioned; this advance has been maintained with great regularity to the close. We think, however, that the lightness of stock must be regarded as the chief cause of these comparatively high prices, considering the embarrassed state of trade, as we find the least advance upon Sydney wool—indeed for a few evenings at the end of last month we thought fine clothing as low as in August, whilst on Van Diemen's Land wool the advance has been the greatest, combing and all the low classes of wool being most in demand. There has been very little taken by foreign buyers.

There has been a good show of both Sydney and Port Philip; we see no alteration in the condition of either.

There has been a fair quantity of Cape wool, and also of scoured wool, the prices of which we think are the same as late sales.

For lambs' wool there has not been the usual competition, and we think prices 1d lower than last sales.—Bradbury and Cook's Circular.

COTTON.

[The information received by the last mail does not enable us to make up our statistics to a later date than those last published.—Ed. Econ.]

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Nov. 14.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1850—Same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	5d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	6d	7d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8d
New Orleans	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	6d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	10d
Pernambuco	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Egyptian	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Surat and Madras	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Nov. 14.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Nov. 14.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 14.		Computed Stock, Nov. 14.	
1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,567,139	1,412,306	1,394,510	1,175,640	239,500	208,180	396,950	506,760

The business done in cotton during the week has been extensive. The trade has again added considerably to their stocks, whilst a large business has also been done by speculators and exporters. The import has been light, and the stock has consequently again sustained a large reduction. Holders of American have, under these circumstances, obtained an advance in the qualities below "fair," of fully $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. The better grades are not in demand, and are without change in price. Brazil have been in fair request, but have sustained no alteration in price. Egyptian are slightly dearer, having claimed the attention of speculators. A very large business has been done in East India, which were offered on very low terms a week ago. They have rallied from the great depression, and are $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb dearer than the lowest sales. The sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales. There is less activity than in the earlier part of the week, but prices are steadily maintained.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1851.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Nov. 13, 1851.	Price Nov. 1850.	Price Nov. 1849.	Price Nov. 1848.	Price Nov. 1847.	Price Nov. 1846.
RAW COTTON:—						
Upland fair	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
per lb	0 5	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6
Ditto good fair	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pernambuco fair	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto good fair	0 7	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 8	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 30 WATER do	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	0 10	0 7	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
25-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 3	5 0	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9	4 3	4 9
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 3	5 9
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirts, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 8lbs 4oz	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 3	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 9	7 9	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 3	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	9 6	11 3	9 9	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	7 0	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6	7 4

The improvement we reported last week has been fully maintained, and prices generally are a shade higher. This, too, is independent of the improvement of the Liverpool market, which has had rather the effect of making buyers here more cautious in their operations.

In yarn the demand continues as it was last week, only warps are more in demand and more difficult to obtain. Even doubled yarn is rather higher. A good demand goes on for all descriptions of cloth at the full prices of last week, and in some cases at a slight advance. 27-inch printers, which had almost ceased to be wanted at all, are at present wanted, and very few being produced, prices are higher.

There is no foreign news that is calculated to affect our market.

BRADFORD, Nov. 13.—The position of the wool trade does not present any changed feature during the week. The supply coming to market is very limited, and of fine wools the stocks held by the staplers is short of an average. As these have been most in request for some time past, they have commanded relatively higher prices, but such as will not warrant sales to be made in the hope of replacing to obtain a profit, as the country dealers and growers are seeking prices beyond what such things will realise there. In low wools the inquiry and sales continue as dull as ever, no doubt from the fact, that the spinners are making a greater loss in using this class of wools than finer, the quality in the market being more abundant, and held firmly for prices which the buyers will not give. Noils and brokes have been quiet for some time, the supply very limited, and prices firm. The accounts we have from the entire worsted districts are as gloomy as possible, and the complaints of the great disproportion between cost of wool and the price of yarns as great as ever. Until there is some relief in some way, we fear the present very greatly reduced production must continue, for, notwithstanding the small quantity of wool that has been bought since Shear day, it has not had the effect of bringing down the price as the spinners expected; so that any relief must be by higher price in yarns. There is not that quantity of job yarns offering as was two months ago, and which has materially assisted in bringing down the price to a point at which they cannot continue. For first class yarns in common numbers—30's to 36's, there is a manifest firmness, and a disposition to hold for higher prices. The position of the piece manufacturers is evidently unsatisfactory, for to stop looms is imperative, and to realise a profit on Coburgs is impossible. The disposition to sell yarns at late prices is not so free as it was a few weeks past, and an unwillingness to accept contracts for distant delivery, renders the spinners' position discouraging. The merchants must now be reducing their stocks, for all the dyers complain of great inactivity, and the stock of finished goods must be far short of what it was at this period last year. The opinion that yarns and goods have seen their lowest is daily gaining confidence, and if the present diminished production continue to the end of the year, there is no doubt the coming one will open with far less stock than many of its predecessors. The shipping houses are not busy, although the accounts of the fair at Frankfort-on-the-Oder have been better for Bradford goods than any other article shown, but there is want of confidence in ordering, lest any uneasiness should occur in France which might disturb the peace of the Continent.

LEEDS, Nov. 11.—No change in the woollen trade. The same dullness continues which has been the case for the past three or four weeks, and there is very little doing to order. Business is very quiet in the warehouses.

MACCLESFIELD, Nov. 11.—The manufactured goods trade retains the currency quoted in our last; and although the bias of prices may be considered to be somewhat in favour of purchasers, still this is by no means to the extent which, from various causes, might have been anticipated. In thrown silks, the business doing last week has not continued in the same activity, a temporary check being the natural result of a reduction (experienced since the sale), in some instances to the extent of 6d per lb, on the raw materials, particularly Chinas.

HALIFAX, Nov. 8.—Neither in the piece hall nor in the warehouses is there anything like a demand for any description of worsted goods, and the trade is in a very drooping condition. The yarn market continues much the same. The curtailment of production is steadily proceeding; and there is as little disposition, on the part of the merchants and manufacturers, to give out orders, as there is on the part of the spinners to produce at the present unremunerating scale of prices. The market is becoming rather bare of long wool, and the quotations are maintained; but the sales are neither large nor numerous. Short wool is becoming more scarce, and is looking upward.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to October 29, 1851, and the corresponding period in 1850. (Extracted from the Customs Bill of Exchange.)

Table with columns: To—pkgs, Cotton Twist, Worsted Yarn, Other Yarns & Threads, Cotton Goods, Woollen Goods, Cotton Wool. Rows list various ports like Petersburg, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Zoolve, Kampeu, Leer, Denmark, Oth. Euro. Pts, All other parts, and a Total row.

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

CORN.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was only a moderate supply of English wheat at Mark Lane last Monday, which met a good sale at the prices of the previous week, whilst for foreign only a limited inquiry was made, but quite as much was asked for all descriptions: the imports consisted of 4,060 qrs from Archangel, 3,245 qrs from Danzig, 762 qrs from New York, 1,222 qrs from Rostock, and 460 qrs from Stralsund, making a total of 9,749 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,761 sacks, by the Eastern Counties railway 5,810 sacks, from Dunkirk 335 barrels, and from New York 3,147 barrels: the trade for this article was healthy, and sales of secondary sorts were rather more numerous at full prices. Malt and barley met a good demand, and every description supported prices firmly: the arrivals coastwise were 4,129 qrs, from Scotland 10 qrs, from Ireland 44 qrs, and from foreign ports only 596 qrs, making a total of 4,779 qrs. Of English oats merely 52 qrs arrived coastwise, 1,445 qrs from Scotland, 23,944 qrs from Ireland, with 14,148 qrs from foreign ports, making a total of 39,589 qrs: this liberal quantity caused a slight decline to be accepted for Irish, but all other descriptions commanded previous rates, particularly good English, of which there were only scanty arrivals by the various railways. The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were very moderate; wheat was in tolerably fair demand, red at former prices, but white at 1d per bushel

advance: average, 37s 6d on 220 qrs. Choice American flour was 6d per barrel dearer, with a good sale.

There continue to be very limited imports of all grain at Hull, but the farmers brought forward a fair quantity of wheat, and the trade was healthy, good samples fully supporting prices, and choice qualities bring 1s per qr more money: average, 34s 8d on 1,255 qrs. Barley was 1s per qr dearer.

There were limited arrivals of wheat at Leeds, and the millers kept aloof, expecting an increased quantity with the first shift of wind; prices were unaltered: average, 37s 11d on 2,714 qrs.

There were good deliveries of all grain at Ipswich, wheat was the turn dealer, and in good demand: average, 38s 3d on 956 qrs. There was a large supply of barley, yet this article was 1s per qr higher.

The fresh arrivals at Mark Lane on Wednesday were fir of Irish oats and foreign wheat and barley, but limited of every other article; trade was healthy, and fully as high for all good grain, particularly wheat and barley.

The average announced on Thursday were 36s 1d on 98,161 qrs wheat, 26s 1d on 73,589 qrs barley, 17s 6d on 22,335 qrs oats, 25s 1d on 242 qrs rye, 28s 10d on 4,289 qrs beans, and 28s 2d on 2,558 qrs peas.

The Scotch markets held during the week have been steady. At Edinburgh there was a full supply of grain brought forward by the farmers. Wheat was taken off at about former rates, although the condition was somewhat affected by the state of the weather: average, 39s 2d on 724 qrs. The trade for foreign wheat was fully as dear, the imports at Leith being moderate.

There were good arrivals of wheat up the Clyde at Glasgow, mostly from Alexandria, which description met a free sale to the distillers, and was also in good demand for the manufacture of coarse flour; full prices were paid.

The supply of wheat at Birmingham was large, and the trade was without life at former prices: average, 36s 9d on 1,350 qrs.

There were moderate deliveries of wheat at Bristol, and a steady demand was experienced at fully as much money: average, 35s on 271 qrs.

Newbury market was well supplied with wheat, and it was taken off slowly at about former rates: average, 37s 7d on 1,179 qrs.

The quantity of wheat on sale at Uxbridge was less than that of the previous week, and choice samples were 1s per qr higher: average, 42s 4d on 538 qrs.

There were very moderate arrivals of English wheat at Mark Lane on Friday, and a limited quantity of barley and oats, with fair imports of foreign wheat, oats, and barley, whilst those of flour were only to a small extent. A few parcels of English wheat by the railroads constituted the principal supply on sale, and these were taken off at prices fully up to those obtained on Monday, and good white foreign wheat was in fair request at quite as high rates. Fresh flour realised previous quotations readily, with an increased demand for most sorts. The demand for malted barley was steady, and Monday's currency was well maintained. Choice English and Scotch oats were purchased pretty freely, and such were quite as dear; but from the abundance of Irish on sale, this description was taken slowly, and the turn in favour of the buyers. The London averages announced this day were,—

Table listing prices for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas with columns for Qrs. and d.

Table titled 'Arrivals this Week' listing Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Flour with columns for Qrs. and sacks.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Table listing prices for British and Irish corn (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flour, Peas, Beans, Malt) with columns for prices per quarter and per sack.

FOREIGN.

Table listing prices for foreign corn (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flour, Peas, Beans, Malt) with columns for prices per quarter and per sack.

SEEDS.

Table listing prices for various seeds (Linseed, Rape, Hemp, Mustard, Clover) with columns for prices per cwt and per ton.

market in the course of last month, floating cargoes have become less saleable, and only a few of them have met with buyers at somewhat reduced prices; the quantity of foreign sugar taken for home use last month has likewise been limited, in consequence of the comparatively low rates at which the produce of our own colonies could be bought.

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Jamaica, good to fine ord. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt	28	31	39	48	50	55	39 to 45
Ceylon, real ordinary	26	27	46	47	54	55	39 40
Brazil, good ordinary	24	25	43	44	47	49	37 38
St Domingo, good ordinary	26	27	43	41	47	49	38 39
In Holland—Java, gd. ord. $\frac{1}{2}$ kil.	18	cts	30	cts	30	cts	26 cts

	1850	1851
Total stock, January 1	1,010,000	954,000
Total arrivals in ten months, from the beginning of Jan. to the end of Oct.	2,188,000	2,693,000
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East India	961	
Total	45,543	

The accounts of the discovery of gold in the Bathurst district, and the apprehension that many of the Sydney shepherds would be induced to leave their flocks and go to the diggings, and thus endanger the future supply of wool from that country, caused some speculations to be made before these sales commenced, and although the reports of the state of trade from the manufacturing districts were very unfavourable, there was at the commencement an advance upon the closing rates of last sales of from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per lb for most descriptions, which many parties attributed in a great measure to the fear above mentioned; this advance has been maintained with great regularity to the close. We think, however, that the lightness of stock must be regarded as the chief cause of these comparatively high prices, considering the embarrassed state of trade, as we find the least advance upon Sydney wool—indeed for a few evenings at the end of last month we thought fine clothing as low as in August, whilst on Van Diemen's Land wool the advance has been the greatest, combed and all the low classes of wool being most in demand. There has been very little taken by foreign buyers.

There has been a good show of both Sydney and Port Philips; we see no alteration in the condition of either.

There has been a fair quantity of Cape wool, and also of scoured wool, the prices of which we think are the same as late sales.

For lambs' wool there has not been the usual competition, and we think prices 1d lower than last sales.—Bradbury and Cook's Circular.

COTTON.

[The information received by the last mail does not enable us to make up our statistics to a later date than those last published.—Ed. Econ.]

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Nov. 14. PRICES CURRENT.

	1850—Same period					1851—Same period			
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	...	7d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	...
New Orleans	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7	8	10d
Pernambuco	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	...
Egyptian	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Surat and Madras	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Nov. 14.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Nov. 14.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 14.		Computed Stock, Nov. 14.	
1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,567,139	1,112,305	1,394,510	1,175,640	230,900	208,180	395,930	506,760

The business done in cotton during the week has been extensive. The trade have again added considerably to their stocks, whilst a large business has also been done by speculators and exporters. The import has been light, and the stock has consequently again sustained a large reduction. Holders of American have, under these circumstances, obtained an advance in the qualities below "fair," of fully $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. The better grades are not in demand, and are without change in price. Brazil have been in fair request, but have sustained no alteration in price. Egyptian are slightly dearer, having claimed the attention of speculators. A very large business has been done in East India, which were offered on very low terms a week ago. They have rallied from the great depression, and are $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb dearer than the lowest sales. The sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales. There is less activity than in the earlier part of the week, but prices are steadily maintained.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1851.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Nov. 13, 1851.	Price Nov. 1850.	Price Nov. 1849.	Price Nov. 1848.	Price Nov. 1847.	Price Nov. 1846.
RAW COTTON:—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair	0 5	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6
Ditto good fair	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pernambuco fair	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto good fair	0 7	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 8	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 30 WATER do do	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
25-in., 66 reed, Porter, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 3	5 0	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 9	4 3	4 9
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 3	5 9
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 8lbs 4oz	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 3	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 9	7 9	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 3	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz.	9 6	11 3	9 9	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs.	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	7 0	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6	7 4

The improvement we reported last week has been fully maintained, and prices generally are a shade higher. This, too, is independent of the improvement of the Liverpool market, which has had rather the effect of making buyers here more cautious in their operations.

In yarn the demand continues as it was last week, only warps are more in demand and more difficult to obtain. Even doubled yarn is rather higher.

A good demand goes on for all descriptions of cloth at the full prices of last week, and in some cases at a slight advance. 27-inch printers, which had almost ceased to be wanted at all, are at present wanted, and very few being produced, prices are higher.

There is no foreign news that is calculated to affect our market.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR—The market has again been dull, but the importers generally having shown rather more firmness, prices experienced no material change during the greater part of the week. A steady business has been done in British West India, the sales to yesterday amounting to 1,970 hhds at last Friday's rates: there is still a large supply of the lower qualities. 198 hhds Barbadoes sold at former prices: good to very fine, 36s to 41s; low to fair, 33s 6d to 35s 6d per cwt. The deliveries for home use at this port are steady, yet from 1st January to present date show a decrease of 16,000 tons as compared with the former season. The stock on 8th inst. was estimated at 95,356 tons, against 65,622 tons at same period in 1850.

Mauritius.—415 bags offered in the early part of the week were taken in at 32s 6d per cwt for low middling yellow, being rather above the value. There is not any improvement in the deliveries.

Bengal.—The sales on Tuesday were large, comprising 10,117 bags, which more than three-fourths sold: white Benares went at barely previous rates; grainy kinds were 6d lower; middling to very good white Benares, 37s to 40s; low do, 34s 6d; middling to fine bright Mauritius kind, 29s 6d to 34s; brown to low yellow do, 25s to 29s; fine grainy yellow, 41s to 41s 6d; low to good yellow Cossipore, 34s to 38s 6d; fine white do, 46s; some piles Khaur brought 23s; low soft Date yellow taken in at 27s per cwt.

Foreign.—The market has been quiet, but rather firmer. 327 hhds 220 brls Porto Rico about half found buyers: good grocery at very full rates; the lower qualities chiefly taken in: middling to good bright yellow, 34s to 38s 6d, a few lots 39s; good brown to middling greyish yellow and good grey, 31s to 34s 6d. Of 2,453 boxes Havana submitted, 1,900, consisting of washed, sold at steady rates: grey and white, 37s to 39s; low to good yellow, 33s to 37s; brown, 32s 6d to 33s; the sound portion bought in at 31s 6d to 36s. 144 chests Bahia were taken in, with the exception of a few lots of washed, above the value.

Refined.—Rather a limited business has been done this week, the trade appearing to have no confidence, and some of the better class of goods show a further slight decline. Brown lumps are quoted 43s 6d to 44s; titlers, middling to good, 44s 6d to 47s; fine, 47s 6d upwards. Wet lumps are steady at 42s to 43s 6d. Pieces, bastards, and treacle, remain without change. The sales in bonded sugars have been very limited at last week's rates. Crushed is dull at 27s to 28s. Dutch extremely flat: 10 lb loaves are quoted at 30s to 31s per cwt.

COFFEE.—The export demand having subsided, there has been less business done than for some time past; prices are not lower, holders having brought forward small supplies. 229 casks 129 bags plantation Ceylon partly found buyers at last week's quotations; remainder taken in above the value. The transactions in native have been very limited at 39s for good ordinary. 550 bags by auction were withdrawn at 39s 6d, 39s being bid. The deliveries show some decrease. Mocha and other kinds of East India have been inactive, with a limited supply offering; the consumption of the former is large. Foreign has been quiet but firm, and no transactions worth reporting have taken place.

COCOA.—A limited business has been done in West India this week, and the stock continues very large. 125 bags Trinidad were chiefly brought in at 37s to 43s for grey to fair greyish red, a few lots of the latter being sold. 237 bags Bahia were withdrawn at 27s to 27s 6d per cwt.

TEA.—The market remains very dull, the trade making purchases with extreme caution, although importers appear rather desirous to realise at present rates. Nothing has been done in fine new congous, a vessel having arrived with further supplies: fair common is held at 9d, but meets with little inquiry; the low qualities are difficult of sale at last week's rates. The sales in other kinds of black and green have been unimportant.

RICE.—A steady business has been done in East India this week by private treaty. 1,991 bags Bengal by auction were sold at previous rates: good middling rather broken to good white, 9s 6d to 10s. 1,214 bags middling Coringa were taken in at 8s 6d. 691 bags Madras sold at 8s for pinky Bengal grain, with a part, duty free, at the same price. The stock on 8th inst. was 21,322 tons. Cleaned Carolina is rather scarce.

PIMENTO.—The sales have been confined to a few small parcels at previous rates.

PEPPER.—Common kinds of black are quiet at last week's prices: 123 robins sea damaged Malabar in public sale brought 2½d to 3¼d per lb. White is getting scarce, and the stock much reduced.

OTHER SPICES.—Nutmegs and mace have been quiet this week in the absence of further public sales. 483 cases Cochín ginger were only partly disposed of at 39s to 43s, nearly 400 cases low to middling being taken in at 24s to 31s. 681 bags African were bought in at 24s to 34s; 55 barrels sold at 24s to 25s per cwt.

RUM.—The market has been steady this week, and business done in Jamaica at full prices. Leeward remain without alteration.

SALTPETRE.—The market has been dull, and 1,330 bags Bengal rather more than half sold at easier rates for the lower qualities: refrac 11½ to 7½, 24s 6d to 26s; 4 to 4½, 28s per cwt; remainder bought in above the value. Refined remains without alteration.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor oil has been sold at lower rates, excepting for the better qualities, which maintained their former value: good pale, 4d to 4½d; seconds, 3½d to 3¾d per lb. Gum olibanum has sold at a decline of 3s to 5s. About 750 chests shellac offered during the week chiefly found buyers at rather lower rates: orange, low to fair broken, 40s 6d to 48s; thick blood, 39s to 40s 6d; liver and thin reddish, 37s to 39s; black, 34s to 36s. A parcel camphor realised 65s per cwt. A small business has been done in Gambier at 18s. Of 1,650 bags Cutch a few lots brought 16s 6d to 17s, being rather dearer; remainder of the sound bought in at 17s. 60 bales Bengal safflower were chiefly taken in at previous rates, some ordinary quality selling at 4l to 4l 10s per cwt.

LAC DYE.—This article has been very dull and scarcely any business done. 126 chests were taken in at 6d to 10d per lb.

DYEWOODS.—150 tons Nicaragua were about half disposed of at 12l 12s 6d to 15l 2s 6d; remainder taken in at 10l for Rio de la Hache.

COCHINEAL.—203 bags Honduras about half sold at previous rates, except for the better kinds of silver, which showed a further slight decline: ordinary to good, 2s 9d to 3s; a few lots black were taken in at 3s 7d to 3s 9d per lb. The stock on the 8th inst. had increased to 8,951 serons.

METALS.—The iron market remains in a very dull state, and prices of Welsh bars and other kinds of manufactured have still a downward tendency. Scotch pig is flat at 38s 6d to 40s, according to numbers. The sales in spelter have been limited at the quotations. Rather more inquiry has been made for East India tin at full prices, Banca bringing 80s cash, and holders are not anxious to sell. British firm. Tin plates are rather dearer. English copper is steady.

HEMP.—The sales in clean Petersburg and other kinds are still so limited, that prices may be considered partly nominal. Jute has again given way for lower qualities. 3,439 bales in public sale went at prices varying from 8l 10s to 12l 2s 6d, and about half sold.

LINSEED.—Very little business has been done this week. Black Sea is worth

about 43s. The cake trade steady, and prices unaltered: fine English 7l 5s per ton.

TURPENTINE.—English spirits are dull at 33s per cwt.

OIL.—All descriptions of fish have been dull during the week, and prices without material change. Pale seal quiet at 32l 10s. Further supplies of new cod have arrived. The linseed market continues flat in the absence of any export demand, and the price is again rather easier, viz., 28s 3d to 28s 6d per cwt on the spot. The sales in rape are small, at last week's rates: foreign refined, 33s to 33s 6d. Cocoa nut and palm are dull.

TALLOW.—The market having been very dull since last Friday, prices are about 3d to 6d lower, and the trade do not appear to have any confidence in the face of the present large stock. Yesterday, 1st sort St Petersburg Y.C. on the spot was quoted at 37s to 37s 6d: for arrival to the end of the year, 36s 9d, and for the first three months of 1852, 37s 9d per cwt. The stock on Monday had increased to 69,876 casks.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—Prices of the lower qualities showed a further decline to-day in the public sales, which were large. The transactions in West India amounted to 313 casks at previous rates, making 2,300 casks for the week. Mauritius—3,430 bags were only partly sold at Tuesday's rates: low middling to good yellow, 32s to 36s 6d; crystallised, 33s. to 35s. Bengal—11,695 bags were about half disposed of, and the lower qualities went rather cheaper; white Benares also showed a slight decline; middling to good 37s to 39s; Mauritius kinds, middling to fine, 30s to 36s; brown to low yellow, 24s 6d to 29s; a pile good yellow Dhubah sold at 39s; good to fine taken in at 40s to 41s 6d; low Date kinds chiefly withdrawn. Other descriptions went the same as on Tuesday. Madras—444 bags low qualities were withdrawn. Foreign—133 hhds Porto Rico were chiefly taken in at the previous value.

COFFEE.—The intelligence from Rio Janeiro caused a firmer feeling in the market to-day, and the sales privately were 1,200 bags native Ceylon, at 39s 6d to 40s, being 6d dearer, and 5,000 bags Rio, price not known. 244 casks 144 bags plantation went off flatly, and about half sold at prices rather favourable to the buyers in some instances. 125 bags Madras were taken in at 48s to 50s. 100 bags Mysore kind brought 41s 6d to 42s; and 134 bags Costa Rica, 40s 6d to 41s.

RICE.—700 bags Bengal brought 9s 6d for good middling white.

PIMENTO.—141 bags were chiefly taken in at 5d to 5½d per lb for very low to fair.

SALTPETRE.—1,500 bags Bengal partly found buyers at previous rates: refrac. 5½ to 3½, 28s 6d to 29s; 13 to 12s, 24s 6d to 25s per cwt.

TALLOW.—The sales went off flatly at rather lower rates. 489 casks Australian one-third part sold at 33s to 37s. Of 324 chests 50 boxes South American, 56 casks sold at 33s 6d to 36s. Some parcels wrecked YC brought 34s 3d to 36s 3d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for crushed sugar continues in a very languid position, with no particular alteration to note as to prices. The bonded continues nominally in the same position as last week. Nothing doing in Dutch or Belgian.

DRY FRUIT.—Only two cargoes of currants have arrived this week, and no Valentias. A further decline of 1s has been submitted to in new currants, making the aggregate fall in price in two months 7s per cwt. Of old fruit, large parcels have been offered at auction, but no offers made. Valentias of ordinary quality are lower, and heavy of sale: fine scarce, and held at 38s to 39s; very little float. Figs arrive freely. Sultanias selling at quotations. Clearances of currants and raisins are on a par with those of last November.

GREEN FRUIT.—A fair business is doing in all kinds. 1,000 packages of Almeria and Malaga grapes, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, realised prices proportionate to condition and quality. Madeira oranges sell freely; Faro and Oporto in moderate demand. The shipments from the Azores will be later than was expected. Messina lemons are in request. More inquiry for black Spanish nuts, and the cold weather is in favour of the sale of chestnuts.

SEEDS dull at the quotations of last week, with a fair supply.

FLAX.—No alteration, and little doing, but the importation is much short of that of last year.

HEMP.—Not any sales made; all manufacturers must be short supplied.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—A fair average amount of business was done during the past week. There was an adequate supply of leather at Leadenhall on Tuesday; prices unchanged. The articles most in demand are common dressing hides, best heavy calf skins, and the lowest priced East India kips. At the public sale of raw hides in the past week, the Cape hides brought former prices—best heavy, 3½d; best light, 28s, 4d. The New South Wales sold at our recent quotations: 3d to 3½d. Of the 80,000 East India kips offered, about 45,000 were sold at previous rates. In all the other descriptions of goods not any alteration in value was manifested.

TIMBER.—No change of importance during the week. Cargoes still arriving, and prices well maintained; consumption continuing large.

METALS.—Copper firm, in good demand. In foreign, 79l per ton has been paid for good Chili. Iron remains quiet, and without alteration in price. Lead—A very small business has been transacted. Spanish soft has been sold at 15l 15s ex ship. Spelter—Somewhat higher rates have been paid for those who were requiring small lot; the present quotation is 14l per ton. Tin—English is in good demand, and there has been more inquiry for foreign. Straits have fetched in one instance 79l 10s per ton.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18.—150 hhds Barbadoes, 3,200 bags Madras sugar, 10,000 pkgs tea, 88 Serons Guatemala indigo, 582 bags Cutch.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.—2,800 bags black, 160 bags white, 81 cases white, pepper, 1,000 bags Bengal, 10,500 bags Madras rice, 6 tons ivory, 6 tons Panama M.-o.-P. shells.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21.—1,600 pkgs Assam tea.

PROVISIONS.

The supplies of bacon coming in more freely, prices are down a shilling or two; buyers of bacon for this and three months to follow at 46s, sellers not pressing at the price.

The butter trade rather dull: the arrivals and deliveries show what has been done.

Comparative Statements of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1849	71,652	10,795	1,165	1,272
1850	69,171	5,543	2,723	1,490
1851	35,653	10,030	875	1,757
Arrivals for the Past Week.				
Irish butter	20,015			
Foreign do	7,261			
Bale Bacon	1,300			

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 10.—Last week's imports of foreign beasts into London were seasonably large; but those of sheep and calves were comparatively small.

Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with foreign stock. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were unusually large for the time of year, upwards of 5,000 head, and in fair average condition.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 3,000 short-horns; from other parts of England, 800 Herefords, Runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland 140 horned and polled Scots.

With sheep we were tolerably well, but not to say heavily supplied, both as to number and quality. Notwithstanding that the mutton trade was less active than on this day se'nnight, no actual fall took place in the quotations, the prime old Downs producing 4s to 4s 2d per 8lbs.

Calves, the supply of which was moderate, moved off slowly at barely late rates. Prime small porkers were quite as dear as last week, but large hogs were much neglected.

Table with columns: Nov. 12, 1849; Nov. 11, 1850; Nov. 10, 1851. Rows: Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14.—To-day's market was tolerably well supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was inferior; at least two-thirds of them were the refuse of Monday.

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.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Nov. 10.—Since last Monday nearly 7,000 carcasses of meat have arrived up to these markets from our large grazing districts, chiefly by railway conveyance.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14.—The general demand ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. Full average supplies were offering.

Table with columns: s, d, s, d. Rows: Inferior beef, Ditto middling, Prime large, Prime small, Veal.

POTATO MARKET.

WATERSIDE, Nov. 13.—This market continues to be amply supplied, and trade good, at the subjoined prices:—York Regents, from 65s to 75s; Kent and Essex ditto, 60s to 70s; Scotch ditto, 55s to 60s; Kent and Essex Shaws, 55s to 65s; Middlings, 55s to 40s; Lincolnshire Whites, 50s to 60s per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKETS.

MONDAY, Nov. 10.—We have a fair inquiry for the finer qualities of Kent and Sussex hops at fully late rates, but inferior sorts meet a slow sale even at some reduction.

FRIDAY, Nov. 14.—Our market is tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with new hops, in which a fair amount of business is doing, as follows:—New Sussex pockets, 54 1/2s to 61 1/2s; Kent ditto, 64 1/2s to 84; Golding Mid and East Kent ditto, 54 to 121; Yearlings ditto, 44 1/2s to 54 1/2s; Old Olds ditto, 12 1/2s to 44.

Worcester, Nov. 8.—We have had a quiet market to-day for low and middling qualities; but fine hops continue in demand at about former rates.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 73s to 75s; inferior ditto, 55s to 60s; superior clover, 86s to 88s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; straw, 21s to 25s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—The supply and demand at this market to-day remain as per last quotation. Best meadow hay from 60s to 70s; inferior ditto, 30s to 60s; best clover, 80s to 86s; inferior ditto, 60s to 80s; straw, 22s to 26s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Nov. 10.—Carr's Hartley 17s—Dean's Primrose 16s—Holywell 17s—North Percy Hartley 17s. Wall's End: Hetton 20s—Plummer 19s 6d—Whitwell 18s 6d—Kelloe 20s—South Hartlepool 19s—Bachhouse 18s 6d—Seymour Tees 18s 6d—West Cornforth 18s 6d.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12.—Bate's West Hartley 16s—Buddle's West Hartley 16s—Davison's West Hartley 16s—Hollywell 16s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherthorn 16s—Longridge's West Hartley 16s—Fenfield Moor Bites 15s 9d.

MONDAY, Nov. 10.—Carr's Hartley 17s—Dean's Primrose 16s—Holywell 17s—North Percy Hartley 17s. Wall's End: Hetton 20s—Plummer 19s 6d—Whitwell 18s 6d—Kelloe 20s—South Hartlepool 19s—Bachhouse 18s 6d—Seymour Tees 18s 6d—West Cornforth 18s 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

Although the market has been extremely quiet, still within the last few days there has been rather a better feeling apparent, and it is to be hoped it will continue to gain ground.

CORN.

Scarcely any change has occurred in the grain market since Tuesday. Supplies are moderate, prices firm, and the demand steady. This morning the transactions in wheat were not extensive, but a moderate quantity found buyers for local consumption and for re-sale, at the full currency of Tuesday; a little was also taken for shipment to Ireland.

METALS.

Both Welsh and Staffordshire iron continue unchanged in price, and with a moderate business doing. Scotch pig iron is somewhat lower this week, and there have been more transactions in it in consequence. Little or no alteration in other metals, most of which are dull of sale.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 10.

COFFEE.—The market remains firm, with little doing. SUGAR.—The market continues calm. DYES.—Indigo—Steady but with very little passing in the article. Cochineal—Prices only barely supported.

TEA.—The market remains without any change in value. METALS.—Banca Tin,—1,300 slabs found buyers at 45 1/2.

SPICES, RICE, FRUIT.—Spices remain the same. Rice—Arracan, 7 1/2; dressed table, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2. Fruit—New Cephalonia currants is selling in retail at 13 1/2 to 14 1/2, but goes off slowly. Old Patras at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

HEMP.—Riga Polish codilla sold at 34; and by small lots Riga: Polish clean, 6 1/2; outdoor, 5 1/2; pass, 5 1/2; codilla, 3 1/2 to 3 1/2; Pernau pass, 5 1/2; St Petersburg outshot, 5 1/2; East India Jute 3 1/2.

CORN.—Wheat—Foreign red at former prices for export. Polish descriptions for home-use at a reduction of 5s. Rye at the last low rate. Farley as before. In oats little doing. Buckwheat, &c.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.

Business in exports has been nearly stopped by the setting in of a sharp frost, with great quantities of snow; this morning, however, we have had heavy rain, and the weather is becoming rapidly warm, with south-west wind.

CORN.—Purchase of rye and rye flour continue; otherwise, nothing doing. DEALS.—Considerable sales have been made by Gromoff, on contract for next season, at 4 to 35 co (10 to 23 co Bco.), and 3 ro (10 1/2 Bco.) for red and white wood respectively.

HEMP.—Accounts from the interior indicate a full supply for next season; the quality probably coarse, but not weak. The quantity remaining on the spot is now estimated at about 100,000 pounds, of which, about 3,000 in second hands. On contract there appear to be no buyers with an advance, though 81 ro cash is said to be offered.

TALLOW.—In the early part of the week about 1,000 casks appear to have been done, at 110 ro to 110 ro for Ukraine and common Y. C.

The Gazette.

Friday, Nov. 7.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

W. Jackson, Orchard street, Portman square, paperhanger—first div of 2s 8d, on the 8th inst, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's Sambrook court, Basinghall street. T. J. Sutton, Scarborough, master mariner—fourth div of 3s 2d, on the 8th inst, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

William Buddie, Irongate wharf, Paddington, timber merchant. Richard Edwards, Sudbury, Suffolk, linen-draper.

Tuesday, Nov. 11.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Sheford, Standon, Hertfordshire, butcher—second div of 2s 6d, on the 13th inst, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street. H. Brading, Sh-plurless walk, City road, licensed victualler—first div of 1s 1d, on the 13th inst, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

BANKRUPT.

George Chestham and George William Gill, Strood and Finsbury, Kent, shipwrights. Francis Selfe, Sheerness, watchmaker. William Turner, Gravesend, butcher. John and John Knight, Walham green, butchers.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPT.

Robert Brown, basket maker, Gravel lane, Southwark. Thomas Buckland, wine merchant, Queenhithe. Gabriel Cook, fur and new dealer, Tottenham court road. John Bate, builder, New Windsor.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVEN G.
Add Five per cent to duties, &c. spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, & timber.

Table of prices for various commodities including Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Metals, Iron, Tin, and various oils and spirits.

Table of prices for Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Iron, Tin, and various oils and spirits.

Table of prices for Seeds, Spices, and various oils and spirits.

Table of prices for SUGAR, Tallow, Tea, and various oils and spirits.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Nov. 8, 1850-51, showing the Stock on hand on Nov. 8 in each year.

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

Table with columns for British Plantation, Imported, and Stock, detailing sugar quantities for West India, East India, Mauritius, and Foreign sources.

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

MOLASSES. Table with columns for Imported, Duty paid, and Stock.

RUM. Table with columns for Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

COCOA.—Cwts. Table with columns for Br. Plant, Foreign, and Total.

COFFEE.—Cwts. Table with columns for Br. Plant, Ceylon, Mocha, Foreign E.I., Malabar, St Domingo, Hav. & P. Ric, Brazil, African, and Grand tot.

RICE. Table with columns for British E.I., Foreign E.I., and Total.

PEPPER. Table with columns for White and Black.

NUTMEGS, CAS. LIG., CINNAMON.

PIMENTO. Table with columns for bags and tons.

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c. COCHINEAL, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, FUSTIC.

INDIGO. Table with columns for East India and Spanish.

SALTPETRE. Table with columns for Nitrate of Potash and Soda.

COTTON. Table with columns for American, Brazil, East India, Liverpl., all kinds, and Total.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR NOVEMBER.

Table detailing railway shares for November, including columns for Railways, Date when due, Amount per Share, and Number of Shares.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN.—We understand that in consequence of the contemplated lease of the Cheshire line to the Great Western...

ADDRESS IN.—We understand that a sale of the Adrossan Railway, by the directors of that railway, to the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company...

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Nov. 10.—The railway share market showed a tendency upwards and prices closed with firmness.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.—Railway shares have not been dealt in to any great extent to-day, but the buoyancy of the funds creates some demand for them.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.—The railway market was rather firmer to-day, and prices in some cases showed a tendency to improvement.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.—The railway settlement took place to-day, and, although the market was well supplied with shares, there was a tendency in some descriptions to improvement.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.—Railway shares have been buoyant, but the transactions are not extensive.

MEMS. ON THE NEW GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL 'BUSES.—These are considerably roomier than the metropolitan ones, and are drawn by three horses abreast, separated by two poles.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—In a paper read before the Zoological Society, on Monday evening, by Professor Owen, on the comparative capacities, &c., of the skulls of the Chimpanzee, the Negro, and the European...

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION AT NEW YORK.—The proposal for holding an industrial and fine arts exhibition at New York, in the spring of next year, appears likely to realise the best expectations of its projectors.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of share, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M, F).

ORDINARY SHARES, &c.—Continued.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of share, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M, F).

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of share, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M, F).

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of share, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M, F).

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of share, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M, F).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Large table with columns: Capital and Loan, Amount expended per last Report, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital, Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Same week 1850, Traffic per mile per week, Miles open in 1851 and 1850.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Nine Months ended Oct. 10, 1851.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. of the Consumption of such Articles, in the nine months ended Oct. 10, 1851, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851		1850	1851	1850	1851
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls	18,353	23,126	Free	Free	Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India	110,491	218,906	Free	Free
Cows	11,373	14,642	—	—	Piece Goods	42,359	76,270	—	—
Calves	15,266	18,561	—	—	East India Piece Goods	230,525	275,809	—	—
Sheep	84,073	114,256	—	—	Other Articles	34,924	36,798	16,757	19,459
Lambs	5,603	7,918	—	—	Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up	694,645	784,299	Free	Free
Swine and Hogs	3,351	10,343	—	—	Do	74,622	79,747	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	96,506	96,551	—	—	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal	18,778	12,168	—	—
Barilla and Alkali	935	1,517	—	—	Indigo	61,694	82,839	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	272,365	351,352	—	—	Lac-dye	12,568	12,583	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal	22,027	23,541	—	—	Logwood	25,282	15,881	—	—
Brimstone	578,187	528,403	—	—	Madder	73,682	59,860	—	—
Caoutchouc	4,899	56,307	—	—	Madder Root	130,522	138,940	—	—
Clocks	58,008	56,307	56,752	54,819	Shumac	9,185	7,764	—	—
Cocoa	3,804,941	5,376,328	2,227,921	2,371,436	Terra Japonica	2,893	2,836	—	—
Coffee—Entered previously to 15th April, 1851.—Of British possessions	26,977,762	1,818,514	22,377,753	6,510,346	Cutch	731	799	—	—
Foreign	8,292,661	5,018,806	1,868,015	443,418	Valonia	9,095	7,432	61,949	62,895
Entered in 15th April, 1851:—Imported from British Poss., out of Europe .....	...	22,897,019	...	14,808,933	Embroidery and Needlework	119,333	87,638	Free	Free
Imported from other Parts .....	...	8,153,902	...	3,009,646	Flax, and Tow or Godilla of Hemp and Flax, cwt	1,437,740	611,667	245,587	275,405
Total of Coffee	35,270,426	37,888,264	24,245,798	24,772,343	Fruits: viz.—Currants	169,704	303,226	13,882	13,697
Corn:—Wheat	2,801,288	3,377,208	2,824,559	3,379,255	Figs	4,831	7,375	242,114	259,172
Barley	869,371	759,611	868,884	759,611	Lemons (.....	284,274	305,213	33,123	57,778
Oats	1,029,517	1,071,710	1,031,039	1,071,710	and (.....	33,123	57,928	33,123	9,753
Rye	93,737	24,612	93,978	24,612	Oranges (.....	3,543	3,721	12,171	8,934
Peas	116,536	76,754	117,477	77,126	and (.....	70,816	93,175	100,962	8,396
Beans	334,674	239,136	340,253	239,636	Raisins	17,152	9,667	6,085	8,396
Indian Corn, or Maize	1,157,202	1,435,094	1,157,219	1,435,094	Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders	75,780	133,184	58,547	111,426
Buckwheat	173	1,051	173	1,051	All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all Silvered or Polished Glass of whatever thickness	76,498	69,390	21,009	17,615
Beer or Bigg	571	1,939	571	1,939	White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented	657,299	446,782	491,651	385,565
...	...	16	...	...	All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy ornamental Glass	87,468	157,740	Free	Free
Total of Grain	6,403,199	6,978,161	6,434,153	6,981,064	Guano	642,383	869,844	Free	Free
Wheat	2,200,327	4,445,910	2,203,581	4,447,611	Hemp, undressed	98,303	100,747	—	—
Barley	108	32	106	32	Hides, untanned:—Dry	364,882	369,543	—	—
Oats	4,818	2,651	4,460	2,651	Wet	1,466,237	1,655,037	—	—
Rye	911	6,412	911	6,412	Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides)	71,814	70,778	62,998	67,336
Peas	54	284	54	284	Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Indian Corn	8,610	6,614	8,610	6,614	Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Cattle-shoes: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Buckwheat	65	32	65	32	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Total of Flour and Meal	2,214,986	4,461,935	2,217,850	4,463,636	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Wheat	7,036,652	8,253,000	7,037,839	8,256,389	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Barley .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Oats .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Rye .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Peas .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Indian Corn .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Buckwheat .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Beer or Bigg	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
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Wheat	7,036,652	8,253,000	7,037,839	8,256,389	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Barley .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Oats .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Rye .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Peas .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Indian Corn .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Buckwheat .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289
Beer or Bigg .....	...	...	...	...	Articles: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes	17,878	15,858	16,066	14,289

The produce of British Possessions and Foreign produce, has by a necessary consequence ceased in the Entries at the Custom House. In accounts rendered for the future, therefore, that distinction can only be approximately indicated by showing, under separate heads, the quantities imported from British and Foreign territories respectively.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851		1850	1851	1850	1851
Leather Manufactures (cont.)—Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs	3,304	3,519	3,241	2,866	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs	270,967	149,590	142,328	138,577
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	89,815	82,418	80,836	76,672	Ribbons	249,596	136,424	143,372	135,125
Men's Boots and Shoes	25,426	18,941	20,203	13,442	Gauze or Crape, Broad stuffs	6,061	5,881	4,787	5,191
Children's Boots and Shoes	1,113	1,067	302	653	Ribbons mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs	39,013	25,561	39,161	27,096
Boot Fronts	449,683	470,534	449,135	469,490	Ribbons: viz.—Broad stuffs	5	12	4	12
Gloves	2,705,062	2,391,046	2,339,921	2,328,574	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs	2,250	757	2,262	752
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated	3,880	2,648	3,068	2,218	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet Push for making hats	22,961	23,500	22,421	21,370
Linens Manufactures:—Lawsns, not French	1,727	2,153	557	503	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs	12,310	17,834	12,725	17,878
Cambrics and French Lawsns	25,984	22,447	23,949	22,130	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea	105,833	102,577	102,182	99,213
Damasks and Damask Diaper	16,617	2,676	15,764	4,787	Cinnamon	563,396	330,939	182,550	95,412
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up	17,458	19,235	Free	Free	Cloves	940,395	151,667	77,056	43,307
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up	6,963	7,971	5,827	7,261	Mace	534,244	414,998	19,903	23,555
Mahogany	20,916	18,684	Free	Free	Nutmegs	369,937	103,342	108,657	90,674
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus	34,207	32,854	33,729	32,922	Pepper	157,869	225,059	120,057	11,827
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	70,832	65,283	64,118	71,186	Pimento	4,267,038	2,618,069	2,304,354	2,380,399
Iron, in bars, unwrought	23,685	25,285	Free	Free	Spirits: viz.—Rum	14,401	8,536	2,437	2,466
Steel, unwrought	39	557	—	—	Brandy	3,198,218	3,216,615	2,114,383	2,046,900
Lead, pig and sheet	7,764	10,384	4,140	5,969	Geneva	2,287,299	2,015,529	1,386,825	1,382,575
Spelter	11,429	16,204	Free	Free	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwts	284,081	130,372	20,730	19,614
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	23,543	34,360	13,697	28,431	Of Mauritius: Equal to white clayed	1,920	1,274	1,947	1,575
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti	14,588	14,505	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	2,309,320	2,464,172	2,206,021	1,988,245
Palm	395,748	399,206	—	—	Not equal to white clayed	579	37	618	24
Cocco-nut	80,768	43,540	—	—	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed	884,872	903,428	946,122	757,042
Olive	18,670	9,461	—	—	Not equal to white clayed	26,555	16,713	39,956	32,475
Oil Seed Cakes	42,156	38,596	—	—	Foreign:—Equal to brown clayed	860,367	774,679	1,042,210	916,523
Opium	78,886	69,116	30,991	38,496	Not equal to white clayed	64	81	64	63
Potatoes	1,168,106	418,770	Free	Free	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	40,964	50,726	8,745	36,164
Provisions: viz.—Bacon	311,761	154,399	—	—	Not equal to white clayed	906,615	1,683,740	547,435	1,010,630
Beef, salted, not corned	99,605	92,366	—	—	Not equal to brown clayed	88,670	164,848	46,828	70,397
Fresh, or slightly salted	11,748	5,866	—	—	Total of Sugar, unrefined	5,119,926	6,059,698	4,839,946	4,813,138
Pork, salted	186,394	135,212	—	—	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	3,720	27,980	10,847	31,021
Fresh	172	37	—	—	Foreign	219,067	340,749	61,555	252,344
Poultry, alive or dead	17,801	15,636	17,801	15,636	Molasses	820,696	623,363	702,912	592,858
Butter	244,124	255,829	242,590	257,779	Tallow	503,517	460,688	662,870	672,329
Cheese	232,539	225,046	236,790	228,986	Tar	9,962	9,329	Free	Free
Eggs	87,878,174	96,541,037	87,901,459	96,539,635	Tea	40,667,617	57,339,970	39,403,195	41,200,745
Hams	13,483	9,197	Free	Free	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale	13	34	35	37
Lard	216,277	81,940	—	—	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	290,185	349,239	325,793	358,456
Quicksilver	179,848	27,300	—	—	Foreign	210,781	265,104	285,454	344,992
Rice	557,761	503,827	357,300	326,498	Staves	52,597	52,067	Free	Free
In the husk	33,155	31,420	25,853	23,523					
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre	411,178	315,520	Free	Free					
Seeds: viz.—Clover	74,373	131,561	103,731	159,618					
Flaxseed and Linseed	299,261	383,456	Free	Free					
Rape	60,626	55,392	—	—					
Tares	18,596	15,220	—	—					
Silk: viz.—Raw	3,727,358	3,184,929	—	—					
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	13,493	10,581	—	—					
Thrown	347,887	301,897	—	—					

Articles.	Entered for Home Consump.		Importations.		Articles.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads Foreign.....	393,592 179,966	441,296 310,768	441,856 321,587	5,417 149,459	5,068 272,148	Free 175,328	5,063,818 Free	Free 175,328
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured.....lbs Manufactured, and Snuff.....	11,456,401 1,099,394	13,054,860 1,649,244	20,909,582 166,311	4,723,469 59,672,639	5,578,100 62,924,106	— —	— —	— —
Turpentine, common.....cwt Watches.....value £	287,871 77,193	275,183 78,321	Free 76,203	1,063,457 465,954	1,160,625 488,068	— —	— —	— 77,738
Whale Fins.....cwt Wine: viz.—Cape.....gallons French..... Other sorts..... Total of Wine..... Wool, Cotton.....cwt Wool, Sheep and Lambs'.....lbs Alpaca and the Llama tribe..... Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £ Wholly or in part made up.....	441,856 321,587	5,417 149,459	5,068 272,148	6,461,138 4,723,469	6,695,625 5,578,100	5,063,818 Free	5,011,117 Free	Free 175,328 364,158 4,471,631

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the nine months ended Oct. 10, 1851, compared with the Exports
in the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1850	1851		1850	1851
Cheese.....cwt	4,489	2,979	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	62,837	68,017
Cocoa.....lbs	1,194,521	1,115,617	Wet.....	23,630	34,011
Coffee: viz.—Of British Possessions.....	3,174,635	16,869,765	Tanned, tawed, curried or dressed.....lbs	85,511	59,396
Foreign.....	6,789,985	16,869,765	Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	388,108	89,390
Total of Coffee.....	9,964,620	2,056	Linen Manufac.: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	5,164	3,768
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	3,374	2,056	Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought, & part wrt. cw	12,428	22,569
Barley.....	8,093	1,068	Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	3,742	3,438
Oats.....	4,592	4,343	Steel, unwrought.....	561	591
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	21,590	43,652	Lead, Pig and sheet.....	2,324	3,715
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods.....pieces	111,843	169,347	Spelter.....	3,110	1,509
Do.....value thereof £	42,815	64,797	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	3,227	3,599
Other Articles.....	72,741	78,571	Oil: viz.—Palm.....	59,571	88,497
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	18,168	17,524	Cocoa-nut.....tuns	40,771	41,895
Do.....value thereof £	592,204	594,277	Olive.....	57,259	26,440
Indigo.....	58,636	69,691	Opium.....lbs	881,079	589,339
Lac-dye.....	48,895	42,580	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	185,841	241,412
Logwood.....	4,529	5,011	Silk: viz.—Raw.....lbs	429,439	419,504
Terra Japonica.....	3,585	2,708	Waste, knubs & husks.....cwt	10	52
Cutch.....	761	287	Thrown.....lbs	57,619	95,711
Fabrics and Needlework.....value £	54,463	21,913	Satin Broad Stuffs.....lbs	137,287	11,821
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	10,991	1,911	Ribbons.....	110,087	4,560
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq.ft.	24,035	28,828	Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs.....	1,362	727
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented.....lbs	58,353	47,239	Ribbons mixed with silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one- half of the fabric; viz., Broad Stuffs.....	65	109
Flint-Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	157,817	116,388	Velvet Broad Stuffs.....	8	4
Guano.....tons	18,060	23,414	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with do. Plush for making hats.....	1,495	2,126
			Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	897	388
				3,620	3,232
				328,389	306,465

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1850	1851		1850	1851
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea.....lbs	713,274	205,863	Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America.....cwt	65	4
Cinnamon.....	501,393	427,639	Of Mauritius.....	125	116
Cloves.....	156,259	278,119	Of British Possessions in the East Indies... Foreign.....	501 346,356	189,261
Mace.....	26,496	48,687	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	347,047	189,381
Nutmegs.....	111,465	88,965	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.— Of British Possessions.....cwt	166	153
Pepper.....	3,018,259	2,034,605	Foreign.....	85,017	47,094
Pimento.....	5,815	14,258	Melasses.....	4,354	6,945
Spirits: viz.—Rum.....proof gallons	933,034	1,000,994	Tea.....	4,586,898	3,795,208
Brandy.....	673,952	721,444	Tobacco: viz., Unmanufactured.....	5,981,831	8,358,035
Geneva.....	254,974	95,625	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,067,122	1,265,932
			Wine: viz.—Cape.....gallons	1,945	2,588
			French.....	135,291	97,230
			Other sorts.....	1,204,770	1,192,154
			Total of Wine.....	1,342,006	1,291,972
			Wool: viz.—Cotton.....cwt	785,339	744,347
			Sheep and Lambs'.....	12,054,861	11,218,701
			Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	154,405	14,164
			Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	105,573	42,928
			Wholly or in part made up.....	6,773	14,522

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the nine months ended Oct. 10, 1851, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851		1850	1851	1850	1851
Alkali: viz.—Soda	732,199	707,618	£ 322,798	£ 303,720	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	116,553	173,946	£ 285,827	£ 392,503
Beer and Ale	136,577	141,944	420,184	428,225	Bar, bolt and rod	386,962	438,168	2,326,066	2,534,585
Butter	45,696	47,941	156,135	166,557	Wire	3,071	3,487	65,723	66,515
Candles	2,033,280	1,985,917	75,190	72,378	Cast	16,504	18,988	164,144	192,682
Cheese	6,117	6,637	21,847	23,429	Wrought of all sorts	107,044	113,723	1,178,595	1,206,785
Coals and Culm	2,726,690	2,880,811	1,029,125	1,070,331	Steel, unwrought	8,148	9,587	305,633	337,781
Cordage and Cables	78,722	92,361	135,912	160,993	Copper, in bricks and pigs	113,505	92,426	484,625	401,373
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	1,019,298,589	1,182,927,333	15,373,505	17,081,991	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yel-	134,925	169,716	806,684	725,018
Lace and Patent Net	92,667,375	86,950,769	440,976	451,464	low metal for sheathing)	9,644	16,990	50,113	88,201
Thread for Sewing	3,400,358	3,366,811	350,087	355,684	Wrought of other sorts	17,594	15,156	88,351	76,855
Stockings	174,619	382,365	77,965	152,577	Lead	16,036	16,362	286,086	290,870
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	173,950	162,137	Tin, unwrought	25,487	15,728	101,474	64,775
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	16,396,483	18,203,853	Tin plates .....	...	...	725,755	811,164
Cotton Yarn	99,093,772	108,042,325	4,754,315	4,981,835	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	2,447,244	2,794,668	305,663	370,170
Earthenware	57,304,018	64,537,429	769,069	855,124	Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	198,724	208,476
Fish: viz.—Herrings	207,426	200,216	197,932	191,364	Salt	12,755,611	14,077,915	176,744	187,238
Of other sorts .....	...	...	45,579	33,430	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Hand-	341,833	364,346	396,927	452,836
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	18,163	19,235	80,107	82,445	kerchiefs and Ribbons	8,912	13,353	15,481	21,776
Window Glass	13,370	11,925	16,771	14,496	Stockings .....	...	...	125,723	160,403
Bottles, Green or Common	224,819	245,183	124,302	129,583	Of all other descriptions	570,289	629,751	248,490	295,713
Plate Glass .....	...	...	13,156	15,527	Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	4,030	2,102	3,060	1,692
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	234,336	242,551	Stockings .....	...	...	19,279	20,408
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	1,164,120	1,405,702	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	808,960	952,828
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	1,922,026	2,172,523	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	...	...
Leather, Unwrought	24,032	20,805	138,305	121,621	Silk, Thrown	50,687	44,570	39,238	34,708
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	28,655	24,170	16,668	17,468	Silk Twist and Yarn	343,877	291,785	115,614	103,751
Of other sorts	1,286,216	1,238,046	217,919	210,455	Soap	96,123	99,983	156,517	159,919
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	91,454	99,546	Stationery .....	...	...	308,168	323,412
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	92,196,910	98,349,943	2,074,672	2,925,371	Sugar, refined	159,357	201,657	265,273	289,298
Lace of Thread	382,422	173,661	12,139	6,117	Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	9,520,910	6,174,145	487,103	332,459
Thread for Sewing	2,700,096	2,240,164	267,568	211,057	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece	2,256,565	2,164,195	4,295,803	4,247,727
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	14,437	17,224	pieces	51,538,246	55,864,936	2,290,247	2,298,070
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	2,968,816	3,159,769	Stockings	88,863	154,575	52,885	93,815
Linen Yarn	14,187,133	13,010,360	669,192	664,897	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	203,684	153,268
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines	...	...	334,712	316,340	Total Value Woolen Manufac. ....	...	...	6,842,619	6,792,880
and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	445,879	540,696	Woolen Yarn	94,208	98,972	1,104,697	1,118,425
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	...	...	Total declared value .....	...	...	50,286,402	53,504,978

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, November 1851.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

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

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

* In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

Table listing various locations (Adeu, Alexandria, Algeria, etc.) and their corresponding postage rates under different conditions (oz, s, d).

Table listing locations (Jassy, Java, Lippe, Lubeck, etc.) and their postage rates, including a column for 'under not exc'.

OWEN'S ANIMALIZED CARBON is now for Sale from Watson's wharf, Limehouse, at £2 15s per ton in casks of about 15 cwt., or £2 5s per ton in bulk.

HEAL AND SON HAVE ERECTED some extensive Warehouses for the purpose of keeping every description of Bedstead. In iron their Stock will include every sort manufactured, from the cheap Stump for servant's use, to the handsomely ornamented tubular-pillared Canopy, as well as Brass Bedsteads of every shape and pattern; and in wooden Bedsteads their rooms are sufficiently extensive to allow them to fit up a variety, both in Polished Birch and Mahogany, of Four-post, Canopy, and French, and also of Japanese Bedsteads—in fact, to keep in Stock every sort of Bedstead that is made; and they have also a general assortment of Furniture (chintzes, Damasks, and Draperies, so as to render their Stock complete for the Furnishing of Bedsteads as well as Bedding. And without attempting to compete with the prices at which the lowest class of Furniture is sold, and which is fit for no useful purpose, their new Stock will be found to be priced on the same principle by which their Bedding Trade has, during the last thirty years, been so successfully extended, and the goods, whether of a plain and simple pattern, or of a handsomer and more expensive character, are of well-seasoned materials, sound workmanship, and warranted.

CONTRACTS FOR WILLOW RODS AND COOPER'S FLAGS. Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset-place, 15th Nov., 1851. The Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 11th December next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford the undermentioned Articles, viz:—

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 2½ per cent.

GUILDHALL NOVEMBER 4, 1851.—

The Committee for Letting the City's Lands will meet at Guildhall, on Wednesday, the 19th November instant, at 1 o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for LETTING on LEASES for 16 years (less three days) from Christmas 1851, in 21 lots, several HOUSES and PREMISES, in Paul street, Great Leonard street, Little Leonard street, Matthew street, Mack street, Mark place, Luke street, John street, John's court, Aiders court, James street, Castle street, Castle place, Charles street, Cross street, Willow street, Willow wall, Willow court, Union court, Paradise street, Paradise place, and Whitefield street (Finsbury). Further particulars and plans may be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at the Office of Works, Guildhall.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—

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

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

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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

PILLS.—The acknowledged efficacy of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, by the continued series of Testimonials which have been sent to and published by the proprietor for nearly twenty years, has rendered this medicine the most popular of the present age; and in corroboration of which, the following extract of a letter written by John Madard Wheeler, Esq., Collector of Customs, Jamaica, having been handed by his brother at Swindon to Mr Prout for publication, will fully confirm:—"I know you have never had occasion to take Blair's Pills, but let me emphatically tell you in mercy to any friend who may suffer from gout, rheumatic gout, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, or any branch of that widely-spread family, to recommend their using them. In this country they are of wonderful efficacy; not only am I personally aware of their powers, but I see my friends and acquaintances receiving untold benefit from their use. I would not be without them on any account. If taken in the early stage of disease they dissipate it altogether; if in a later they alleviate pain, and effect a much speedier cure than by any other means within my knowledge."—Sold by THOMAS PROUT, 229 Strand, London; and by all respectable medicine vendors throughout the United Kingdom. Price 2s 3d per box.

